

A
COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
PAMPHLETS

That were written *pro* and *con*

ON THE

British DISTILLERY,

Whilst the ACT

*For laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous
Liquors, and for Licencing the Retailers
thereof, was depending in PARLIAMENT.*



Anno M.DCC.XXXVI.

COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

TAMMILL

THE TWO VOLUMES

ON THE

BRITISH



For the purpose of the
Library and the
Museum, was deposited in Parliament.



ANNO MDCCLXXVI



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THE
TRIAL of the *SPIRITS*:
OR, SOME
CONSIDERATIONS
Upon the *Pernicious Consequences* of the
GIN-TRADE
TO
GREAT-BRITAIN

(As it is *Destructive* of the
Health and Lives of His Majesty's Sub-
jects; and as it affects the *Trade, Manufac-
tures and Landed Interest* of this Island)

Humbly offer'd to the Right Honourable

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE,

And to the Right Honourable

Sir JOSEPH JEKYLL.

By a LOVER OF MANKIND.

The Second EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

LONDON;

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[PRICE Six-pence.]

THE
TRIAL of the SPIES
1805
CONSIDERATIONS
ON
G. A. T. H. A. D. E.
TO
GREAT BRITAIN



By ROBERT WALLIS
Author of the
"Josephine"
and
"The French Revolution"
London
Printed by C. O. ...
1805

(1)



SOME BRIEF
CONSIDERATIONS

Upon the prevailing

Ill CONSEQUENCES and DANGERS,

Arising from the

MALT-STILLERY,

Humbly offer'd, &c.

RIGHT HONOURABLE SIRS,



BEG Leave to lay before Your
Honours some *Observations* I have
made, some Months since, respect-
ing the *Malt-Stillery* in particular ;
and as you are about to regulate
this *Trade*, if the Hints I have
given will be of any Service to you, the *Author*
has obtain'd his End.

A

I must

Pro Rep 7

I must in the first Place premise, that I am no Ways *disaffected* to the present Government, nor to any *Minister* or *Ministers* of State —; that I am no *grumbling Patriot*, have no Expectations of a Place, nor any Int'rest at Heart, but that of the Welfare of my Country.

This, I allow, is the common Pretense of a great many Scriblers. Be that as it will — I am sure my Design is Honest; and I'll venture to say, the *Happiness* or *Misery* of our dear Country depends upon the *Regulation* of this Trade.

Pro: Rep pg 8

What has led me into the following *Considerations*, is some *Observations* I have made in General (as a *Magistrate*) of the most enormous, wicked and dangerous *Use* and *Consequences* of the Liquor call'd *Gin* or *Geneva*, the produce of *Malt-Spirits*.

This, I am sure, cannot escape the Notice of every Justice of Peace, in and about London especially. To detain your *Honours* therefore no longer by the Preamble, I propose to do these two Things.

To set in a clear Light the great Inconveniencies of this Trade, with Respect to the *Influence* it has upon *People* in General. And

To

To detect the Falsity of that receiv'd Notion, viz. That it promotes the *Landed Interest* and the *public Revenue*; and then leave it to your *Honours* to conclude from the whole, whether if a public Good must and ought to be prefer'd to a private One, the *Malt-Still*, so far as it affects the Question, ought not to be destroyed.

Proper Reply 10

Here I must take the Opportunity of declaring to your *Honours*, that I am no Ways, directly or indirectly, concern'd in the *Brewery*. The Truth therefore of what I have in Miniature depicted will strongly appear from the following Representation, I had almost said *Demonstration*.

I make no doubt but this *Postulatum* will be granted me, namely, That the Strength and Riches of a National Community consist in the *Health* and *Numerousness* of its Labourers; for if these be not preserv'd, where will your Produce be? Where will you find Soldiers? How will the Culture of your Lands, the useful Manufacture and Merchandize of the Nation be carried on? This premis'd, I now proceed to my first Argument, which is, to prove, that this *Trade* (I mean the *Malt-Stillery*) has most pernicious Effects upon People in General, and in Reality is the Source of those many Mischiefs we daily meet with, and as dangerous in its Consequences as any *Pestilence*, tho' somewhat slower in its Operations.

Proper Reply 1

Proper Reply 6

rations. This will appear if it be consider'd, that

This same Liquor, call'd *Gin*, is sold very cheap, so that People may get *muddled* with it for Three Half-pence, and for Three-pence made *quite Drunk*, even to Madness, especially those who first imbibe this fatal *Lethe*.

Proper Reply pg 10

For this Reason it comes within the Power of the common People to purchase the hopeful Reputation of getting very Drunk at a very small Expence.

What then are the Consequences or Effects of this *Liquor*? Why, the first is, To forget all Obligations of paying their *just Debts*, and by that Means to expose their Children to the utmost Extremities that Want and Poverty can reduce them to. This appears every Day, both in Men and Women, given to this Vice.

The next Effect it has upon 'em is to *inspire* 'em with a *false Courage* or *Mock-Heroism*. *Gin* being predominant, they are ready to undertake any rash, dangerous or unlawful Enterprize that may be put into their Heads; and if it happens that any old Resentment should be reviv'd against any Person, who has either affronted 'em, or been imagin'd so to do, Methods of Revenge must immediately be persu'd, without Fear or Wit, how hazardous soever, no Matter! for so long as this *false Courage* remains,

His

Reply pg 12

His Majesty's Peace must be broke, the Neighbourhood disturb'd, and litigious expensive Suits, Prosecutions, &c. commenc'd.

Reply 12

But this is not all; when these People have spent their Money, (but this sort of *Courage* still subsists) the next Step is how to come at more Cash, for which a *speedy Method* must be taken; otherwise the *Hero* will *subside*. Hence follow *desperate Attacks*, *High-way and Street-Robberies*, attended sometimes with most cruel, unheard of Murders. Thus circumstanc'd, the Fear of a House of Correction, Imprisonment, or Danger of the Gallows, make little Impression upon them, if any at all.

Reply 13

These are the *first* and *immediate* Effects of this *noxious* Liquor: Nor indeed, Sirs, can it be otherwise in the *Nature* of the Thing, because all *distill'd Spirits*, particularly *Gin*, are absolutely destructive of the Animal Constitution; therefore ought never to be receiv'd into the Body, but Medicinally. This appears from the immediate Ebullition of the Blood, and turbulent Flow of the Animal Spirits that attends the immoderate Use of them. For *Gin* it self being a fiery, inflammable Body; hence are excited the worst Passions of the Mind; the *necessary Consequence* of which is, that the Person so affected, *audax omnia perpeti*, dares put the most impious Design into Execution.

Reply 13

The

Reply 13

The *public Consequence* of this is, that our *Jayls* and *Bridewells* are fill'd, and thereby so much *Labour* lost to our Country, and as 'twas hinted before, *public Law-Suits* commenc'd, to the great Emolument of another Set of Men, almost as hurtful to the Commonalty as the *Gin-Trade*; namely *Wapping-Attorneys* and *Sollicitors*, and others of that sort of *Vermin* wheresoever active.

Reply 14

And now I'm about exhibiting another dismal Scene to Your Honours, in which I believe you will concur with me, even at first View, the *Deduction* so easily and naturally flowing from the *Premises*.

Here, Sirs, if you form to your selves all the shocking Ideas of a common *Lazar-House*, and apply them to our present Circumstance, you will find no Difficulty in reducing the Argument to a *Demonstration*.

The Stomach having receiv'd these *Spirits*, they must in some Time evaporate.

During this Operation the *Hero* swells, as was observ'd before; but the *Fury* at length being over, the *Hero* subsides in proportion, and sinks into a miserable *Invalid*, his whole Strength and Courage being intirely demolish'd.

That

That this must be the Case; appears from *Distillation* it self. For when the *Spirit* of any fermented *Wash* is extracted, that which remains, the *Distillers* call the *Faints*, which is a very pernicious Composition of acid *Phlegm* and *Earth*. The *Chymists* call it *Residuum* and *Caput Mortuum*. This is of so very bad a Quality, such a *Venenum per se*, that little more than the bare *Tast* of it will give the Patient a *Vomit*.

Reply 15

Thus then it fares with our *Gin-Drinkers*; the *Liquor* being rarefied and evaporated, the *Caput Mortuum* remains in their *Stomachs*. Hence a *Train of universal Disorder*, such as *Indolence*, *Depravation of Appetite*, *Weaknesses*, *Nervous Convulsions*, *Epilepsies*, *Apoplexies*, *Death*; or if the Patient should 'scape the last, he is render'd for the most Part so *stupid* and *enervated*, that instead of being a *useful Member* of the Community, he is actually become a *scandalous Burthen* upon it.

Hence then, *Sirs*, you will easily perceive, that the Nation must in a little Time be destitute of both *Labourers* and *Soldiers*. The *One* will not be able to carry a *Musket*, no more than the *Other* a *Burthen*, and what then must become of *Society*, especially this *Fertile, Trading Island*? This I leave to every *disinterested Man*.

The

Reply 15

The second Thing propos'd to consider was, that *false, tho' vulgar Notion*, which has been industriously propagated, namely, that the *Stillery* promotes the *Landed Interest*, and the *public Revenue*.

Here the Task, at first View, seems somewhat *difficult*; yet I am perswaded it will appear in a *contrary Light*, when the Case is consider'd, as drawn from *Matter of Fact*, which the following Remarks will help, I think, to elucidate.

Reply 16

4.
pg 18

To set this Matter in its true and natural Light, it will be necessary, Sirs, to observe in the first Place, that the *Malt-Stilling* is vastly different now, to what it was thirty or forty Years ago. *Then*, it was but in its Infancy, in Miniature. (Happy for these Kingdoms, had it continu'd so to this Day!) *Then* the *Distillers* were contented to use the *worst* of our Grain, and that *all Maltd*; by which Means, they were oblig'd to consume a much greater Quantity for the produce of the same proportion of *Spirit*, as from a lesser by the *present* Management. So that the Case now is vastly alter'd. For instead of using the *worst* of our Barley, they use the very *best*, (the *worst* being thrown away, or given to the Hogs,) a great deal of which (if not the Major Part) is *unmaltd*, which being ground into Meal, will raise a much more profitable Fermentation; especially, as they mix it with the finest of *Wheat-Flower* from whence they get a great deal more *Spirit*,

Spirit, and at the same Time save Expenses, as well in the Manufacture, as in the King's Duty: So that one may venture to affirm from these *Circumstances*, that if the same Quantity of *Spirit* were drawn from *Barley only*, supposing it all Malted, and that no *Wheat-Flower* were us'd at all, the *coarsest Malt* would produce Twenty *per Cent.* more at Market than it now does. — Therefore the Country Gentlemen are impos'd upon in this Case; for what they get in the *finer*, they loose in the *coarser* Sorts of Grain.

The next Thing which the *Landed Interest* suffers in, is the *Brewery*. It cannot be suppos'd that labouring People can spend their Money in both *Beer* and *Gin*. The former is certainly a very *useful*, as well as *necessary* Manufacture, as 'tis not accompany'd with such *pernicious Consequences* to the *Consumer*. People cannot so *soon*, nor so *easily* get Drunk with *Beer*, as with *Gin*; and if they could, the Effects, from the one, would not be half so *dangerous*, as those, from the other, have been demonstrated to be. Therefore what the *Landed Interest* is said to gain by the *Distiller*, in all Probability is lost to the *Brewer* in a double Sense. For by Means of the constant Use of *Gin*, People do not live out half their Days; and the *Pigmy* Generation of Animals they leave behind them, unfit for Labour and Industry, would rather see Three Half-penny-worth of *Gin*, than a full Pot of *Porter*, or good, wholesome *Beer*: This will, at long Run, reduce the *Landed Interest*, with Respect to *Barley*, to nothing at all.

4 pg 24 7
The next Thing wherein the *Landed Interest* is considerably affected upon the Account of this *Trade*, is the great *Diminution* of the Consumption of *Bread*; in which Article the *Bakers* are no small Sufferers, and that for the same Reason assign'd for it in Relation to the *Brewers*.

For, as it was hinted before, the ordinary, if not the necessary Effects of *Gin-Drinking*, are a *Depravation* of *Appetite*, *Vomitings*, *Relaxation* of the *Coats* of the *Stomach*, by which all its *Roughness*, necessary to the Promotion of *Appetite* and *Digestion*, is, by Degrees, totally destroy'd, and an absolute *Smoothness* left in its Room; or else, by the *inflammatory* Quality of these *Liquors*, the whole Body of it is, as it were, so *parch'd* or *crisp'd*, that neither *Appetite* nor *Attrition*, upon which *Digestion* principally depends, can be obtain'd; at least till the Patient has Recourse to the *same* Evil for a Remedy, viz. more *Gin*, the Consequence of which is *horrid Disgrace*, *inevitable Destruction*, *exquisite Misery*, and, the *End* of all, *certain*, *untimely Death*.

From such Means it cannot be, but the Consumption of *Wheat* must be greatly lessned, both from a total Inappetite of these poor Wretches, while *Defunct*, (I can scarcely say, while *Living*, they're so *Stupid*) and from their *Stealing* out of the World before half their natural Days are finish'd.

This

This would have been very severely felt these two Years last past, wherein we had such plentiful Harvests, and so remarkable a Decay of our home Consumption of *Wheat*, had it not been for that happy Call the Foreign Differences caus'd for Exportation. But as that can't always be the Case, I am sure it will be felt more and more, unless a speedy Remedy be found out, to prevent the *Public* vending this contagious *Liquor*.

Therefore the *Gentlemen* of the *Landed Interest* are greatly impos'd upon, when they are persuaded this *Trade* redounds to their Advantage; for the *Landed Interest* loses as much, if not more, in one Year, by the diminish'd Consumption of *Wheat*, from the Causes above recited, than it gains by all the *Distillers* take off their Hands, which may equally be prov'd in Fact, as in Theory, but that the confin'd Brevity of these Appeals, as Hints, admit of no Room for frequent Illustrations. This, however, is the Case of the *Bakers*, and, so far, of the *Landed Interest*.

What comes into further Notice, as it regards the *Landed Interest*, is the Consideration of this *Gin-Trade*, as it affects the *Butchery*, and consequently the *Grasery*, for the *Interests* of these are inseparably connected.

Reply p 522

All that has been advanc'd above, with Respect to *Bread*, will, in a more eminent Degree, hold good in the Case of *Meat* : For if the Stomach, through its Depravity, occasion'd by the Reception of those Liquors, rejects so *light* and *inoffensive* a Food as *Bread*, that can offend or oppress no Stomach in any *tolerable* Condition, either by its Weight, Smell or Taste, and which would give light and natural Nourishment : How must it not nauseate *Butchers Meat*, offensive to the Smell of every sick Person, heavy to Digest, and of substantial Nourishment ? Why, the miserable Creatures, in such a Situation, rather than purchase the *coarser Joyns of Meat*, which the *Butchers* use to sell them at a very easy Rate, (whilst they were in a labouring Capacity) and I may add, good and wholesome in themselves too ; I say, rather than do this, they will repair to the *Gin-Shops*, upon whose destructive Commodities they will freely lay out all they can rap or rend, till the *Parish Work-Houses* are fill'd with their poor, starv'd Families, *Trade* and *Country* depriv'd of their *Manufactures* and *Labours*, while the *Butchers* cannot so much as *give* these *Joyns* to the *common People*, to whom they us'd to sell 'em, but are forc'd, either to bury 'em, or to give 'em to the Dogs.

This seems to be the true Reason, why your *Cattle* is sold at Markets at such low Rates, that it
is

is hardly worth while for the *Grazer* to fatten his *Bullock* or *Sheep*. Therefore in these Cases the *Distillery* cannot but be exceeding hurtful to the *Landed Interest*. — This I may have Occasion further to touch upon, when I come to a *Recapitulation* of the Argument.

In the mean Time, how far this *Trade* affects the *Woollen-Manufacture*, I leave Your *Honours* to consider. To me it appears plain, that People given to this *Liquor*, chuse rather *Nakedness* for themselves and Family, than *Abstinence* from this comfortable *Cordial*, as they call it.

To all this might be added the *visible Effect* these *Liquors* have upon the Consumption of *Tobacco*, no inconsiderable a Branch of His Majesty's Revenue, and to which the Populace do not a little Contribute. An honest Man may Smoak a Pipe or two of *Tobacco*, with a Pint or two of good *Butt*, a whole Evening, but is so suddenly demolish'd by the Force of *Tyrant Gin*, that he has scarcely Time to puff out half a dozen Whiffs.

The last Thing I undertook, is rather an *Inference* from the above Premises, than a *Cause* wanting Proof, namely that the *public Good* must or ought always to be prefer'd to any *private Interest*; which, if it be true, then 'tis undertaken to shew, the *Malt-Stilling* cannot subsist.

Here

Reply 24

Reply 25

Here again, Sirs, some may be apt to imagine that I must Encounter unsurmountable Difficulties. But I am persuaded the contrary will appear, if we have any remains of *Virtue*, any good Will to *Mankind*, or Love to our *Constitution*.

Reply 26 Throwing aside therefore all little *Party-Distinctions*, such as *Whig* and *Tory*, *Court* and *Country-Interest*, let us unanimously adhere to those Notions, the *Dictates of Reason* tell us must be Beneficial to the *Community* in General.

Before I proceed herein, I cannot but allow, that *Mankind*, in a *Trading Nation* especially, live upon the *Vices* and *Extravagancies* of one another. But, I think, at the same Time it ought to be allow'd me, that the *several Trades* more immediately concern'd in those *Extravagancies*, are to be *Tolerated* and *Regulated*, by the *Legislative Power* only, that is, in Proportion as they prove more or less hurtful to *Society*.

Now if there be any one Art or Manufacture that directly Strikes at the well-being of the *Community*, so as in a very short Time either greatly to wound it, or to bring it to nothing, that *Art*, *Trade* or *Manufacture*, be what it will as to *Number* or *Quality*, ought to be prohibited to all Intents and Purposes; this is the Case of the *Malt-Stillery*.
Taking

Taking it therefore as a *Universal Concession*, that a *public Good* ought always to be prefer'd to a *private One*, that we may place every Thing in a just and proper Light; let us, as we have already without Prejudice consider'd the *Inconveniencies* of the *Malt-Stillery*, impartially speak to its *Conveniencies* also, and thus we shall better Judge where the *Balance* lies.

The *First*, and indeed, *great Convenience* of this *Trade*, is the *Revenue* thence arising to the *Crown*, by Way of *Excise*, which must be allow'd to be very Considerable, and (whatever *Inconveniencies* may attend other *Commodities*) capable of being Collected with a great deal of *Ease*.

This has been in a great Measure already Answer'd, for what the *Public* gains by the *Excise* upon *Gin*, it loseth in *Beer*, *Bread-Corn*, the *Grassery*, *Tobacco* and other Particulars not insisted on, the difference of which were it fairly to be *Calculated*, as, I fancy, with some Application, it might, I would venture the whole of the *Argument* upon it.

But let us take it for granted, that the *Accrue-ment* to the *Treasury* from this *Manufacture* exceeds the *Deficiencies* it may sustain from the *aforsaid* other Branches, (which is *gratis Dictum*) Will this be an *Equivalent* to the disabling our *Labourers* in

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But let us take it for granted, that the *Accrue-ment* to the *Treasury* from this *Manufacture* exceeds the *Deficiencies* it may sustain from the aforesaid other Branches, (which is *gratis Dictum*.) Will this be an *Equivalent* to the disabling our *Labourers* in

in General? To the filling our *Work-Houses* and *Hospitals* with an unprecedented Number of poor People, loaded with *Distempers*? Our *Houses of Correction* with Throngs of abandon'd, young Whores and old Bawds? Will this be a Satisfaction for the innumerable Evils that arise from violent Quarrels, *Street-Robberies*, *Highwaymen*, and *Desperadoes*? Will this be a sufficient Apology for disabling our *Soldiers*? Will this *Revenue* atone for the making us a poor ruin'd Nation? When we shall have no Hands to carry on our *Manufactures* and *Merchandise*, no Hands to Cultivate our *Lands*?

These *Expostulations* are not the Result of unguarded Passion, or heightned Prejudice against those whose *Interest* it is to support and continue this *Trade*, but of an Ardour naturally arising from the Prospect of those Miseries that must attend our *Country*, if some *speedy* as well as *effectual* Remedy be not resolv'd on to the preventing them.

Let the *Gentlemen* at the *Helm* therefore consider this Subject carefully, and they will find that this is no aggravated Description of the *Case*, which every judicious and humane Person cannot but View with Sorrow and Horrour.

Therefore

Therefore what I have here advanced cannot stand as an *ipse dixit* ; I appeal to the World for the *Truth* of the *Facts*, and leave the rest, with great Submission, to the Legislative Power, but cannot help concluding with a *ROMAN PATRIOT*, on an important Subject, *Delenda est Carthago*.

The second Thing that may be alledg'd in Favour of the *Spirit Trade* is, that for many Purposes we want them at *Home*, as well as for our *Foreign Trade*, particularly the *African*.

This, I think, may be fairly answer'd thus, *viz.* Suppose an *Excise* were to be laid upon *Malt-Spirits*, so as to make them equally dear with *Rum* ; it would put it out of the Power of the common People to make them their common Tipple, as they most *flagrantly* do now.

Suppose again that *Molossus's* were only to be Distill'd, with such a *Duty* upon their *Spirits*, as would make them equal in Value to *Rum* ; then, I say, there would be Quantity enough produc'd to answer all the valuable Ends, both of our *Domestic* and *Foreign Trade* ; and yet there would be no such

Overplus, as to make it *Cheap*, and consequently it would answer a very good End, with Respect to the common People. The *Dearness* of it would be a kind of *Prohibition*, and as it would tend to the *Preservation* of the Healths and Lives of His Majesty's Subjects in General, so it would no Ways prejudice the *Merchants* who Export them, allowing them a *Draw-back* in proportion to all other *Merchandize*.

I am sensible, as to this Article, it will be objected, that such a Procedure will greatly encourage the pouring in upon us *French Brandy* and *Holland's Gin*. I answer, there are already *Laws* in being, (or that such may be soon added) that render that *Trade* wholly impracticable, and from the Effects which the *high Duties* already laid upon the said Goods have manifestly produc'd, one may venture to affirm, that it is absolutely out of the Power of the common People to come at them for a Constancy. The Quantities Run cannot be sufficient to do any considerable Mischief, and therefore *Gin* ought to be destroy'd.

Whatever Difficulties may be here started, the greatest of which is *Parliamentary Faith*, which I shall have Occasion to take Notice of in the Sequel; yet, I say, the *Inconveniencies* attending the free Consumption of this *Liquor*, are so great,
so

so *flagrant*, that if *public Good* ought to be prefer'd to a *private One*, the *Malt-Stillery* must be given up, at least in the *Shape* it now appears in.

If it should be said, that such a Step as this will fall *heavy* upon the *Distillers*, with Respect to the Charge they have been at for *Utensils* and other Qualifications: To this I answer, That the Gentlemen who have been at so much Expense for the purchasing and fixing such necessary Furniture, have had (at least the major Part of them, who have been any considerable Time in Trade) their *Principal* largely repaid them with *Interest*; which fully appears from their Amassing such *large Estates*. Their very *Hog-Trade*, if I am rightly inform'd, has been vastly profitable to them; though, by the Way, a very great *Nuisance*, if not *unhealthful* to the Neighbourhood round them. These *Hogs* being fed with the *Residua* or *Wash* of their *Distillations*, produce a *flushy Substance*, which boyles to *Nothing* in the *Coppers* fitted in His Majesty's Navy for that Purpose; from which, consequently, little Nourishment can arise, (to say no worse of it) to the great Detriment of our *honest Sailors*. This is every Day complain'd of, and I doubt not with very good Reason. This *Branch of Trade* therefore, if strictly inquir'd into would, I'm afraid,

Reply 27

Reply 29

turn out very hurtful to the *Public* in this tender Point, and consequently ought to be entirely suppress'd.

If, Sirs, 'tis said this is my private Opinion only, or that there is no Proof given of the *Manner of Fact*; I answer, let the *proper Officers* of the *Ships* be strictly examin'd, which is the truest Way of getting at a satisfactory Proof of the Reasonableness of this Suggestion; for nothing is *hinted* here but what is submitted to *impartial Scrutiny*.

Reply 30

Hence, I think, *another Enquiry* very naturally arises; which is, Whether the *Commissioners* of His Majesty's *Vittualling* have done their Duty in this Affair? Or in plain *English*, Whether there has not been some private Understanding between the Contractors and Persons contracting? Otherwise I cannot see how they can cleverly escape the Charge of being *Penny Wise* and *Pound Foolish*; none being Charg'd here with *Corruption*.

30

But to return to the *Argument*, Whether it falls hard upon the above-mention'd Gentlemen or not, is not the Question. Without that, it has been already sufficiently *demonstrated*, that this *Trade* in General, is of *universal, infallible, pernicious Consequence*

sequence to the Nation, and that it must necessarily and unavoidably end in the Ruin of the Community.

Therefore the *private Good must* submit to a *public One*. *Personal Interest* is entirely out of the Question. It will not so much as admit of a Hearing in this Case. If they can't satisfy themselves with their present Gains, let them turn their Hands to some *other Trade or Employment* more Advantageous to *Society*. The too long Toleration of the *Malt-Stillery* has more than prov'd it inconvenient to the whole *Nation*, and therefore it *ought not* to continue in the *Shape* it now appears.

The same *Argument* will hold good with Respect to those who have serv'd their *Apprenticeships* to the said *Trade*; unless it can be imagin'd the Legislative Power will follow this Maxim, *Si Populus vult dici, decipiatur*. This, I think, would be a very odd Rule for those to Walk by, who have the Welfare of the Community committed to their Charge.

Indeed,

Indeed, the *Complaints* upon this Head seem at first Sight very *Plausible*. To deprive Persons of a *Business* that carries with it a comfortable Support for their *Family*, and a handsome Provision for their *Posterity*, is an *oppressive* and *cruel* Act. To turn young Men a drift, whose Friends have been at large Expense to fit 'em out for the purchase of a good *Establishment* in the World, seems very *unjust* and *Severe*.

But if this Manner of *Reasoning* be fairly examin'd into, it will be found to be attended with these or the like *Absurdities*. Here are a great many Persons, who carry on an excellent and *ingenious Trade* from an *artificial*, *compendious Preparation* of *slow* and *pois'nous Liquors*, for the *Honour* of *Parliamentary Faith*. Of this *Liquor* they vend prodigious Quantities to the *Bewitching* of Mankind, and the *Scandal* of their Nature. These *Gentlemen* having gain'd *immense Estates*, tho' at the *Expense* of *Thousands of Lives*, to the apparent *Injury* of all useful *Labour*, *Culture* and *Manufacture*, ought for the Good of the *Nation* to be highly encourag'd in their *laudable Undertakings*. And whereas the said *Gentlemen* have, at several Ttimes, receiv'd considerable Sums of Money for the *Education* of young Men, in order to carry on and perpetuate this most *dangerous Trade* ;
it

it would therefore be very unjust to discourage the *Succession* of this Business, tho' the general Good of the *Kingdom* is *Apparently* at Stake as long as they can make this *Trade* a *flourishing Business*, no Matter if the rest of the *Nation* be in a *declining Condition*.

To argue after this Manner, I believe, I may venture to say, is *monstrously Absurd*.

Having said this, little more need be added than common Observation, which to every *unbias'd* Person will confirm more than the Particulars already advanc'd. The *Facts* are so *Glaring* and *Numerous*, that you may see daily Instances of them in *Town* and *Country*. They are aggravated to so shameful a Degree that all *Ages* and *Sexes* are infected with them, and many publicly Glory in them.

Besides the infinite Number of Retailers of *these Spirits* in these Two great *Cities*, Sheds and little Timber-Houses are erecting every where about them, purely for the Distribution of them. If this continues much longer, all Attention must be given to it. The *Landlords* won't be able to let their *Houses* to any Advantage, nay to get any *Rent* at all

all for 'em, except they prostitute them to the *scandalous Offices of Gin-Ware-Houses*. And how shocking is the bare *Apprehension* of such a Neighbourhood to sober, industrious Families? We see Children in the high Roads about *London* and *Westminster* begging for Money to buy 'em Gin. That's the Gulph into which all Charity, all Labour is swallow'd; and where these are wanting, they have Recourse to the last Shifts, namely Pilfering and Stealing; so early are they Instructed in wicked Arts, inur'd to dangerous Practices; thus effectually are they Vitiated both in their *Morals* and *Constitutions* by the *Instillments* of this cursed Juyce *Hebena*.

No *Laws*, even the *Severest* that can possibly be contriv'd, will be able to check the growing Evil of *House* as well as *Street-Robbing*, while this *Vice* so *universally* prevails. *Families* are in Danger, not only from those *Seminaries of Mischief* the *Gin-Shops*, the *Alma Mater* of Rogues and Strumpets, that Educates and Shelters them, and sends them out thoroughly accomplish'd to Execute any desperate, bloody Purpose; but from those of their Household, their Servants, who are Daily more and more corrupted, by *Chandlers*, and other *Shops* where *Gin* is Sold, so as from modest, industrious, honest Servants to degenerate, into *audacious*, *pilfering Drones*. This is an Evil that loudly cries for a speedy Redress. And

And as the Universality and Flagrancy of these Mischiefs call for an immediate Redress, so methinks, Opportunity it self seems to invite to it. There is great *Probability* of an *absolute Peace* *Abroad*. What have we to do, but to *Cultivate* the *Advantages* of it at *Home*? by consulting the *Interest* and *Ease* of His *Majesty's* People, as well as of His *Government*, by promoting the true *Interests* of the *Trade*, *Manufacture* and *Produce* of these *Islands*, and by effectually *discouraging* every *Project* that stands in *Competition* with them? This would be an *Atchievement* truly worthy of a *British Patriot*, would certainly give him a *stronger Lustre*, than the whole *Display* of his *Titles* and *Power* enblazon'd together, and a greater *Glory* to His *MAJESTY* of *GREAT-BRITAIN*, than the *Diadem* that adorns him.

For, if we consider the *direful Influence* that the *Trade* we have now been speaking of has and must have upon all other *Trades* and *Interests* whatsoever, if continu'd, we cannot but behold it in as horrid a *View*, as we should a *Civil War*. As *Horace* lamented over *Rome*, when in that deplorable *Situation*, *Suis et ipsa Roma viribus Ruit*, that she was perishing by her own *Sword*; so if this *Gin Trade* continues much longer, we may

say of our Country, *Suis et ipsa Anglia viribus Ruet*, that Poor, Old England will be undone by her own Spirits. But *Adeliora speramus*, therefore *Majora canamus*.

Give me Leave in the last Place, to make a short Remark or two upon the whole, by Way of *Recapitulation*.

I am sure every good Subject, every good Englishman, as such, must have the good of his Country at Heart, and therefore cannot see any growing Evil threatening his Country, actually Infecting the Society, which must be the Bane and Ruin of it to all Intents and Purposes, without being deeply affected therewith.

Will it be for the Honour of His present Majesty and the Royal Family, that he Reign'd, and they Liv'd in Great-Britain at a Time, when Gin was the prevailing Liquor of the Nation? When the common People were so Debauch'd thereby, that their Soldiers, Labourers and Manufacturers were scandalously Disabled? When Street-Robbers and Highwaymen were more frequent and desperate than any Age ever knew them in these Nations? Will it redound to the Honour of the Ministry, that they
have

have suffer'd these Calamities to grow to such a monstrous Heighth for want of timely Application? Will the Pretense of keeping up *Parliamentary Credit* be an Excuse for them? Is there no *other Way* of preserving our *Constitution*, but by letting it fall into a *deep Consumption*?

I am persuaded, that there are other *Methods* of preserving our *public Faith*, and I hope the *Ministry* will attentively think of 'em: For what signifies a *great Revenue's* being brought into the *Exchequer* for a *few Years*, when the *certain Consequence* of it must be a *miserable and untimely Death* to Thousands of useful Inhabitants of the *Island*, and *Ruin* to our *Country* and *Posterity*?

Were I to suppose myself in the Place of some *great Man*, the first Step I would take should be to *Screen* the *Royal Family* from the least Imputation of Neglect or Avarice, or any Thing like them, that their Enemies may be apt enough to throw upon them. Were I a *Minister of State*, I think, I should never rest, till I had baffled the Enemy at *Home*, more formidable than them altogether *Abroad*.

In short, if there be any *Virtue* left, if we are not intirely given up to *Licentiousness*, if their be any *Remains of Affection* for our *Country* and the present *Royal Family*, the *Gin-Trade* must be destroy'd.

Nay, I will yet add, that the Man who abets this *Trade*, be he who he will, is an *Enemy* to his *Country*; and I'll venture to say, will be recorded, as such, to *Posterity*. For, as I said before, the *Farmers* will have no Hands to cultivate their Lands, the *King* no *Soldiers*, the *City* no *Porters*, the *Manufacture* no *Labourers*, nor Your Honours a *Servant* scarce able to open your *Coach Doors*.

I cannot but conclude with the celebrated Mr. *Addison's Appeal* in his *Cato*, which with very little Variation is applicable to any *Set of Men* in such *Circumstances of Trade*.

O Portius, is there not some chosen Curse,
Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heav'n,
Red with uncommon Wrath to blast the Men
Who give their Greatness to their Country's Ruin!

I am,

YOUR HONOURS

Greenwich, Feb. 23.

Most Obedient,

1735-6.

And Most Humble Servant

PHILANTHROPOS.



POSTSCRIPT.

HAVING carefully review'd what I have Address'd to Your *Honours* as above, I cannot but look upon it as very near equal to a *Demonstration*, that the Consumption of the *Barley, Wheat, &c.* by the *Malt-Stillery*, does not promote the *Landed Interest*; at least, that it cannot do so in the long *Run*: Consequently that, in a few Years, as much of these Grains would be consum'd (and that to much better Purpose) as there actually now is in the Height of the *Malt-Stillery*. Thus it is a *super-numerary Trade*, tending only to indulge the *Luxury* of the *Indigent*. Whatever Trade may be allow'd to get out of the *Rich*, no *Body* of Men ought to get Estates at the Expense of the *Poor*, when that very Expense disables 'em from being serviceable to the *Community*. This is laying the greatest Hardships upon the *Magistrate*, as the *Malt-Stillers*, by the Indulgence of *Parliament*, lay in their Way the *Temptation* of being Drunk at a little Expense. For by the *same Authority*, the *Magistrate* is oblig'd to

Levy Fines upon 'em, or in Default of them, to send 'em either to the House of Correction, or to the Stocks, which, *pro tempore*, equally deprive the Society of its useful Labourers.

It is still therefore my humble Opinion, that the Landed Interest and the Nation in general, would be great Gainers, if the Malt-Stillery were quite destroyed.

Yet it must be granted at the same Time, that it is absolutely necessary that some Spirits should be produc'd, both for our Home and Foreign Consumptions; and therefore that the Produce of our Sugar Colonies ought to be very maturely consider'd.

This Trade ought to be particularly cultivated and nourish'd, as it greatly encourages our Navigation, consumes our Manufactures, and therefore promotes the public Weal: Add to this, that the French will be (if they are not already) our Rivals in this Trade, which has been fairly demonstrated in a Letter lately publish'd in the Daily Advertiser. I therefore undertake to demonstrate, that the Encouragement given to the Importation of Rum, and the Distillation of Molasses at Home, can be no Disadvantage to the People in general; but on the other Hand, must be of
very

very great Service to the *Community*, provided this *Trade* be subject to such *Regulations* as the *Legislative Power* shall think proper to establish. Far be it from me to dictate to so wise and weighty a Body of *Nobility* and *Gentry*. But if any of these Hints should prove useful, I trust, they will not be discourag'd.

Let the *Computation* be then, what Quantities of *Rum* have been Imported, *communibus Annis*, for Ten Years last past, from all the *Sugar Islands* and *Colonies*. Let it be consider'd too, what could be Imported upon the utmost Encouragement: And then let it be consider'd, what Quantity of *Spirits* can be produc'd, from all the *Molasses* made in *England*, supposing the *Sugar Trade* to be in the most flourishing Condition. If upon such a Calculation it can be made appear, that the whole *Malt-Stillery* produces as much (if not more) *Spirit* in *Three Months*, than the other in a *whole Year*; then the *Argument* will appear in a very clear and a plain, and indeed in a very *strong Light*: As thus,

Supposing no Duty upon *Rum* and *Molasses Spirits*, yet their Produce being not so great, by a Fourth Part, as that of *Malt*; the Damage done to the *People* would be in the *same Proportion*, and one Fourth would considerably lessen our *Grievances*. This at first View will be granted me — I think I have made

made it appear, that the *Malt-Stillery* is so far from being *serviceable*, that it is of the greatest *ill Consequence* to the *Community*. I am greatly afraid that *Avarice* and *Luxury* are the *Basis* on which it stands; and whensoever, or wheresoever these Two Vices are indulg'd, that *Society*, be it great or small, cannot long subsist.

Now as the *Spirit Trade* is necessary in some Shape or other for us, both for our *Home* and *Foreign Consumption*: Let it be first Consider'd, which Way ought to be Consulted, to make it the least *Hurtful*, and then the most *Beneficial* to us.

It will be allow'd me, that *Rum*, in it self, is as wholesome a *Spirit*, as any can be produc'd, which cannot be said of the *Malt-Spirits*. The Quantities of *Rum* Imported can never be so large, as to render it the *common Tipple* of the People. So far therefore, it does us no harm. In Return for this, our *Manufactures* are exported, a great many *useful Trades* and *Families* employ'd: So far 'tis *Serviceable* to us; besides that it is a great Encouragement to our *Sugar Colonies*. The *Duties* being continu'd, as they now stand, the *public Revenue* will be encreas'd, and at the same Time, the *labouring People* will not be able to purchase it frequently,

Supposing

Supposing again, that *Molosses* were only to be Distilled in *England*, and an *Additional Duty* Impos'd of *One Shilling per Gallon*, it may be reasonably argu'd from the trifling Quantity it produces, in comparison of that of *Malt*, that His Majesty's Subjects can receive little or no Damage thereby, and yet the Revenue will find a very considerable Account in it; and our *West-India Trade* thus far encourag'd, these Two would answer all our *Domestic Ends*, with no Damage, but indeed with very great Advantage.

If it be objected that these *Liquors* will be too dear for our *Exportation* of them, and for that Reason we shall be oblig'd to go to Market in *Holland*; ———
I answer,

To prevent this, let the *Legislative Power* grant such a *Draw-back* as will reduce 'em to a *Par* with our *Neighbours*; and then, I believe, I may venture to say, that our *Molosses Spirits*, as better than any the *Dutch* can produce from *Malt*, will come to a much more profitable Market Abroad.

Proper *Precautions*, I allow, should be taken to prevent *collusive* and *clandestine Practices* in this Case:

For

For when these Things are put upon a just and equitable Foot, the *unfair Trader*, I own, cannot be too severely punish'd. This I, with great Submission, leave to Your *Honours Conduct*, and *Wisdom of Parliament*.

I shall only add, that the *Demolition* of the *Malt-Stillery* may probably lower the Prices of our *Grain*. But in Answer to this Objection, I say, that when the People are once restor'd to their *natural* Taste of *Bread*, *Meat* and *Beer*, that *Defect* will be repair'd, and the *honest* and *necessary Consumption* be as great as ever.

I am,

Your HONOURS

Most humble Servant,

&c.

P. S.

22 JY 69

IT has been suggested by *some*, that a Passage or two, at the Close of the *Considerations*, seem to reflect upon those at the *Helm*. I hope that will have no Weight with *them*; for all, who have the least Knowledge of the *Author*, know, that he has ever distinguish'd himself as a hearty Subject and Friend to the present *Royal Power* and *Happy Administration*; and therefore, that he cannot be capable of a Conduct so inconsistent with his *known Principles* and *constant Practice*.

A PROPER
R E P L Y
T O A

Scandalous Libel,
INTITULED,
The Trial of the SPIRITS.

In a Letter to the Worshipful AUTHOR.



L O N D O N:
Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane,*
Price Six-pence.

R. B. P. L. Y.

TO A

Second Edition



LONDON:
Printed by J. Rogers, in Warwick Lane.
1852.



A PROPER
R E P L Y
T O A
Scandalous Libel, &c.

S I R,

I HAVE frequent Opportunities of hearing the Arguments both for and against the *British* Distillery, from which I have formed my own Judgment, that the preserving so valuable a Manufacture, in all the useful and reputable Parts of its Consumption, is of great Consequence to the Nation. And from these Motives I should, before now, have given your Worship my Thoughts on your late, notable Performance, called *The Trial of the Spirits*. (The Title of which I observed to be advertised in the publick Papers.) But I really had no

Notion what Sort of Spirits your Worship meant to encounter with : I remember, indeed, when you was an Anabaptist Teacher, your Worship used to deliver many serious Discourses on Spirits, both Good and Evil of another Kind ; and from thence I imagined you might on this Occasion so far resume the former Profession, as to oblige the World with some Polemical Discourses : or at least, that your Zeal against Superstition and Ignorance had occasioned the publishing your Thoughts in Favour of the Bill, depending for repealing the Laws against Witchcraft, no ways suspecting, in the least, that your Worship was become an errant Politician, or that you was dictating to the Legislature in Matters of Trade and Revenue, with the same Authority you used to look down on your Congregation from the Pulpit.

This Mistake of mine was set right, by accidentally falling in Company, where your Pamphlet was the Subject of Conversation ; some insisting your Worship was out of your Senses, and others that you was never fairly in them : On which I immediately purchased it for my better Information in so important a Controversy. I read it over with due Attention, and to deal sincerely with your Worship, I must freely declare I think you have spent your Time very idly in this Composition. It is, no doubt, a scandalous Libel, wherein Falshoods are substituted, for Facts, Demonstration lies wholly
in

in your own positive Assertions, and the Reasoning on the whole betrays your Ignorance as well as Malice.

And, considering your matchless Frontispiece, in addressing such a Dirty Libel to the two honourable Persons mentioned in the Title Page, (thereby insinuating their Approbation of so wretched and scandalous a Performance,) that you really deserve a seasonable Reproof and Correction: for which purpose I now dedicate myself wholly to your Worship's Service.

As to the Abuses in the disorderly Consumption of spirituous Liquors, they are universally confessed, and what the reputable Part of the Trade long have been, and still are desirous, should be effectually remedied, so that your Worship is in perfect Safety, as to this Part of the Argument. I know no one, who stands in Contradiction to it. *Encl. p. 2*

But the monstrous Conclusion you draw from thence, for the intire Destruction of the Distillery of *British* Spirits from Malt, of which a useful Consumption may be made under proper Regulations, to the great Advantage of the whole Kingdom, is what I shall endeavour to detect and expose in the manner it deserves.

Your Worship is pleased to confine yourself wholly to Malt Spirits as a pernicious Poison, and at the same Time are for preserving the Use of Spirits from Molasses, as if that only was an innocent Thing capable of no Mischief,
and

and that a Man may be virtuously drunk with the one, tho' not with the other. This is so ridiculous a Project as to require little Answer; nor can I imagine any Thing but your Worship's immediate Interest could have led you into it. I know very well one of the three Trades your Worship so laudably follows, is that of making Pans and Pots for the Sugar-Bakers; you might probably imagine your great Bounty, in preserving to them the Consumption of Molasses for Distilling, might increase your Worship's own Manufacture; but in such case, how will your Worship dispose of your Honesty, or the Affection you boast of to your dear Country, which you so modestly affirm is the Guide to all your Actions?

Your Worship's Zeal on this occasion has collected the Force of all your Learning, Scraps of Latin, Prose and Poetry; *Horace* and *Addison* are all brought in Head and Shoulders to oppose so formidable an Enemy as Geneva; but the Master-stroke, and what I mostly admire of your Worship's Ingenuity and Cunning, is your lugging in the whole Royal Family to support your Arguments, bestowing a Character on them an honest Man would hardly have thought on; and which your Worship's Situation, as a Magistrate, and that Degree of Decency and good Manners to be expected from every Subject, might have prevented your expressing in so publick and scandalous a manner.

Howsoever

Howsoever ridiculous your Worship's wretched Project may be, yet as there is an Expectation, and a very just one, that the Legislature may interpose for remedying the Abuse of consuming spirituous Liquors by the common People, without intending the immediate Destruction of the whole Manufacture, or introducing foreign Spirits, to supply the Place of our own, from the Importance of the Subject, and the known Difficulty of distinguishing by Law the useful from the pernicious Consumption of any Commodity: I thought it necessary to give your Worship a full Answer, who otherwise might have remained long enough in Obscurity.

Thus much I offer to your Worship by way of Introduction, and without considering your Worship's particular Taste; whether you are *a Lover of Mankind **, or *Womankind*, *what † Ends your Worship proposes*, *what Degrees of Disaffection you may have to the present Government*, or *to any Ministers of State*, *what Place you expect*, or *really deserve*. I shall consider the Reasons you give for destroying the Distillery of Malt Spirits.

In what your Worship calls your Preamble, you seem to found your Judgment in this Case, by *the Observations you have made as a Magistrate of the most enormous, wicked, and dangerous*,

* Vide Title Page.

† Vide Page 2.

*Use and Consequences of the Liquor, called Gin,
or Geneva, the Produce of Malt Spirits.*

This is but one Species of the *British* Spirits, by which you judge of the whole: But, however second-sighted your Worship may be, I cannot conceive what you can discover, as a Magistrate, that is new, or which was not put in Practice before Gin was known. It is many Years since Drunkenness was imported into this Kingdom, which, like all other Trades, has been much improved, and not wholly possessed by the common People. They have been and probably will be addicted to it in one Shape, as their Betters are in another, which is the Case in most Nations in the World, except the very hot Countries, and in some of those they intoxicate themselves with Opium instead of Liquors; it is the general Character of the common People in *Germany*: It is universally practised in *Holland*, even with this poisonous Liquor, called Gin; nor is it less beloved in all the northern Parts, where strong Liquors are esteemed the Natural Defence against their Climate; and yet they have not found out its poisonous Qualities: But as an Excess of any Thing is certainly pernicious, so in *England* the Laws now in force have provided a Remedy: and if your Worship had done your Duty, as a Magistrate, in the drunken Observations you have made, and put the Laws in Execution as you ought to have done; the Disorders

Disorders you complain of might in a great Measure have been suppressed.

A Neglect of this Kind, if the Truth was known, has occasioned most of the Complaints which have been lately made against scandalous Tippling-houses; why have they been licens'd; or, if licens'd, why has not there been some Use made of the Recognizances they always give for their good Behaviour, or why are those, who keep publick Houses, and sell Liquors, generally made Constables? can a due Execution of the Laws be ever expected from this Method, or will it be imagined a Man, who reaps the Gain and Advantage by the disorderly drinking of the common People, will ever be the Instrument to suppress it, tho' he is entrusted for that Purpose.

I would not be understood, by your Worship, to justify in any Sort the excessive Use of Tippling among the common People, which every honest Man must allow, ought to meet with a proper Regulation; but I would only distinguish the useful Part of the Consumption of this Manufacture, and endeavour to demonstrate that there is no Necessity of destroying the whole to prevent the Abuse of a Part; but that all the Regulation consistent with the national Interest may be effectually made, and at the same Time preserve so valuable a Manufacture. Your Worship next proceeds to a

B Matter

Trial 3

Matter of some Difficulty indeed, to demonstrate the Consumption of Grain by the Distillers, does not promote the landed Interest, and public Revenue, & received Notion you promise to detect the Falsity of: This is a seeming Paradox; but all your Worship's Learning and Experience is muster'd up to the Solution.

Trial pg 3

Your Worship's Demonstration begins with a hard Term, you have borrowed from your Dictionary, called a *Postulatum*; that the Health and Number of the labouring People are the Strength and Riches of the Nation, which, as you rightly observe, will be readily granted you; and then follows your Proof of the pernicious Effects of the Malt-Distillery, tho' not a Word mentioned of your favourite Molasses.

And what is this Proof? why either your Worship's own Assertions, or stating Facts, that have no Relation to the main Question.

I really expected, as your Worship's Postulatum reposed the national Riches on the Health and Numbers of the People, you would have proceeded to shew, that Malt Spirits only lessened the Number, or render'd them unfit for Labour; undeniable Proofs whereof would indeed have been proper to your Argument.

Trial pg 4

Instead of that, your Worship tells us, That People may get muddled with Gin for Threepence, and quite drunk for Threepence, whereby they forget to pay their Debts, and by that Means expose their Children to Extremities,

mities, &c. But where is the Proof of all these Effects, or how do they come up to the Argument stated? I think your Worship seems to be a little muddled yourself, or you would explain this Matter more intelligibly: The Cheapness of spirituous Liquors, no doubt, is a Means for the poorer Sort to use them to an Excess in tippling Houses, which Nobody defends; but how does it prove Malt Spirits are poison, which I think was the Proposition laid down.

As to the ill Quality your Worship bestows on Malt Spirits, that those who drink them forget to pay their Debts. I believe it will be found, on Inquiry, that this Defect of Memory is a Misfortune as common to *French-Wine-Drinkers*, as *Gin-Drinkers*, and is a Distemper very few People desire to be cured of: But how this Forgetfulness is the Means of exposing their Children to Extremities, is such an incoherent unintelligible Jargon, as will require some farther Explanation.

That the poorer Sort of People, and their Children also, are often exposed to Extremities of different Kinds, that is to say, that poor People are poor People, a small Portion of your Worship's Rhetoric may sufficiently explain; and that they are not only like to continue so, but even daily to increase, is what may be reasonably expected from the Decay of Manufactures in general; the Burthen of Taxes, the Oppressions of the Law, and the low Price

of Wages to most Artificers, and the Want of a proper Encouragement to Labour and Industry.

The next ill Effects your Worship attributes to Gin, *is inspiring People with false Courage*;—but will not other Liquors do the same, will not Drunkenness of any Kind have the same Effect; and is not the publick Peace as often broke by Alehouse-Sots and Wine-Drinkers, as as any other? Your Worship uses a great deal of Fustian to describe the Effects of Drunkenness in general, and then imagine you have distinguished this Species of Liquor as more pernicious than any other.

Argal 5

As to the commencing litigious, expensive, Suits,—which you describe as another ill Effect of drinking Malt Spirits, there seems to be a little Inconsistency in it. How could it enter into your Worship's Head, that poor People who only get drunk from the Cheapness of the Liquor, which, if a little dearer, would be out of their Reach, can possibly carry on expensive Suits; the most remarkable Instance of Litigiousness I know of among the common People, is that of swearing the Peace against each other, which might in a great Measure be easily prevented, were it not for the Perquisites that attend Binding and Loosing, a Branch of Trade your Worship is a considerable Dealer in.

Argal 5

As to the next Consequence your Worship draws from the Use of Malt Spirits, of desperate;

rate Attacks, Highway and Street-Robberies they are Crimes, no doubt, too frequently committed, but which cannot with any Justice be laid on Malt Spirits: As to Highwaymen, Experience shews they are of another Sort, and ought more properly to be ranked amongst the Wine-Drinkers; and as to these Crimes in general, if your Worship looks back to the Beginning of King *William's* Reign, you will find the Number of Malefactors as great as of late Years, tho' the Use of Malt Spirits was then hardly known; and as to your *unheard of Murthers*, I believe they are truly so, and therefore needs no farther Answer in this Place.

Your next Assertion is, that distilled Spirits, particularly Gin *are absolutely destructive of the animal Constitution, therefore never ought to be received in the Body but medicinally.* *Trial 5*

Your Worship would make the Devil of a Doctor, to prescribe a Medicine, what is absolutely destructive to the Constitution; and as to your Ebullition of the Blood, and the turbulent Flow of the animal Spirits, that may be an Effect of Drunkenness in general, as well from Beer as other Liquors; but how it can be attributed to Malt Spirits only, is past any one's Understanding, but your own, to comprehend.

The next public Consequence your Worship draws is, *filling the Jayls and Bridewell, whereby so much Labour is lost to our Country, and publick Law-Suits commenced.* I must beg leave *Trial 6*

leave to observe to your Worship, that you have offer'd no Proof of the Fact, and indeed your Assertion is in one part downright Nonsense; *Bridewell* is a Place of Labour and Correction for disorderly People, and how sending them there can be a Loss of Labour to the Country, wants a little Explanation, I believe it would conduce much to the Reformation of the common People, if many more, who lead an idle dissolute Life, were sent there than are at present; and if the Laws on this Head were strictly and impartially put in Execution, which your Worship well knows are shamefully neglected.

As to the dismal Scene your Worship pretends to exhibit, calling it *a Deduction too easily and naturally flowing from the Premises*: I really think the whole of your Worship's Performance dismal enough; and that both your Deductions and Premises are of a Piece. I fancy 'tis a great while since your Worship learnt Philosophy, and that for want of due Correction in your Youth, you made but little Progress that way: Cannot you support an Argument on this Subject, which ought to be plain and intelligible to common Understanding, without such wretched Pedantry, and affected Scraps of Learning, so unhappily introduced, and miserably applyed, as only to expose your own Vanity, Ignorance, and self-Conceit.

As

As to the Description your Worship gives of Distillation, it is pretty extraordinary you say,—
when the Spirit of any fermented Wash is extracted, that which remains, the Distillers call the Faints, and the Chymists, the Caput Mortuum, which is a very pernicious Composition of acid Phlegm, and Earth, a Venenum per se, &c.

Trial 7

How this Description can be applied to the Subject, for which your Worship introduces it, I confess I am wholly ignorant; if the Spirit leaves all the *Venenum per se*, the acid Phlegm and Earth behind, one would think it is a Proof that Malt Liquors, for want of this Separation, are pernicious, and that Spirits in their own Nature are more wholesome; notwithstanding this, your Worship being quick at Invention, has found out a second *Caput Mortuum*, which spirituous Liquors leave in the Stomach, tho' before separated from it by Distillation; *I shall beg leave to find out a third.* I doubt the *Caput Mortuum* is rather on your Worship's own Shoulders, or you would never attempt such senseless inconsistent Descriptions, which every School-Boy must laugh at.

The next Point your Worship proceeds to consider, is, *that false and vulgar Notion which you say has been industriously propagated, that the Distillery promotes the Landed Interest, and the publick Revenue.*

Trial 8

You very truly own, *this is a Task, at first View, seems somewhat difficult, and what Facts you state to make it appear in a contrary Light,*
 and

and how far your Worship's ingenious Remarks will help to *elucidate* them (another hard Word, flowing from the Abundance of your Worship's Learning) shall be fully considered.

Reply 8

As to the Facts, I think your Worship asserts,

" That the Distillers use the best of
" our Barley, the worst being thrown away,
" or given to the Hogs.

6 pg 9

" That they use unmalted Corn, and there-
" by save Expences in the Manufacture and
" Duty.

" That were they to use Barley only, and
" no Wheat Flour, coarse Malt would pro-
" duce 20 *per Cent.* more at Market, than it
" now does.

" That Country-Gentlemen are imposed
" on in this Case, losing in coarse Grain
" what they get in fine.

" That what the Landed Interest gains by
" the Distiller, is lost to the Brewer.

" That by the constant use of Gin, Peo-
" ple do not live out half their Days, and
" the Pigmy Generation of Animals they
" leave behind them, are unfit for Labour and
" Industry, which will reduce the Landed
" Interest to nothing, in respect to Barley.

9 10

" That it occasions a great Diminution of
" the Consumption of Bread.

And how are all these Facts, as your Wor-
ship is pleased to call them, made appear to
be

be so, is there any Evidence in the World beyond your own Assertion, any Experiments, any convincing Circumstances stated, any Calculations made to manifest the Truth? No! they stand singly on your Worship's Word and Honour, which is but a slender Testimony to found Arguments on, for destroying a considerable Manufacture, depriving Thousands of Families of the means of Labour and Industry, and reducing many of them at one Stroke to a starving condition.

However I shall not rest only on this Observation of your want of Proof, but I shall give you some Reasons, which at present occur to me, why many things your Worship calls Facts, are absolutely false, and some of them inconsistent with each other.

That the Distillers use the worst of Grain, is a Fact universally known and allowed by all Factors and Dealers in Grain at *Bear-Key*, and that it is fit for their Business; nay, the prices of Grain in all the printed Accounts, are distinguished by *Distiller's Grain* from the rest, and what is sold at an inferior Price: which could not be, if they bought the best, and refused the worst at the Market. That they may sometimes buy the better sort, when the coarsest is not to be had, sufficient to supply their Demands, may often happen; but that any Grain is thrown away, since the Consumption of the Distillers has been known, is absolutely false, and known to be

so, by every one who has made the least Observation of the Trade.

As to the Farmer giving the worst Grain to his Hogs, your Worship happens to differ from another Reverend Gentleman embarked in the same cause. He says the Farmers, by selling their coarse Grain to the Distillers, lose the Opportunity of fattening their Hogs, which he imagines a Loss to the Landed Interest, — So that between you both, the Landed Interest suffers two Ways, by the Farmers fattening their Hogs, and by their *not* doing it.

As to the use of unmalted Corn by the Distillers, to save Expences in the Manufacture and Duty, how that is proportioned, can be best answered by the Distillers themselves, when they shall think fit to explain to your Worship the Mystery of that Trade they served their Time to, and have bought their Experience in. And I shall only content myself with observing, that the Acts of Parliament for encouraging the *British* Distillery, lay no Restraint upon the Trade in this respect. It is lawful for them to use Corn malted or unmalted, as they shall think fit; and as the Laws are silent on this Head, I think your Worship might have been silent also.

The next Fact, as you call it, is a sort of Conclusion from the former, that were the Distillers to use Barley only, and no Wheat Flour,

Flour, coarse Malt would produce 20 *per Cent.* more at Market.

This Objection not only lies under the same Misfortune as many others made by your Worship, in wanting Truth to support it, but is also manifestly contradictory to the foregoing Argument.

If Distillers were to buy nothing but Barley, what would become of damaged Wheat unfit for Bread, of which in some Years we have great Quantities from different Causes, and more than of any other Grain? and how could it enter into your Worship's Head that the coarsest Malt would in such case yield 20 *per Cent.* more at Market, when just in the same Breath you asserted the worst Barley is thrown away, or given to Hogs? What Market would you bring this coarse Malt to? and where will be the Consumption? is it to be used by those who use no other Grain at present? if so, by whom, and for what Purpose? if by those who now use another Grain instead of it, how does the Loss accrue to the Landed Interest?

These Absurdities are endless, and indeed hardly worth the Labour of answering: it being universally known, that were it not for the Distillery, there would be no Consumption of bad Grain equal to it for the Profit of the Farmer; and that they consume all of that kind which comes to a Market, tho' bought at an inferior Price, which must stand to Reason,
 yinow C 2 because

because no one can suppose the same Strength of Spirit can be drawn from damag'd Grain as from the best; from whence it may appear Country-Gentlemen do not lose in coarse Grain what they get in the fine, as your Worship has been pleas'd to assert in this State of Facts.

As to the next Fact, that what the Land-ed Interest gains by the Distillery it loses by the Brewer: Your Worship happens to be as unfortunate in asserting, as in any of the former.

Would it not have been reasonable for your Worship to have given some Calculations to make out an Assertion so material? Should you not have appealed to the Increase or Decrease of the Revenue, as a Proof in this Case? But that would not have served your Worship's turn, for it manifestly appears, the one does not increase as the other decreases, that when the Duty of Spirits have been below the Medium, the Duty on Beer and Ale have been in the same State, if not below the Medium in a greater Proportion.

Try 2 9 As to the Assertion, *that People do not live out half their Days from the use of Gin, but leave a Pigmy Generation behind them, unfit for Labour:* This happens to stand on as bad a Foundation as the former. I wonder by what Rule your Worship measures the Length of these Days, and where you pick up this Pigmy Generation. I know several worthy

worthy Gentlemen of low Stature, who would be very unwilling to allow their Parents to be Gin-Drinkers. How your Worship's present Bulk and Weight may be, I know not, nor can I imagine where your Worship can find Instances of a Decrease in a succeeding Generation, considering it is but of late Years that this Manufacture has come to any considerable Height. However, your Worship is a little kinder than the reverend Author I mentioned: you are pleased to allow the Gin-Drinkers to leave a Pigmy Race, when he is so uncharitable not only to take away their Stomachs, as your Worship does, but carries his Resentment farther, destroys their Virility, makes them wholly incapable to get any Children at all. For my own part, as these are Conjectures, and as I ever was fond of Experiments of different Sorts, I could heartily wish the Reverend Author was to try the Stomachs of these Gin-Drinkers in his own Family, and that your Worship had some of them at your Table. I believe they would be found like other Men in all respects, and would soon detect the Falsity of your Worship's Suppositions.

I think I have now gone through all your Worship's State of what you call Facts, except the last, *that Distillery occasions a great Diminution of the Consumption of Bread*, which is in some measure answered by the Reasons given on the other Points: to which I may add,

Loyal 10

add, that every man knows how false this Supposition is, that the common People, whether they Drink Spirits or Beer, yet still have their chief Support from Bread: and this is confirmed by their unhappy Condition and loud Complaints in times of Scarcity, when Corn happens to be at an extravagant Price, whereas if your Worship's Notions had any Truth in them, the Poor (not eating Bread) could never be affected by the Price of it.

Trial 11

Your Worship is also pleased to aggravate the dismal Account of the ill Consequences of the Malt Distillery, by asserting, it equally affects the Butchery and Grafiery.

This you endeavour to explain, by asserting that the Stomach, depraved by the reception of these Liquors, nauseates Butcher's meat: and that the common People, rather than purchase coarse Joints, will repair to a Gin-shop, where they lay out their Money, so that the Butchers are forced to bury such Meat, or to give it to the Dogs; and this you assign as the true Reason why the Markets are so low; and thus the Hurt the Distillery does to the Landed Interest is plainly proved.

For my part, as I have the Misfortune to differ with your Worship in many Points, so I can by no means agree in this, were the Facts you state really true. The Conclusion you draw thence is very unnatural, and our Opinions must needs be very different, when I think I can shew what you call Fact in this case

case is as False as any thing you have before advanced.

If the low Price of Cattle is such, that it is not worth the Graſtier's while to fatten his Bullocks or Sheep, no Profit can ariſe to the Landed Interſt from the Conſumption, and no Loſs can accrue for Want of it; but the Farmer muſt turn his Thoughts to ſome other Product.

But the Truth of this Caſe is, we have of late years greatly increaſed in the Breeding Live Stock of all kinds, and the great Supply from the northern Parts and *Wales* have glutted the *London* Markets, and the Improvement of Turnips has leſſened the Value of Grazing Ground in other Parts, where they cannot fat Cattle or Sheep ſo quick or ſo cheap: This great Increate has of late ſupplied the *London* Markets with Meat far beyond its Conſumption, and therefore lower'd the Price, ſo that the beſt or middling Pieces of Meat have been ſold cheap enough to be within the Reach of the common People, and therefore coarſe Pieces have not had ſo ready a Vent as uſual; but that any Part fit to eat has been buried in Dunghils, for want of Conſumption, is what I imagine to be purely your Worſhip's Invention; if there was any Truth in that aſſertion, ſome Inſtances would be brought, which might in ſuch Caſe be eaſily had.

Your Worſhip ſeems to be very hard put to it in your next Aſſertion, that the Conſumption
of

Tryal 13

of Malt Spirits affects the Woollen Manufactures, because People rather chuse Nakedness for themselves and Family, than Abstinence from this comfortable Cordial.

I wonder what Sort of People your Worship allows to be the chief Consumers of this dangerous Commodity, you have before described them as the Dregs of the People, and for their extreme poverty and want, have called them Street-Robbers and House-Breakers; and now you are for equipping them in Broad Cloth, and make them great Consumers of the Woollen Manufacture, were but Malt Spirits out of the way.

You before asserted, that were the Use of Malt Spirits abolished, the People would lay out their Money in Beer, and by that means compensate both the Landed Interest and the Revenue; and now you are for laying out the same Money once again in the Woollen Manufacture.

One would hardly believe your Worship in Earnest in these Absurdities; sure you have not brought yourself to imagine the Clamour, artfully raised against *British* Spirits in general, will make every Thing pass right or wrong on that side the Question, without Proof or Reason to support it. Besides, Experience sufficiently shews how ridiculous this Notion is about the Woollen Manufacture: What Consumption of that kind has there ever been among the extreme poorer Sort? Rags were in Fashion
among

among them long before Geneva, and may very likely remain after that is gone; and as to the better Sort of working People, who may strengthen and recruit their Spirits in the hard Labour and violent Exercise of the particular Trades of many of them; it will be found on Enquiry they are comfortably cloathed, as well as in any former times; tho' even such as are in their Circumstances cannot be supposed, from the Price all Labour of Artificers is reduced to, able to purchase or consume any Thing of Moment to the Woollen Manufacture.

Your Worship is also pleased, among the many enumerated Evils, to show the bad Effect Malt Spirits have on the Consumption of Tobacco, by which I perceive your Worship is an old Smoker, and are introducing a Favourite of your own, which, if used to Excess, has all the ill Qualities you can attribute to Malt Spirits: Your Worship might have more truly attributed the Loss of Appetite to the immoderate Use of Tobacco, which is known to be one of it's immediate ill Effects, and is attended with many more, which I think to little purpose to describe in a Physical Way, not knowing any Thing we eat or drink to Excess, but what may come under the like Description.

Having thus examined the Heads, on which your Worship has proceeded to *the Trial of the Spirits*, I come in the next Place to consider your Project for totally abolishing the Distilling of Malt Spirits, and the Application you make

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of

Ingal 13

of all this senseless, incoherent, Composition, which you call Facts.

Trigel pg 1A
Your Worship, to gain the more Credit with your Reader on this Occasion, grows strong in Patriotism, are for throwing aside all Party Distinctions, such as Whig and Tory, Court and Country Interest, a remarkable Instance of your Worship's great Moderation; tho' something unnecessary in the present Case; I never having so much as heard that Party was any wise concerned in this Case; so that you need not have flung off what was never put on. The warmest Advocates against spirituous Liquors, I make no Doubt, really mean the Preservation of the People, and reforming the Abuses complain'd of, which meets with no Opposition; the only Objection being, whether they, by destroying an entire Manufacture, are not doing more than what the real Abuses require, and introduce Evils of another Kind, not easily cured, which is generally the Case in violent Remedies.

I would not presume, your Worship's Argument in favour of smuggling Foreign Spirits, and suppressing our own, is owing to your Regard to the *French* Interest, or to your Kindness to so many Smugglers as are their Neighbours or daily Acquaintance. If those concerned in that scandalous, pernicious, Practice, had desired any Thing to be said on their Behalf, they would hardly have chosen so poor a Tool as your Worship: I therefore impute what

what you have said on this Subject to your Worship's wrong Head, or your Zeal against Malt Spirits, which occasions your thinking every other Mischief tolerable, in Comparison with this you take so much Pains to destroy.

I have seen many Things wrote on this Subject, particularly a Pamphlet lately published, called *An Impartial Enquiry into the present State of the British Distillery*, wherein the Author, to my Understanding, plainly demonstrates additional Duties on *British* Spirits will introduce Smuggling as powerful as ever: the Evils whereof, as well to the Landed Interest in particular, as to the National Interest in general, he has described in so lively a Manner, that I refer your Worship to the Perusal of it, not being willing to steal from other Men their Reasons or Arguments; lest I should, as your Worship in several Parts of your Pamphlet has done by the Reverend Author I named, like a true Thief dress them up and mangle them in my own Way, to disguise the Theft, so that they become wholly unintelligible.

There is also another Grievance which your Worship seems to be sensibly affected with, that the Distillers who have improved this Manufacture, on the Encouragement of several Acts of Parliament, have reaped some Fruits by their Labour and Industry, which you call a-

Tracy 19

The Distilling Trade happens in this Case to be like many others, the greatest Numbers

may get a bare Livelihood, or even fail in that as several have done; whilst those who have Strength and Fortune sufficient to launch out in the Trade, and are capable of extending their Dealing, shall, by the great Quantity they make, and by their trading in *French Brandy* of which the Distillers are great Importers, acquire a Fortune; but it is a monstrous Conclusion to say *a whole Trade is to be destroyed at one Stroke*, because that Trade (whether carried on by those who are now to suffer or not) has already acquired Money to the Manufacturer, and been attended with considerable Profit. By the printed Accounts I have seen, the Utensils of Distillers, within the Bills of Mortality, are computed to amount in Value, to above 370,000 *l.* which would be immediately lost by the Destruction of the Trade. Their Book Debts in that case would never be half got in, which would be another prodigious Loss: their Buildings would become useless, the Leases they have taken for their Convenience, burthen some; Contracts of Partnership be determined, and Apprentices, who have given great Sums to learn the Art and Mystery, left to seek new Means of getting their Bread, whether they have Ability or no: the Distress, Confusion, and Disorder in this Case, would be infinite; but neither that, or any thing else, ought to stand in the way, were the Trade as pernicious in it's Nature as described; and at the same time every

every Well-wisher to his Country must allow, that if these Evils can be avoided, and the real Evils in the excessive Consumption remedied by proper Restraints, it is a more eligible Method than the Project your Worship is so fond of.

There is another Objection which I cannot pass by unobserved, and that is concerning the Hog-Trade; in which your Worship, I think, has, according to Custom, exceeded the Bounds of Truth and good Manners.

You say the Distillers feed Hogs with the Residue or Wash of their Distillations, which produces a fleshy Substance, that boils to nothing in the Coppers fitted in the Navy.

That there is little Nourishment to the Sailors, as you say, in fleshy Substance boiled to nothing, may be readily agreed to; this is one of your Worship's cunning Propositions: but how is the Fact, what Evidence is there to be had of the Truth of your Assertion, even according to your own Meaning? It is well known that Hogs, fed by the Distillers, make as fine Meat as any in the world, the Food is as wholesome, and the Flesh swells in dressing; there were, indeed, some Complaints last Year, that the Hogs, with which the Navy was supplied, were not so good as usual, and that the Flesh shrunk, but that is well known not to be occasioned by the Distillers Wash, but owing to the great Quantities of Beech Mast, with which Hogs were

were generally fed, and did not make so firm and good Flesh as the Distillers Wash used to do.

Inyal As to your Worship's scandalous Reflexions on the Commissioners of the Victualling, or your Suggestions of private Understanding in contracting; it is really much of a piece with the rest of your Labours, it shows how ready you are to asperse and calumniate, and what a strict regard you have to Truth and Justice, suggesting any thing against any man, the better to support your own Project.

For these Reasons, I can by no means agree with your Worship's Conclusions, that you have sufficiently demonstrated the *distilling of*
20 *Malt Spirits, is of universal, infallible, pernicious Consequence, and must necessarily ruin the Community.* I rather think it evidently appears, that this Manufacture is for the National Interest, to preserve, under proper Regulations: and that abolishing tippling Houses in general, where the Disorders complained of are committed, would remedy all the real Evils in a manner consistent with the Welfare of the Public, and the good Policy of a Government.

As to your Worship's Endeavours to enflame the Passions of Mankind against this Manufacture, by your pedantic, bombast Description of it's evil Consequences, 'tis hardly worth replying to.

And

And as to the Libel on the Ministry and Royal Family, in your Recapitulation, I have already given you my Thoughts on that Subject; it is so very scandalous, that I think it even unfit to repeat, or for farther Observation.

Thus, according to my Promise, I have endeavoured to give your Worship some Share of the moderate Correction you deserve, and to detect your scandalous Impositions on the Public: Your Worship indeed has but bad Success in your first Attempt as a Writer, to be so plainly dealt with; — but your Remedy is easy. — Confine yourself to one of the Trades, either that you were bred to, or that which you now follow; and these stumbling-Blocks will not lie in your Way. I am willing to believe your Worship thinks you have done a great Service to the Sugar-Bakers, by complimenting them out of your great Bounty, with preserving the Distilling of Molasses, and abolishing only that of Malt; but they are Men of too much good Sense and Understanding to undermine any Branch of Trade, in so unjust and partial a Manner, and with so little Foundation of Truth; they know full well also, if any Additional Duty is laid on Molasses Spirits, it will totally prevent the Consumption by Distillers, and consequently affect their own Trade, by lessening their Profit or making fine Sugar dearer, or both; either of which is fatal to that Manufacture, and may be a means of it's Destruction. — For these

these Reasons, I think no one ought to suspect they have given any Countenance to this Project of your Worship's commencing Author, however you might flatter yourself with their Approbation. It is entirely your Worship's own, and what no one could be so fit for as yourself; so hoping your Worship will make the proper Use of the Pains I have bestowed on you, I remain, as your Worship may easily perceive,

Your faithful Servant.

T. S.

F I N I S.

22 HY 69

A PROPER
R E P L Y
TO A

Scandalous Libel,
INTITULED,
The Trial of the SPIRITS.

In a Letter to the AUTHOR.

Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam.

The SECOND EDITION, with Additions.



L O N D O N:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane*.
[Price Six-pence.]

REPORT

TO

Scandalous Libel

INTITLED

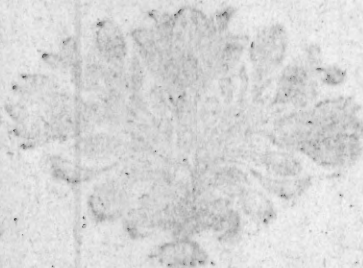
THE TWO SPIRITS



By the AUTHOR

London: Printed by J. B. [illegible]

The Strand, near the Theatre



LONDON

Printed by J. B. [illegible]

[illegible]



A PROPER
R E P L Y
T O A

Scandalous Libel, &c.

S I R,

I HAVE frequent Opportunities of hearing the Arguments both for and against the *British* Distillery, from which I have formed my own Judgment, that the preserving so valuable a Manufacture, in all the useful and reputable Parts of its Consumption, is of great Consequence to the Nation. And from these Motives I should, before now, have given your Worship my Thoughts on your late, notable Performance, called *The Trial of the Spirits*. (The Title of which I observed to be advertised in the publick Papers.) But I really had no

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Notion

Notion what Sort of Spirits your Worship meant to encounter with: I remember, indeed, when you was an Anabaptist Teacher, your Worship used to deliver many serious Discourses on Spirits, both Good and Evil of another Kind; and from thence I imagined you might on this Occasion so far resume the former Profession, as to oblige the World with some Polemical Discourses: or at least, that your Zeal against Superstition and Ignorance had occasioned the publishing your Thoughts in Favour of the Bill, depending for repealing the Laws against Witchcraft, no ways suspecting, in the least, that your Worship was become an errant Politician, or that you was dictating to the Legislature in Matters of Trade and Revenue, with the same Authority you used to look down on your Congregation from the Pulpit.

This Mistake of mine was set right, by accidentally falling in Company, where your Pamphlet was the Subject of Conversation; some insisting your Worship was out of your Senses, and others that you was never fairly in them: On which I immediately purchased it for my better Information in so important a Controversy. I read it over with due Attention, and to deal sincerely with your Worship, I must freely declare I think you have spent your Time very idly in this Composition. It is, no doubt, a scandalous Libel, wherein Falshoods are substituted for Facts, Demonstration lies wholly in

in your own positive Assertions, and the Reasoning on the whole betrays your Ignorance as well as Malice.

And, considering your matchless Frontispiece, in addressing such a Dirty Libel to the two honourable Persons mentioned in the Title Page, (thereby insinuating their Approbation of so wretched and scandalous a Performance,) that you really deserve a seasonable Reproof and Correction: for which purpose I now dedicate myself wholly to your Worship's Service.

As to the Abuses in the disorderly Consumption of spirituous Liquors, they are universally confessed, and what the reputable Part of the Trade long have been, and still are desirous, should be effectually remedied, so that your Worship is in perfect Safety, as to this Part of the Argument. I know no one, who stands in Contradiction to it.

But the monstrous Conclusion you draw from thence, for the intire Destruction of the Distillery of *British* Spirits from Malt, of which a useful Consumption may be made under proper Regulations, to the great Advantage of the whole Kingdom, is what I shall endeavour to detect and expose in the manner it deserves.

Your Worship is pleased to confine yourself wholly to Malt Spirits as a pernicious Poison, and at the same Time are for preserving the Use of Spirits from Molasses, as if that only was an innocent Thing capable of no Mischief,
and

and that a Man may be virtuously drunk with the one, tho' not with the other. This is so ridiculous a Project as to require little Answer; nor can I imagine any Thing but your Worship's immediate Interest could have led you into it. I know very well one of the three Trades your Worship so laudably follows, is that of making Pans and Pots for the Sugar-Bakers; you might probably imagine your great Bounty, in preserving to them the Consumption of Molasses for Distilling, might increase your Worship's own Manufacture; but in such case, how will your Worship dispose of your Honesty, or the Affection you boast of to your dear Country, which you so modestly affirm is the Guide to all your Actions?

Your Worship's Zeal on this occasion has collected the Force of all your Learning, Scraps of Latin, Prose and Poetry; *Horace* and *Addison* are all brought in Head and Shoulders to oppose so formidable an Enemy as Geneva; but the Master-stroke, and what I mostly admire of your Worship's Ingenuity and Cunning, is your lugging in the whole Royal Family to support your Arguments, bestowing a Character on them an honest Man would hardly have thought on; and which your Worship's Situation, as a Magistrate, and that Degree of Decency and good Manners to be expected from every Subject, might have prevented your expressing in so publick and scandalous a manner.

Howsoever

Howsoever ridiculous your Worship's wretched Project may be, yet as there is an Expectation, and a very just one, that the Legislature may interpose for remedying the Abuse of consuming spirituous Liquors by the common People, without intending the immediate Destruction of the whole Manufacture, or introducing foreign Spirits, to supply the Place of our own, from the Importance of the Subject, and the known Difficulty of distinguishing by Law the useful from the pernicious Consumption of any Commodity: I thought it necessary to give your Worship a full Answer, who otherwise might have remained long enough in Obscurity.

Thus much I offer to your Worship by way of Introduction, and without considering your Worship's particular Taste; whether you are a Lover of Mankind *, or Womankind, what † Ends your Worship proposes, what Degrees of Disaffection you may have to the present Government, or to any Ministers of State, what Place you expect, or really deserve. I shall consider the Reasons you give for destroying the Distillery of Malt Spirits.

In what your Worship calls your Preamble, you seem to found your Judgment in this Case, by the Observations you have made as a Magistrate of the most enormous, wicked, and dangerous,

* Vide Title Page, † Vide Page 2.

Use and Consequences of the Liquor, called Gin, or Geneva, the Produce of Malt Spirits.

This is but one Species of the *British* Spirits, by which you judge of the whole: But, however second-sighted your Worship may be, I cannot conceive what you can discover, as a Magistrate, that is new, or which was not put in Practice before Gin was known. It is many Years since Drunkenness was imported into this Kingdom, which, like all other Trades, has been much improved, and not wholly possessed by the common People. They have been and probably will be addicted to it in one Shape, as their Betters are in another, which is the Case in most Nations in the World, except the very hot Countries, and in some of those they intoxicate themselves with Opium instead of Liquors; it is the general Character of the common People in *Germany*: It is universally practised in *Holland*, even with this poisonous Liquor, called Gin; nor is it less beloved in all the northern Parts, where strong Liquors are esteemed the Natural Defence against their Climate; and yet they have not found out its poisonous Qualities: But as an Excess of any Thing is certainly pernicious, so in *England* the Laws now in force have provided a Remedy: and if your Worship had done your Duty, as a Magistrate, in the drunken Observations you have made, and put the Laws in Execution as you ought to have done; the Disorders

Disorders you complain of might in a great Measure have been suppressed.

A Neglect of this Kind, if the Truth was known, has occasioned most of the Complaints which have been lately made against scandalous Tippling-houses; why have they been licensed; or, if licens'd, why has not there been some Use made of the Recognizances they always give for their good Behaviour, or why are those, who keep publick Houses, and sell Liquors, generally made Constables? can a due Execution of the Laws be ever expected from this Method, or will it be imagined a Man, who reaps the Gain and Advantage by the disorderly drinking of the common People, will ever be the Instrument to suppress it, tho' he is entrusted for that Purpose.

I would not be understood, by your Worship, to justify in any Sort the excessive Use of Tippling among the common People, which every honest Man must allow, ought to meet with a proper Regulation; but I would only distinguish the useful Part of the Consumption of this Manufacture, and endeavour to demonstrate that there is no Necessity of destroying the whole to prevent the Abuse of a Part; but that all the Regulation consistent with the national Interest may be effectually made, and at the same Time preserve so valuable a Manufacture. Your Worship next proceeds to a

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Matter

Matter of some Difficulty indeed, to demonstrate the Consumption of Grain by the Distillers, does not promote the landed Interest, and public Revenue, a received Notion you promise to detect the Falsity of: This is a seeming Paradox; but all your Worship's Learning and Experience is muster'd up to the Solution.

Your Worship's Demonstration begins with a hard Term, you have borrowed from your Dictionary, called a *Postulatum*; that the Health and Number of the labouring People are the Strength and Riches of the Nation, which, as you rightly observe, will be readily granted you; and then follows your Proof of the pernicious Effects of the Malt-Distillery, tho' not a Word mentioned of your favourite Molasses.

And what is this Proof? why either your Worship's own Assertions, or stating Facts, that have no Relation to the main Question.

I really expected, as your Worship's *Postulatum* reposed the national Riches on the Health and Numbers of the People, you would have proceeded to shew, that Malt Spirits only lessened the Number, or render'd them unfit for Labour; undeniable Proofs whereof would indeed have been proper to your Argument.

Instead of that, your Worship tells us, *That People may get muddled with Gin for Three-halfpence, and quite drunk for Threepence, whereby they forget to pay their Debts, and by that Means expose their Children to Extremities,*

mities, &c. But where is the Proof of all these Effects, or how do they come up to the Argument stated? I think your Worship seems to be a little muddled yourself, or you would explain this Matter more intelligibly: The Cheapness of spirituous Liquors, no doubt, is a Means for the poorer Sort to use them to an Excess in tippling Houses, which Nobody defends; but how does it prove Malt Spirits are poison, which I think was the Proposition laid down.

As to the ill Quality your Worship bestows on Malt Spirits, that those who drink them forget to pay their Debts. I believe it will be found, on Inquiry, that this Defect of Memory is a Misfortune as common to *French-Wine-Drinkers*, as *Gin-Drinkers*, and is a Distemper very few People desire to be cured of: But how this Forgetfulness is the Means of exposing their Children to Extremities, is such an incoherent unintelligible Jargon, as will require some farther Explanation.

That the poorer Sort of People, and their Children also, are often exposed to Extremities of different Kinds, that is to say, that poor People are poor People, a small Portion of your Worship's Rhetoric may sufficiently explain; and that they are not only like to continue so, but even daily to increase, is what may be reasonably expected from the Decay of Manufactures in general; the Burthen of Taxes, the Oppressions of the Law, and the low Price

of Wages to most Artificers, and the Want of a proper Encouragement to Labour and Industry.

The next ill Effects your Worship attributes to Gin, *is inspiring People with false Courage*;—but will not other Liquors do the same, will not Drunkenness of any Kind have the same Effect; and is not the publick Peace as often broke by Alehouse-Sots and Wine-Drinkers, as as any other? Your Worship uses a great deal of Fustian to describe the Effects of Drunkenness in general, and then imagine you have distinguished this Species of Liquor as more pernicious than any other.

As to the commencing litigious, expensive, Suits,—which you describe as another ill Effect of drinking Malt Spirits, there seems to be a little Inconsistency in it. How could it enter into your Worship's Head, that poor People who only get drunk from the Cheapness of the Liquor, which, if a little dearer, would be out of their Reach, can possibly carry on expensive Suits; the most remarkable Instance of Litigiousness I know of among the common People, is that of swearing the Peace against each other, which might in a great Measure be easily prevented, were it not for the Perquisites that attend Binding and Loosing, a Branch of Trade your Worship is a considerable Dealer in.

As to the next Consequence your Worship draws from the Use of Malt Spirits, of desperate;
rate;

rate Attacks, Highway, and Street-Robberies they are Crimes, no doubt, too frequently committed, but which cannot with any Justice be laid on Malt Spirits: As to Highwaymen, Experience shews they are of another Sort, and ought more properly to be ranked amongst the Wine-Drinkers; and as to these Crimes in general, if your Worship looks back to the Beginning of King *William's* Reign, you will find the Number of Malefactors as great as of late Years, tho' the Use of Malt Spirits was then hardly known; and as to your *unheard of Murthers*, I believe they are truly so, and therefore needs no farther Answer in this Place.

Your next Assertion is, that distilled Spirits, particularly Gin *are absolutely destructive of the animal Constitution, therefore never ought to be received in the Body but medicinally.*

Your Worship would make the Devil of a Doctor, to prescribe a Medicine, what is absolutely destructive to the Constitution; and as to your Ebullition of the Blood, and the turbulent Flow of the animal Spirits, that may be an Effect of Drunkenness in general, as well from Beer as other Liquors; but how it can be attributed to Malt Spirits only, is past any one's Understanding, but your own, to comprehend.

The next public Consequence your Worship draws is, *filling the Jayls and Bridewell, whereby so much Labour is lost to our Country, and publick Law-Suits commenced.* I must beg leave

leave to observe to your Worship, that you have offer'd no Proof of the Fact, and indeed your Assertion is in one part downright Nonsense; *Bridewell* is a Place of Labour and Correction for disorderly People, and how sending them there can be a Loss of Labour to the Country, wants a little Explanation, I believe it would conduce much to the Reformation of the common People, if many more, who lead an idle dissolute Life, were sent there than are at present; and if the Laws on this Head were strictly and impartially put in Execution, which your Worship well knows are shamefully neglected.

As to the dismal Scene your Worship pretends to exhibit, calling it *a Deduction too easily and naturally flowing from the Premises*: I really think the whole of your Worship's Performance dismal enough; and that both your Deductions and Premises are of a Piece. I fancy 'tis a great while since your Worship learnt Philosophy, and that for want of due Correction in your Youth, you made but little Progress that way: Cannot you support an Argument on this Subject, which ought to be plain and intelligible to common Understanding, without such wretched Pedantry, and affected Scraps of Learning, so unhappily introduced, and miserably applyed, as only to expose your own Vanity, Ignorance, and self-Conceit.

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As to the Description your Worship gives of Distillation, it is pretty extraordinary you say,—*when the Spirit of any fermented Wash is extracted, that which remains, the Distillers call the Faints, and the Chymists, the Caput Mortuum, which is a very pernicious Composition of acid Phlegm, and Earth, a Venenum per se, &c.*

How this Description can be applied to the Subject, for which your Worship introduces it, I confess I am wholly ignorant; if the Spirit leaves all the *Venenum per se*, the acid Phlegm and Earth behind, one would think it is a Proof that Malt Liquors, for want of this Separation, are pernicious, and that Spirits in their own Nature are more wholesome; notwithstanding this, your Worship being quick at Invention, has found out a second *Caput Mortuum*, which spirituous Liquors leave in the Stomach, tho' before separated from it by Distillation; *I shall beg leave to find out a third.* I doubt the *Caput Mortuum* is rather on your Worship's own Shoulders, or you would never attempt such senseless inconsistent Descriptions, which every School-Boy must laugh at.

The next Point your Worship proceeds to consider, is, *that false and vulgar Notion which you say has been industriously propagated, that the Distillery promotes the Landed Interest, and the publick Revenue.*

You very truly own, *this is a Task, at first View, seems somewhat difficult, and what Facts you state to make it appear in a contrary Light,*
and

and how far your Worship's ingenious Remarks will help to *elucidate* them (another hard Word, flowing from the Abundance of your Worship's Learning) shall be fully considered.

As to the Facts, I think your Worship asserts,

" That the Distillers use the best of
" our Barley; the worst being thrown away,
" or given to the Hogs.

" That they use unmalted Corn, and there-
" by save Expences in the Manufacture and
" Duty.

" That were they to use Barley only, and
" no Wheat Flour, coarse Malt would pro-
" duce 20 *per Cent.* more at Market, than it
" now does.

" That Country-Gentlemen are imposed
" on in this Case; losing in coarse Grain
" what they get in fine.

" That what the Landed Interest gains by
" the Distiller, is lost to the Brewer.

" That by the constant use of Gin, Peo-
" ple do not live out half their Days, and
" the Pigmy Generation of Animals they
" leave behind them, are unfit for Labour and
" Industry, which will reduce the Landed
" Interest to nothing, in respect to Barley.

" That it occasions a great Diminution of
" the Consumption of Bread.

And how are all these Facts, as your Wor-
ship is pleased to call them, made appear to
be

be so, is there any Evidence in the World beyond your own Assertion, any Experiments, any convincing Circumstances stated, any Calculations made to manifest the Truth ? No ! they stand singly on your Worship's Word and Honour, which is but a slender Testimony to found Arguments on, for destroying a considerable Manufacture, depriving Thousands of Families of the means of Labour and Industry, and reducing many of them at one Stroke to a starving condition.

However I shall not rest only on this Observation of your want of Proof, but I shall give you some Reasons, which at present occur to me, why many things your Worship calls Facts, are absolutely false, and some of them inconsistent with each other.

That the Distillers use the worst of Grain, is a Fact universally known and allowed by all Factors and Dealers in Grain at *Bear-Key*, and that it is fit for their Business ; nay, the prices of Grain in all the printed Accounts, are distinguished by *Distiller's Grain* from the rest, and what is sold at an inferior Price : which could not be, if they bought the best, and refused the worst at the Market. That they may sometimes buy the better sort, when the coarsest is not to be had, sufficient to supply their Demands, may often happen ; but that any Grain is thrown away, since the Consumption of the Distillers has been known, is absolutely false, and known to be

so, by every one who has made the least Observation of the Trade.

As to the Farmer giving the worst Grain to his Hogs, your Worship happens to differ from another Reverend Gentleman embarked in the same cause. He says the Farmers, by selling their coarse Grain to the Distillers, lose the Opportunity of fattening their Hogs, which he imagines a Loss to the Landed Interest. — So that between you both, the Landed Interest suffers two Ways, by the Farmers fattening their Hogs, and by their *not* doing it.

As to the use of unmalted Corn by the Distillers, to save Expences in the Manufacture and Duty, how that is proportioned, can be best answered by the Distillers themselves, when they shall think fit to explain to your Worship the Mystery of that Trade they served their Time to, and have bought their Experience in. And I shall only content myself with observing, that the Acts of Parliament for encouraging the *British* Distillery, lay no Restraint upon the Trade in this respect. It is lawful for them to use Corn malted or unmalted, as they shall think fit; and as the Laws are silent on this Head, I think your Worship might have been silent also.

The next Fact, as you call it, is a sort of Conclusion from the former, that were the Distillers to use Barley only, and no Wheat Flour,

Flour, coarse Malt would produce 20 *per Cent.* more at Market.

This Objection not only lies under the same Misfortune as many others made by your Worship, in wanting Truth to support it, but is also manifestly contradictory to the foregoing Argument.

If Distillers were to buy nothing but Barley, what would become of damaged Wheat unfit for Bread, of which in some Years we have great Quantities from different Causes, and more than of any other Grain? and how could it enter into your Worship's Head that the coarsest Malt would in such case yield 20 *per Cent.* more at Market, when just in the same Breath you asserted the worst Barley is thrown away, or given to Hogs? What Market would you bring this coarse Malt to? and where will be the Consumption? is it to be used by those who use no other Grain at present? if so, by whom, and for what Purpose? if by those who now use another Grain instead of it, how does the Loss accrue to the Landed Interest?

These Absurdities are endless, and indeed hardly worth the Labour of answering: it being universally known, that were it not for the Distillery, there would be no Consumption of bad Grain equal to it for the Profit of the Farmer; and that they consume all of that kind which comes to a Market, tho' bought at an inferior Price, which must stand to Reason,

because no one can suppose the same Strength of Spirit can be drawn from damag'd Grain as from the best; from whence it may appear Country-Gentlemen do not lose in coarse Grain what they get in the fine, as your Worship has been pleased to assert in this State of Facts.

As to the next Fact, that what the Landed Interest gains by the Distillery it loses by the Brewer: Your Worship happens to be as unfortunate in asserting, as in any of the former.

Would it not have been reasonable for your Worship to have given some Calculations to make out an Assertion so material? should you not have appealed to the Increase or Decrease of the Revenue, as a Proof in this Case? But that would not have served your Worship's turn, for it manifestly appears, the one does not increase as the other decreases, that when the Duty of Spirits have been below the Medium, the Duty on Beer and Ale have been in the same State, if not below the Medium in a greater Proportion.

As to the Assertion, *that People do not live out half their Days from the use of Gin, but leave a Pigmy Generation behind them, unfit for Labour*: This happens to stand on as bad a Foundation as the former. I wonder by what Rule your Worship measures the Length of these Days, and where you pick up this Pigmy Generation. I know several
worthy

worthy Gentlemen of low Stature, who would be very unwilling to allow their Parents to be Gin-Drinkers. How your Worship's present Bulk and Weight may be, I know not, nor can I imagine where your Worship can find Instances of a Decrease in a succeeding Generation, considering it is but of late Years that this Manufacture has come to any considerable Height. However, your Worship is a little kinder than the reverend Author I mentioned: you are pleased to allow the Gin-Drinkers to leave a Pigmy Race, when he is so uncharitable not only to take away their Stomachs, as your Worship does, but carries his Resentment farther, destroys their Virility, makes them wholly incapable to get any Children at all. For my own part, as these are Conjectures, and as I ever was fond of Experiments of different Sorts, I could heartily wish the Reverend Author was to try the Stomachs of these Gin-Drinkers in his own Family, and that your Worship had some of them at your Table. I believe they would be found like other Men in all respects, and would soon detect the Falsity of your Worship's Suppositions.

I think I have now gone through all your Worship's State of what you call Facts, except the last, *that Distillery occasions a great Diminution of the Consumption of Bread*, which is in some measure answered by the Reasons given on the other Points: to which I may add,

add, that every man knows how false this Supposition is, that the common People, whether they Drink Spirits or Beer, yet still have their chief Support from Bread: and this is confirmed by their unhappy Condition and loud Complaints in times of Scarcity, when Corn happens to be at an extravagant Price, whereas if your Worship's Notions had any Truth in them, the Poor (not eating Bread) could never be affected by the Price of it.

Your Worship is also pleas'd to aggravate the dismal Account of the ill Consequences of the Malt Distillery, by asserting, it equally affects the Butchery and Grafiery.

This you endeavour to explain, by asserting that the Stomach, depraved by the reception of these Liquors, nauseates Butcher's meat; and that the common People, rather than purchase coarse Joints, will repair to a Gin-shop, where they lay out their Money, so that the Butchers are forced to bury such Meat, or to give it to the Dogs; and this you assign as the true Reason why the Markets are so low; and thus the Hurt the Distillery does to the Landed Interest is plainly proved.

For my part, as I have the Misfortune to differ with your Worship in many Points, so I can by no means agree in this, were the Facts you state really true. The Conclusion you draw thence is very unnatural, and our Opinions must needs be very different, when I think I can shew what you call Fact in this
case

case is as False as any thing you have before advanced.

If the low Price of Cattle is such, that it is not worth the Graſtier's while to fatten his ~~his~~ Bullocks or Sheep, no Profit can ariſe to the Landed Intereſt from the Conſumption, and no Loſs can accrue for Want of it; but the Farmer muſt turn his Thoughts to ſome other Product.

But the Truth of this Caſe is, we have of late years greatly increaſed in the Breeding Live Stock of all kinds, and the great Supply from the northern Parts and *Wales* have glutted the *London* Markets, and the Improvement of Turnips has leſſened the Value of Grazing Ground in other Parts, where they cannot fat Cattle or Sheep ſo quick or ſo cheap: This great Increate has of late ſupplied the *London* Markets with Meat far beyond its Conſumption, and therefore lower'd the Price, ſo that the beſt or middling Pieces of Meat have been ſold cheap enough to be within the Reach of the common People, and therefore coarſe Pieces have not had ſo ready a Vent as uſual; but that any Part fit to eat has been buried in Dunghils, for want of Conſumption, is what I imagine to be purely your Worſhip's Invention; if there was any Truth in that aſſertion, ſome Inſtances would be brought, which might in ſuch Caſe be eaſily had.

Your Worſhip ſeems to be very hard put to it in your next Aſſertion, that the Conſumption
of

of Malt Spirits affects the Woollen Manufactures, because People rather chuse Nakedness for themselves and Family, than Abstinence from this comfortable Cordial.

I wonder what Sort of People your Worship allows to be the chief Consumers of this dangerous Commodity, you have before described them as the Dregs of the People, and for their extreme poverty and want, have called them Street-Robbers and House-Breakers; and now you are for equipping them in Broad Cloth, and make them great Consumers of the Woollen Manufacture, were but Malt Spirits out of the way.

You before asserted, that were the Use of Malt Spirits abolished, the People would lay out their Money in Beer, and by that means compensate both the Landed Interest and the Revenue; and now you are for laying out the same Money once again in the Woollen Manufacture.

One would hardly believe your Worship in Earnest in these Absurdities; sure you have not brought yourself to imagine the Clamour, artfully raised against *British* Spirits in general, will make every Thing pass right or wrong on that side the Question, without Proof or Reason to support it. Besides, Experience sufficiently shews how ridiculous this Notion is about the Woollen Manufacture: What Consumption of that kind has there ever been among the extreme poorer Sort? Rags were in Fashion
among

among them long before Geneva, and may very likely remain after that is gone; and as to the better Sort of working People, who may strengthen and recruit their Spirits in the hard Labour and violent Exercise of the particular Trades of many of them; it will be found on Enquiry they are comfortably cloathed, as well as in any former times; tho' even such as are in their Circumstances cannot be supposed, from the Price all Labour of Artificers is reduced to, able to purchase or consume any Thing of Moment to the Woollen Manufacture.

Your Worship is also pleased, among the many enumerated Evils, to show the bad Effect Malt Spirits have on the Consumption of Tobacco, by which I perceive your Worship is an old Smoker, and are introducing a Favourite of your own, which, if used to Excess, has all the ill Qualities you can attribute to Malt Spirits: Your Worship might have more truly attributed the Loss of Appetite to the immoderate Use of Tobacco, which is known to be one of it's immediate ill Effects, and is attended with many more, which I think to little purpose to describe in a Physical Way, not knowing any Thing we eat or drink to Excess, but what may come under the like Description.

Having thus examined the Heads, on which your Worship has proceeded to *the Trial of the Spirits*, I come in the next Place to consider your Project for totally abolishing the Distilling of Malt Spirits, and the Application you make

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of

of all this senseless, incoherent, Composition, which you call Facts.

Your Worship, to gain the more Credit with your Reader on this Occasion; grows strong in Patriotism, are for throwing aside all Party Distinctions, such as Whig and Tory, Court and Country Interest, a remarkable Instance of your Worship's great Moderation; tho' something unnecessary in the present Case; I never having so much as heard that Party was any wise concerned in this Case; so that you need not have flung off what was never put on. The warmest Advocates against spirituous Liquors, I make no Doubt, really mean the Preservation of the People, and reforming the Abuses complain'd of, which meets with no Opposition; the only Objection being, whether they, by destroying an entire Manufacture, are not doing more than what the real Abuses require, and introduce Evils of another Kind, not easily cured, which is generally the Case in violent Remedies.

I would not presume, your Worship's Argument in favour of smuggling Foreign Spirits, and suppressing our own, is owing to your Regard to the *French* Interest, or to your Kindness to so many Smugglers as are their Neighbours or daily Acquaintance. If those concerned in that scandalous, pernicious, Practice, had desired any Thing to be said on their Behalf, they would hardly have chosen so poor a Tool as your Worship: I therefore impute
what

what you have said on this Subject to your Worship's wrong Head, or your Zeal against Malt Spirits, which occasions your thinking every other Mischief tolerable, in Comparifon with this you take fo much Pains to destroy.

I have feen many Things wrote on this Subject, particularly a Pamphlet lately published, called *An Impartial Enquiry into the prefent State of the Britifh Diffillery*, wherein the Author, to my Underftanding, plainly demonstrates additional Duties on *Britifh* Spirits will introduce Smuggling as powerful as ever: the Evils whereof, as well to the Landed Intereft in particular, as to the National Intereft in general, he has defcribed in fo lively a Manner, that I refer your Worship to the Perufal of it, not being willing to ftel from other Men their Reafons or Arguments; left I fhould, as your Worship in feveral Parts of your Pamphlet has done by the Reverend Author I named, like a true Thief drefs them up and mangle them in my own Way, to difguife the Theft, fo that they become wholly unintelligible.

There is alfo another Grievance which your Worship feems to be fenfibly affected with, that the Diffillers who have improved this Manufacture, on the Encouragement of feveral Acts of Parliament, have reaped fome Fruits by their Labour and Induftry, which you call amaffing large Eftates.

The Diffilling Trade happens in this Cafe to be like many others, the greateft Numbers

may get a bare Livelihood, or even fail in that as several have done; whilst those who have Strength and Fortune sufficient to launch out in the Trade, and are capable of extending their Dealing, shall, by the great Quantity they make, and by their trading in *French Brandy* of which the Distillers are great Importers, acquire a Fortune; but it is a monstrous Conclusion to say *a whole Trade is to be destroyed at one Stroke*, because that Trade (whether carried on by those who are now to suffer or not) has already acquired Money to the Manufacturer, and been attended with considerable Profit. By the printed Accounts I have seen, the Utensils of Distillers, within the Bills of Mortality, are computed to amount in Value, to above 370,000 *l.* which would be immediately lost by the Destruction of the Trade. Their Book Debts in that case would never be half got in, which would be another prodigious Loss: their Buildings would become useless, the Leases they have taken for their Convenience, burthensome; Contracts of Partnership be determined, and Apprentices, who have given great Sums to learn the Art and Mystery, left to seek new Means of getting their Bread, whether they have Ability or no: the Distress, Confusion, and Disorder in this Case, would be infinite; but neither that, or any thing else, ought to stand in the way, were the Trade as pernicious in it's Nature as described; and at the same time every

every Well-wisher to his Country must allow, that if these Evils can be avoided, and the real Evils in the excessive Consumption remedied by proper Restraints, it is a more eligible Method than the Project your Worship is so fond of.

There is another Objection which I cannot pass by unobserved, and that is concerning the Hog-Trade; in which your Worship, I think, has, according to Custom, exceeded the Bounds of Truth and good Manners.

You say the Distillers feed Hogs with the Residue or Wash of their Distillations, which produces a fleshy Substance, that boils to nothing in the Coppers fitted in the Navy.

That there is little Nourishment to the Sailors, as you say, in fleshy Substance boiled to nothing, may be readily agreed to; this is one of your Worship's cunning Propositions: but how is the Fact, what Evidence is there to be had of the Truth of your Assertion, even according to your own Meaning? It is well known that Hogs, fed by the Distillers, make as fine Meat as any in the world, the Food is as wholesome, and the Flesh swells in dressing; there were, indeed, some Complaints last Year, that the Hogs, with which the Navy was supplied, were not so good as usual, and that the Flesh shrunk, but that is well known not to be occasioned by the Distillers Wash, but owing to the great Quantities of Beech Mast, with which Hogs were

were generally fed, and did not make so firm and good Flesh as the Distillers Wash used to do.

As to your Worship's scandalous Reflexions on the Commissioners of the Victualling, or your Suggestions of private Understanding in contracting; it is really much of a piece with the rest of your Labours, it shows how ready you are to asperse and calumniate, and what a strict regard you have to Truth and Justice, suggesting any thing against any man, the better to support your own Project.

For these Reasons, I can by no means agree with your Worship's Conclusions, that you have sufficiently demonstrated the *distilling of Malt Spirits, is of universal, infallible, pernicious Consequence, and must necessarily ruin the Community*. I rather think it evidently appears, that this Manufacture is for the National Interest, to preserve, under proper Regulations: and that abolishing tippling Houses in general, where the Disorders complained of are committed, would remedy all the real Evils in a manner consistent with the Welfare of the Public, and the good Policy of a Government.

As to your Worship's Endeavours to enflame the Passions of Mankind against this Manufacture, by your pedantic, bombast Description of it's evil Consequences, 'tis hardly worth replying to.

And

And as to the Libel on the Ministry and Royal Family, in your Recapitulation, I have already given you my Thoughts on that Subject; it is so very scandalous, that I think it even unfit to repeat, or for farther Observation.

Thus, according to my Promise, I have endeavoured to give your Worship some Share of the moderate Correction you deserve, and to detect your scandalous Impositions on the Public: Your Worship indeed has but bad Success in your first Attempt as a Writer, to be so plainly dealt with; — but your Remedy is easy. — Confine yourself to one of the Trades, either that you were bred to, or that which you now follow; and these stumbling-Blocks will not lie in your Way. I am willing to believe your Worship thinks you have done a great Service to the Sugar-Bakers, by complimenting them out of your great Bounty, with preserving the Distilling of Molasses, and abolishing only that of Malt; but they are Men of too much good Sense and Understanding to undermine any Branch of Trade, in so unjust and partial a Manner, and with so little Foundation of Truth; they know full well also, if any Additional Duty is laid on Molasses Spirits, it will totally prevent the Consumption by Distillers, and consequently affect their own Trade, by lessening their Profit or making fine Sugar dearer, or both; either of which is fatal to that Manufacture, and may be a means of it's Destruction. — For these

these Reasons, I think no one ought to suspect they have given any Countenance to this Project of your Worship's commencing Author, however you might flatter yourself with their Approbation. It is entirely your Worship's own, and what no one could be so fit for as yourself; so hoping your Worship will make the proper Use of the Pains I have bestowed on you, I remain, as your Worship may easily perceive,

Your faithful Servant,

T. S.

F I N I S.



POSTSCRIPT.

I CANNOT say, that I expected the moderate Correction I bestowed on your Worship, would incline you to make any Recantation or public Acknowledgment, of the gross Impositions on the Public, in the *Tryal of the Spirits*; but I shall make your Worship so much my Confident, as to tell you, I was not without some Hopes, that you would have reaped this Advantage by it: To avoid farther exposing your self; or repeating your egregious Blunders, and untrue malicious Representations.

However your elegant Postscript may have deceived me in these Expectations; yet, I am unwilling to give you entirely over as Incurable; and therefore take the Freedom with your Worship, to give you my Thoughts on this supplemental Labour of yours.

You are pleased to say, *You look upon it as very near equal to a Demonstration, that the Consumption of Barley, Wheat, &c. by the Malt Distillery, does not promote the Landed Interest.*

Surely your Worship must be hardened beyond Example, to insist on this as a Demonstration, when your whole Argument on that Subject, consists in bare Assertions only.

Have you given any one Estimate or Calculation to prove them? Have you given us any

one Instance even of a particular Case, from the Proportion whereof the whole may be computed? or does Experience of any thing past, serve your purpose?

Is there any one Farmer in the Kingdom of your Worship's Opinion? Do the Landed Gentlemen agree to it; or is it acknowledged by any one Author, who has wrote on this Subject?

No: but on the contrary, the Experience of the Gin Act plainly shows the great Consequence of the Distillery, to the Landed Interest. The Farmer insists on it, without such Consumption great Numbers of them will be disabled from paying their Rents; almost all the Gentlemen of Estates in *England*, even those who are the most zealous Promoters of the present Scheme, readily acknowledge it to the Prejudice of the Landed Interest; but are contented with that Loss, to preserve, what is of infinite more Consequence, the Health and Morals of the Common People, taking it for granted, no other Method can remedy the Evil, which is the only Point in Dispute.

This has been sufficiently explained in several Pamphlets, wrote on behalf of the Distillery, supported by Calculations and proper Estimates; none of which you have ventured to answer or deny; and yet, notwithstanding, you call your own Assertions, Demonstrations, tho' wholly unsupported, and take not the least notice of any one Proof that has been brought in Contradiction. Your Worship, sure, can never think the whole Kingdom is to be imposed on at this Rate; or that Mankind will show an approbation of your Nonsense, purely because you have had Assurance to shelter it under two great and honourable Names.

I have

I have been lately informed, your Worship is not only elated with your Success, as a *Politician* and *Financier*; but that you also value your self highly, as an Author, for the purity of your Stile and correct Writing, despising every Thing wrote in Opposition to you, as wanting those Excellencies.

For my Part, Formality and Exactness in writing is what I least study. I have always given my Thoughts with Plainness and Freedom, for the Interest of Trade, and Manufacture in general, wherein the Wealth and Happiness of the Nation consists; and never imagined I was declaiming in the public Schools.

Therefore if any defect of Expression, or grammatical Form, appears in my former Letter to Worship: if a Monosyllable is misplaced, or you can find a single Letter out of it's Place, I am very willing these Errors should have your Worship's Correction, to your own liking, this being what I am so very indifferent in, that I really have not yet taken the Pains, to read the Letter again, to see whether there is Room for any Criticisms of that kind.

But when your Worship's Hand is in, I would beg the Favour of you to give some Explanation of the following Passage in your Postscript, wherein you say *that the Malt Distillery is a Supernumerary Trade, tending only to indulge the Luxury of the Indigent.*

A Supernumerary Trade is not English, and indulging the Luxury of the Indigent, is downright Nonsense; indigent People may be vicious but not luxurious, that is a manifest Contradiction in Terms.

Much of the same Stamp are your Worship's following Observations.

“ That no Body of Men ought to get Estates at the Expence of the Poor.

“ *That the Magistrate either levies Fines on the*
 “ *Poor, Or*
 “ *By sending them to the House of Correction,*
 “ *(where hard Labour is the Punishment) deprives*
 “ *the Society of useful Labourers.*

These Things, Sir, I only mention to abate, in some Measure, your own Conceit, and self-Opinion; and the unmannerly way you have of treating the Writings of others: altho’ Blunders of this Kind I should readily pass over, were there any good Sense, or sound Reasoning, any Truth or Sincerity in the rest of the Performance, or had I a Suspicion, that your Worship turned Author, with any good Intentions or honest Meaning to promote the Welfare of Society.

But that, Sir, happens not to be your Worship’s Case, you have another Post to maintain; you lay hold of the Heat and Clamour at present running high against the Distillers in general, from Abuses which has not been in the Power of the reputable Part of the Trade to prevent; and prostitute the Scheme of those who mean well to their Country, to your own sordid Interest; and at the same time gratify a Private Pique you are known to have long had, to a certain Malt Distiller, by depreciating and aspersing the whole Trade without distinction.

This dirty Jobb, you call acting for the Interest of your Dear Country; and your pious Endeavours, to strip and starve thousands of Families, is the Fruits of your tender Conscience.

But your Friendship to the Landed Interest is the greatest Joke of all: the Assistance you offer them is much like that of common Sharpers at a Fire, who under pretence of preserving unhappy People, from a present Calamity, rob and plunder them of what they can lay their Hands on.

As to what your Worship has purloined from other printed Papers, relating to the Sugar Colonies,

no one calls the Truth of it in Question; the Distilling of Molasses in *England*, the Consumption of Sugar in Punch, and the Importation of Rum on the present Foot (without additional Duties, or any new Restraint), is no doubt absolutely necessary, for preserving our Sugar Colonies; altho' all those Advantages, without farther Encouragement, will not be sufficient to raise them to a flourishing Condition.

But however valuable this Branch of Trade is, your Worship must be very wrong-headed to think, the Landed Gentlemen in *England* will destroy the Consumption of the Product of their own Estates at Home, to throw the whole into the Hands of the Planters.

The Interest of the Planter is to be preserved, and the Landed Interest at Home to be preserved also: they each have their good Effects, and are consistent with one another, as well as with the National Interest in general, provided a reasonable Regulation was made in the Consumption of spirituous Liquors. But that Drunkenness and Immorality will be abolished or rooted out, by giving the Sugar Colonies a Monopoly for propagating it, is one of your Worship's own Paradoxes, and which no one else will hardly attempt to support or explain.

Your Worship's Project for Exportation of Spirits is as ridiculous as the rest, and has been fully exploded by a Letter in one of the daily Papers, which I refer to your Perusal, and therefore shall not here repeat.

As to the Postscript to your Postscript, I think your Worship may be said to have outdone your own Outdoings; you attempt to vindicate your scandalous Reflections on the Royal Family, by an Apology which highly aggravates your Crimes.

You

You no ways pretend to deny the Reflections charged on you; on the contrary, you rather seem to admit them, but *Hope they will have no Weight*; and appeal to your past Behaviour, your known Principles, and Zeal for the present Royal Family and *happy* Administration. Your Worship's Hopes indeed may be pretty reasonably founded; I know nothing you have wrote that is of any Weight at all with reasonable unprejudiced Men; But, if your Malice and Scandal, against the Royal Family, has been so inveterate, as to vent itself in so public a Manner, even against your real Principles, or those you assume; it is the highest Aggravation, and makes such Conduct much more criminal in you, than it would be in a bigotted Jacobite; leaving you without Excuse, without any Motive or Temptation, which a Jacobite must have from his Principles and Prejudice of Education.

The only Inference I can draw from such Behaviour, is, that your Worship will spare nothing that stands in the way of your darling Project, tho' at the expence of Truth and Justice.

This is the candid way in which you treat the Royal Family, the Ministry, the Trade and Revenue of the Nation, the Manufactures of the Country, and your terrible Enemies the Malt Distillers.

I conclude with recommending it to your Worship to leave off Politics and State-Projects. Confine your self to that Sober Employment, which your own dull Genius may serve to carry you through: leaving the Trade of the Nation, and public Revenues, to those whose Experience and Capacity enable them to propose the proper means for increasing both the one and the other.

22 JY 68
F I N I S

A
VINDICATION
OF A
PAMPHLET,

Lately published; Intituled

The Tryal of the Spirits, &c.

VINDICATION



PAMPHLET

Printed by J. G. Smith, London.

The Trial of the Spirit, &c.

A
VINDICATION
OF A
PAMPHLET

Lately published, Intituled

The Tryal of the Spirits.

Together with

Some Observations relating to the *West-India* Trade, and the Encouragement of our Sugar Colonies abroad, and our useful Manufactures at home.

Humbly Inscribed to the Right Honourable
ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable
House of Commons.

By ADAM HOLDEN, of *Greenwich*.

*Justum & tenacem propositi virum,
Non Civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis Tyranni,
Mente quatit solidâ. -----* Horat.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row*.
1736.

[Price Six-pence.]

VINDICATION OF A PAMPHLET

In Reply to the

The Trial of the Rights



Some Observations on the
Laws, and the Administration of
Justice, in the Colonies, and on the
Rights of the Colonies.

London: Printed by J. D. Colman, at the
Printers Office, in Pall Mall.

ADAM SMITH, Esq.

Author of the
Theory of Moral Sentiments,
and of the Wealth of Nations.

LONDON:
Printed by J. D. Colman, at the
Printers Office, in Pall Mall.



To the Right HONOURABLE

Arthur Onslow, Esq;

AS several *Essays* have lately appear'd for and against the *Distillery*, I who have been a mere Spectator, intreat your Patience for the Trouble I may give you in the Perusal of some short Observations I have made on that Subject. If you'll *indulge* me with your *Attention*, I'll not be *prodigal* of your *Time*.

THAT which rais'd my Curiosity to enquire into the *Controversy*, was a little Pamphlet intituled, *A proper Reply* to another, intituled, *The Tryal of the Spirits, &c.*

A 2

Having

Having turn'd over a few Pages of the *Proper Reply*, I soon found it's *Author* to be the most extraordinary Man, that ever appear'd for a *modest Champion*. I therefore gravely laid the *Thing* down, resolv'd to see what the other Party had said, that could *inflame* this *young Author* with so much *Heat* and *Fire*. Young I am persuaded he must be in *this* sort of *Opposition*; otherwise he would never have given his *Adversary* so much Advantage over him, nor have betray'd such a particular Fondness for his own Production, as to *hire* People to *give* it away, not only in (but some Miles distant from) *London*; by which Conduct one of them dropped into my Hands.

BUT enough of *that* Pamphlet.

I THEN took up the *Tryal of the Spirits*, &c. humbly offered to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, and to the Right Honourable Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, and read it *throughout*. I confess I found nothing but *Argument* in that, founded upon *Facts*; nor could I discover any scurrilous Language in it. Perhaps the *Stile* may be too strong for the *Taste* of *some*, or some *Phrases* too poignant for the *Circumstances* of *others*. Be that as it will, as the *Design* in general is good and *honest*, and wrote with a
sincere

sincere Intention to serve the Community, at least in the Light it appears to me; I therefore take Leave to vindicate that Author's Design, which I flatter myself I can execute with Decency, without any Guilt of Immorality, or a Violation of the known Rules of good Manners.

To the Point then.

THE two Positions that he lays down are,

THAT the *Malt-Stillery*, in it's present Circumstance, cannot subsist with the Good of the Community, and with it's own Well-being; which he thinks will appear from the Reason and Nature of the Thing itself. And, *à contra*,

THAT the *Importation of Rum*, and the *Distillation of Melasses at home*, is consistent with the Good of the Community, and with the Reason of the Thing itself.

These are the two Points, on which the Argument turns; and God forbid, but they should both have fair play.

As to the first of these, Sir, give me Leave to present you with a short View of the

the *Arguments* the *Author* of the *Trial*, &c. has there *advanced*, and then I'll go on to make some *further* Observations, naturally arising from this *Subject*.

THE *first* is, the *Mischief* it does to our *Artificers*, *Manufacturers*, and *Labourers*, in general: For if these be *disabled*, what will become of the *rest* of the *Society*? That it has *this* Effect, is so plain to every common Observer, that to labour a *Proof* of it, would be spending of Time to no manner of Purpose.

THE *next* Attempt is, to answer that *popular Argument*, that the *Malt-Stillery* is for the Good of the *Landed Interest*, which the *Author* (as far as I can judge) with good reasoning denies. For as it weakens the *labouring People*, it cannot really promote any *Interest* at all. But the *Landed Interest*, particularly suffers upon this Account, in the *Brewery*, the *Bakery*, the *Butchery*, and the *Grasery*; and even in the *Woollen Manufacture*, all which the *Author* thinks are far from being an Equivalent to all the Advantage that *can possibly* result from the *Malt-Stillery*. This, I think, in *Minia-ture*, is fairly prov'd, I cannot therefore recede from this, but be of his Opinion, till convinced by *solid Arguments*.

THE

THE Reason, therefore, that the *Malt-Stillery* cannot subsist with the Good of the *Community*, is, that large Quantities *must* be made of these *Spirits*, which *must* be afforded at so low a Rate, as to make 'em the Purchase of the poorest of the People, for their common Tipple. Herein therefore lies the Mischief of this Trade to the *Community*, viz. that 'tis adapted to the *Circumstances* of the common, labouring, People, and those only: Lay but the *Bait*, the *Temptation*, before these sort of People, all the Laws in being, or that can be made consistent with the natural Right of the Subject, can *never* prevent 'em from being *drunk*, from *ruining* themselves, and, in themselves, *hurting* the *Society* in every Interest and *Branch* of it.

'TIS very plain, that the *richer* and *better* Part of the *Society* never taste these *Liquors*, but from mere *Curiosity*. Hence it will appear, therefore, that as a *Malt-Stillery* cannot be erected and carried on without a *very* large Expence, for the Support of which, *great* Quantities of these *Spirits* must be vended,

B

and

and that if these *Spirits* were not bought by the *common* and *poorest* Sort of the *People*, they must lie upon the *Hands of the Maker*; the *Consequence*, I say, *must* be, that either the *Community* must suffer, or it will be worth no Man's While to carry on the Trade in the Shape it now appears.

BEFORE I dismiss this Head, give me Leave, Sir, to make an *Observation* or two.

THE first is, That this *Trade*, namely the *Malt-Stillery*, is calculated for it's own Good *only*, and as it now stands is not consistent with the Good of *any other whatsoever*, nay not even with that of it's necessary *Dependants*, such as Copper-Smiths, Back-makers, Bricklayers, &c. Except their *Artificers* and *Manufacturers* are a great deal more *prudent* and *virtuous* than any others. But this cannot be supposed. Therefore it properly subsists by itself, and for it's own Emolument, to the universal Detriment of Mankind. The *Proportion* I think is *self-evident*. If those, who are of another Opinion, will give themselves the trouble of enquiring into the
the

the State of the *useful Manufactures* carried on in and about this great City, I am persuaded they would find this to be the Case, and a very *melancholy* one too. The *Consequences* of it, I leave to your Honour's Judgment.

THE next thing I *observe* is, If the *Malt-Distillers* use the *worst* of our *Grain*, as they say they do, and that *immature* perhaps; then, I say, their *Spirits* must be *worse* and more *unwholesome* in Proportion, and consequently ought to be discouraged. The *fouler* or *cruder* any *Spirit* is, the more *dephlegmating* or *cleansing* it requires, in what they call rectifying. Whatever they do it by, I know in the *Nature* of the thing it must be done by strong *Alkalies*, such as *Quick-Lime*, or the *coarsest Pot-ash*. The wholesomest Method is by *calcin'd Tartar*; but that would turn out too dear for the Point in View. The other, indeed, either by *Pot-Ash* or *Lime*, is the cheapest Way. But from either of these *Lixivia*, it is easy to imagine how the Stomach must suffer; even after they have been committed to one of their Operations. For all the World knows, that in Distillation

the more subtile Particles of *all* Bodies, whether *good* or *bad*, are brought over the Helm; and I'll venture to add, that there are Mixtures of so poisonous a Nature, that if you were to draw from them *ad infinitum*, they would still communicate their *contagious Effluvia*. Whether *one* or *both* of these *Alkaline* Bodies are not used in *Distillation*, to *divest* their *Malt-Spirits* of their *crude Phlegm*, and to give 'em a lively, brisk Flavour, the Persons *immediately* concern'd are, it must be granted, the best Judges. I shall only add, that if these Gentlemen will undertake to prove that the *Malt-Stillery* is *consistent with the Good of the Community* and with *itself*, they ought to be *heard*; and for my own Part, I should be glad to be *convinc'd*. But as yet the *Argument* remains where it did; therefore they'll excuse me. And in *this* Respect I, at present, *dismiss these Gentlemen*.

THE second Thing the *Author* has advanced, is, that the *Importation* of Rum from our *Sugar-Colonies*, and the *Distillation* of *Melasses*, is consistent in the *Nature* and *Reason* of the thing itself, with the *Good* of the *Community*, and with *itself*.

As

As to the *first* of these *Produces*, I believe all Mankind will allow, that scarcely a *wholesomer* Spirit can be distilled than that call'd *Rum*; I mean as it is in itself, *pure* and *unadulterated*: So far then it is preferable as a *Spirit*. A very small Quantity of this *Spirit* can be imported in comparison to that made of *Malt*; and therefore the Hurt it is capable of doing, must be in the *same proportion*. This is giving the *Malt-Stillery* the *fairest play*: For nobody can suppose *their* Spirits *near* so good, so *wholesome*, as those produced from *Sugar*. *All Sp. are equally wholesomer*

Now as these *Spirits* are infinitely preferable in their *own Nature* to the others, and as their *Quantities imported* stand in a very *trivial* Proportion to those of *Malt-Spirits*, &c. and taking into the Account the *Duties* imposed on 'em by which they are effectually put out of the Reach of the common People, I think it is fully proved, that *this Trade* is consistent with the *reason* and the *nature of the thing itself*. This will yet appear in a stronger Light, when I come to consider it's Consistency with the *good of the Society*.

BEFORE

BEFORE I proceed, give me leave to *observe*, Sir, that the *Merchants* of GREAT BRITAIN, are indisputably a *very* useful, if not the *most useful*, Body of Men we have among us. For it is their *Interest* to *encourage* the Exportation of our *Manufactures*, and to import *real Cash*, where the *Balance* is in our *Favour*. By this *Traffick*, *Riches* are made *diffusive*, the *Landed Interest* is really *supported* thereby; the KING has his *Duty* paid, the *Landlord* his *Rent*, and the *Subject* made *easy*, so as to have something to go to *Market* with. This is the way by which a *Nation* becomes *rich* and *formidable*.

HERE, I hope, it will be *granted*, that the *West-India Merchants* make no *contemptible* part of the *mercantile Body*, and therefore that their *Exportations* and *Importations* ought to be considered.

IF it be worth while to *continue* and *support* our *Sugar Islands* and *Colonies*; then due *Encouragement* ought to be given to the *Planters* themselves, and to the *Merchants* trading to these *Colonies*.

If

If not; I think, they should not be exposed to a lingering Death. This no *humane* or *sensible* Man can suppose.

THE *Usefulness of this Trade* appears in the Extensiveness of it's Navigation. What a vast number of Ships are annually employ'd in the *Service* of our *Sugar Colonies*? How many *useful Trades* and *Manufactures* are it's immediate Dependents? What a number of Sailors is thereby employ'd, who upon every Emergency have proved of the greatest Service to the *Nation*?

IF the *Enquiry* be here, What do the *Merchants* export to these *Colonies*? The *Answer* is in one Word, *All the useful Manufactures* of GREAT BRITAIN. Therefore to *discourage* such a *Trade* as *this*, would wound the *public Interest* most *dangerously*. What are their *Imports*? Why *Sugar* and *Rum* chiefly. If in either of these they are discourag'd, it must *necessarily* terminate in the *Prejudice* of our *Manufactures* at home, and our *Sugar Plantations* abroad.

THE

THE *useful Dependencies* upon the *West-India Trade*, (particularly *that* of the *Sugar Colonies*) are almost *innumerable*. It would be too tedious for your Honour to read them over, or for me to recite them. The *Conclusion* then, which I think I have *just Reason* to make is, That the *Rum Trade*, at the Price that *Liquor* now sells for, must in the *Reason* of the Thing support *itself*, and at the same time derive very great Advantages to the *Community*, which, with *great Submission*, I say, cannot be *affirm'd* of the *Malt-Stillers*.

THE next Thing, the *Author* of the *Trial* considers, is, the *Distillation* of *Melasses*. In which the Point to be proved, at first view, seems to be attended with some Difficulties, namely, That it is consistent with itself, and the good of Society.

LET it be *considered* then, That the *Sugars*, which are imported from the *Colonies* aforesaid, *primarily* fall into the Hands of the *Refiners* or *Sugar Bakers*. In this Process *Melasses* are produced, the *Natural Extract* of that noble *Concrete*, maturated by the *strong*, genial Heat

Heat of the Sun, which cannot be affirm'd of any Produce, either of Grain or Fruit in these our *Northern Climates*. As these *Melasses* should some way or other be vend'd for the *Service* of our *Plantations*; so it has been judged that the *Distillation* of them would be the best Method, and the least interfere with any *other Manufacture*.

THE *Observations* I would make on *this Head* are, That the *Spirits* produced from this *Juice* are *wholsome* in themselves, and indeed *must* be so, since they are deriv'd from so *fine* an Original, that they are capable of being improved into exceeding good *Brandy*, probably more *agreeable* or *healthful* to the *Constitutions* of *English Men*, than *that* of *France*; and therefore may be a very good *Ingredient* in *Punch*; far from being *offensive* to the *Palate*, or *hurtful* to the *Stomachs* of those who drink it. Now if *French Brandy*, or that under the Notion of *Flemish*, were entirely prohibited, one may venture to advance, that this Trade would support itself, tho' that *Brandy* should be sold considerably dearer than it now is, without any *Injury* to the *com-*

mon People, or labouring part of the Society.

IT must again be *observed*, that but a *small* Quantity of this *Liquor* can be produced in comparision to *that* from *Malt-Spirits*. Therefore if any incidental Evils should attend them, yet they would be so few and trivial, that they would scarce be perceived, or taken notice of. Now as a *Duty* is imposed upon this *Spirit* (and probably it would bear more); the *Revenue* will be increased; the *Trade* in the Circumstances *now* recommended will support itself, the *Sugar Colonies* encouraged, and the *Subject* no way injur'd. For this will effectually disable the *common People*, as I observed before, from making it their *constant Tipple*. This then is the real Contrast between this *Trade* and the *Malt-Distillery*.

To illustrate this further, give me leave to suppose to your Honour, That if all *Spirits* were to be sold at the same Price that *Rum* is now sold at; can it be imagin'd that *Malt-Spirits* will ever sell at that Rate? Such an Imagination would indeed be ridiculous. Supposing *Brandy* made from *Melasses* could not be
afforded

afforded under five or six Shillings *per* Gallon, and the *Malt-Spirits* put upon the same footing, the *Case* would be just the same; at least, so far as I can perceive. If the Difference were adjusted upon such a Foundation, as seems in itself equitable, pray what would the *Consequence* be? Why, That you would have all your *Spirits* pure and natural, as they are *in themselves*. For it would not be worth the *Compounder's* trouble to cover *Malt Spirits* with *Rum*, and so sell them for the *Produce* of the *West-India Trade*. There would be no occasion for these pernicious *Lixivia* abovementioned for *cleansing* and *acuating* their *Spirits*, by which the meaner sort of People are ruin'd and destroy'd. *Rum* and the *Brandy* made from *Melasses*, would *subsist* in a useful Trade, and the other must *subside*.

IN short, Sir, I think it appears, that the *West-India Trade*, so far as it respects our *Sugar Colonies*, cannot *subsist* without the *Importation* of *Rum*; nor can the *Sugar Refiners* at home *subsist* without the Consumption of *Melasses*; and therefore, I hope, the Honourable House of Commons will take this into their *Consideration*.

tion. For as *these* two are so *inseparately* connected, that *one* cannot fall without the *other*; so I humbly presume it is not below the *Wisdom* of the House to make such *Provision*, that they may *both* subsist; which that it may be done *consistently* with the *good* of the *Community*, I think has been *clearly* demonstrated.

LET it then be *strictly* consider'd; that the Mischiefs done the *Society* by the *Spirit Trade*, have not arose from *Rum* and *Brandy* made from *Melasses*, but from *Malt-Spirits*. That this is true in general, I believe the *Trade* itself will, and must confess. It is from the *cheapness* of this, that our *Labourers* are *lost*, our *Artificers* *debauch'd* to such a degree, that it has justly alarmed the *House of Commons*, and in them the *whole Nation*, and every tender, disinterested Spectator, who has the *Happiness* of his *Country* at heart. Why therefore should *Rum*, *Melasses*, &c. be put into the Indictment? 'Tis pity they should be *executed* for being in *bad Company* only; especially considering they were *accidentally* drawn in, and can plead with all the *Justice* in the *World*, NOT GUILTY. On this account

count the *Malt-Stillery* is a great Enemy to our *Woollen Manufacture*, and indeed to all *others* but *itself*; which was proposed to be proved in the beginning of this *Address*; had it not been for this, I dare answer for it, the *Importation* of *Rum* and the *Distillation* of *Melasses* would *never* have been brought into the Question, as they ought not to be, in the Reason, Nature, and Justice, of the *Case* itself.

UPON this Account, Sir, (with great Submission) it seems unreasonable, that these *Spirits* should come into the Bill, with any other view than to give an *Encouragement* to them in *such* a Method as to put it out of the Power of the *common* People to make them their *ordinary Tipple*. This must be done, or the *End* and *Design* of the *Bill* will be lost; and therefore, Sir, I doubt not but the *Honourable House of Commons* will apply the *Remedy* to the *real* Grievance, neither causing the *Innocent* to suffer with the *Guilty*, nor *sinking* so useful and necessary a *Bill* by *over loading* it with such Articles, as must *dangerously affect* the most valuable Branches of Merchandise and *Manufacture*; when the Design, as
it

it appears to me, is to *regulate* a *Manu-
facture* that *manifestly* strikes at the Wel-
fare of the *whole* Community.

As to the *Objections* that may be of-
fer'd in respect to the *Revenue*, from any
Discouragement the *Legislature* may judge
proper to subject the *Malt-Stillery* to, so
as to cause a *considerable* *Deficiency* to the
Civil List; I answer, that the *same*
Power can easily *supply* those *Deficiencies*.
Let it be considered at the same time too,
that no *small* Addition will be made to
the said *Revenue* by the Encouragement
given to *Rum*, and *Brandy* made from
Melasses, without any hazard to the good
of the *Community*, which is the *Point*
principally intended by the *Author* of the
Trial, &c. were no other *Argument* than
the *following* insisted on, I think it would
sufficiently answer *that* *Point*, namely,
if no *other* Spirits were cultivated in *Eng-
land*, but *Rum* imported from our *Sugar*
Colonies, and *Brandy* made from *Me-
lasses*, the Produce of our *Sugar Manu-
factures* at home, the *Quantities* that
could *honestly* be brought to *Market*,
would be very *inconsiderable* in Compari-
son to that of *Malt-Spirits*; and the
Duties thereon imposed in a *moderate*
Proportion,

Proportion, must effectually prevent the *poorer* sort of People from being ruin'd thereby, and yet both the *one* and the *other* would very usefully subsist.

Now then, as I acknowledged before, if the *Malt-Stillery* can make it fairly appear, That their *Trade* as it *now* stands, is consistent with the *universal* good of the *Public*, that it can *subsist* without *Damage* to our *Artificers* and *Manufactures*; then, I think, they ought to *enjoy* it, nay, even to be *encourag'd* in it; and for my own part, I will *readily* and *cheerfully* surrender the *Prize*.

If they should say on *this* Head, that the *Laws* made and provided against *Drunkenness*, and other *public Vices*, are not *duely executed*. I answer, That the *frequency* and *universality* of these *Crimes* arising chiefly from *Gin*, makes that *Execution* almost *impracticable*. For at this Rate, *Hundreds* in *some* Towns must be *punish'd* in a Day, and those *Punishments* would be *unavailing*; for it is very manifest they return to their *dear Destroyer*, like the *Sow* to the *wallowing in Mire*.

IN short; why must the *Magistrates* and *Constables* be made *Tools* and *Slaves* to the *Pleasure* and *Interest* of the *merry Gentlemen*? Why are they to be *exposed* to the *Abuses* and *vile Treatment* of these *intoxicated, mad, dirty Wretches*? Why must they run the hazard of having their *Persons* murder'd, and their *Houses* fir'd by such *Desperadoes*? By the way, I can't well see how it is consistent with the *Oath* the *Magistrate* takes, to grant *Licences* to such *disreputable* Persons, who live in *Holes* and *By-Alleys*; in such Houses as no Man of *Character* would stir into. I say, I cannot see how it can be *justifiable* to grant *such* People *Licences* to sell *Gin*; and yet I have reason to believe, this is *frequently* the Case. For *nothing* in this Conduct can be *intended*, but the *Consumption* of the *noxious Manufacture*; let what *Disorders* or *Irregularities* soever ensue, that's not regarded. I wish I had not reason to complain on *this* Head from my own *Observation*.

IF therefore the *reputable* part of the *Malt-Distillers* cannot extricate themselves from these Difficulties, and answer the
the

the *Objections* above-mentioned ; let them *give up* the Cause. I shall (and I believe all Mankind will) expect fair, cool, Argument, without *railing* Accutation, or *personal* Reflections.

No *Gentleman*, or *Scholar*, or indeed any *other* Person, who has the least Notion of *Decency*, can be guilty of low, vulgar, *Defamation*, or scandalous *In-sinuation*. If they can make a *just* and *rational* Defence to what has been alledged against them with *that* Temper, I shall be very glad of it. But as the *Scribler* of the *Reply* has chosen a *different* Measure, I won't trouble your *Honour* with him, but leave him to *public* *Chastisement* at the Tail of this *Vehicle*, as *un-worthy* any *Gentleman's* Correction.

I HEREBY then *solemnly* declare to your Honour, That I have no *Malice* or *ill-will* against *any* Man, or *body* of Men, in the World ; and could safely appeal to the *Omnipotent* and *Omniscient* Being, with a *Nunc dimittis*, on this Account. I shall give myself no Uneasiness at any *Dirt* thrown at me, nor think myself obliged to answer *malicious* *Innuendoes*, or *little* *Cavils*. Nothing

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shall

shall have my Notice, but *genteel* and *candid* Arguments, by which if I am convinced, I will as *generously* acknowledge my Error.

T H U S much I thought proper to offer by way of Recapitulation, with regard to the *Malt-Distillery*. I shall be very short in what I have to repeat in regard to the *Merchants* and *Sugar Trade* in general.

I T H I N K then, that it is as plain, as that two and two are equal to four, that our *West-India Trade*, as it respects *Sugars*, cannot *subsist* without vending the *Rum* thence produced; and then the Question is, *Where* they must find a *Market* for this *Liquor*? It is natural to answer, where they purchase their *useful* and *necessary* Manufactures. If this should be denied them in GREAT BRITAIN, where must they find a *Market*, and how must the *Planters* be supplied with the *Necessaries* of Life? If the Answer be in the *Negative*, then they must be destroyed; which I will venture to say will do more harm to our *Landed Interest* in one Year, than the whole *Malt-Stillery* can do it good in *seven*.

T H E

THE *immediate* Support of our *Sugar-Colonies*, are the *Refiners*, the *Sugars* in general falling into their Hands. But what can these *Gentlemen* do, by way of *Encouragement* to the abovesaid *Colonies*, if they have no *Market* for their *Melasses*? It is almost as impracticable for the *Refiners* to carry on this Trade without a *Vend* for the said *Melasses*, as it is for the *Colonies* to *subsist* without selling their *Rum*. And therefore, Sir, 'tis humbly hop'd, the *Legislature* will take some particular Care in this Affair, that there may be room for the *Consumption* of it, in some Shape or other; for 'tis Pity so noble a Juice should be thrown away. *Distillation* has hitherto been thought a *proper* Method for it's *Consumption*.

AND indeed the *little* Quantity of *Spirit* that can be *thus* produced, as I said before, can do us no *Harm*; and all the *Duty* it pays to the *Crown* must therefore do us *Good*. The importing of *French Brandy* upon us, is certainly so much *Loss* to the *Nation*, tho' *disguis'd* under the Name of *Flemish*. If *Brandy* then made from *Melasses*, can prevent the running the other in upon us, which I humbly presume, may be done with the

help of an express Prohibition of *French* and *Flemish* Brandies; then I think it must be of very great Service to us, as not only preventing the *Exportation* of our Cash, but by occasioning the *Exportation* of our *valuable Manufactures*.

THUS, Sir, I have done with this Argument. Your Goodness will pardon the many Defects that may appear in this *Address*, of which I am very sensible; but the Hints given may perhaps rouse an *abler* Hand. What I have submitted to your *Honour* is done with great *Sincerity* and *Integrity*, with no other View than the *Good* of my *County*. *Magna est Veritas, & praevalabit.*

Excuse the Trouble I have given you, and give me Leave to subscribe myself,

Right Honourable Sir,

Your Honour's

Most Humble

Most Obedient Servant,

Greenwich,
April 5.
1736.

ADAM HOLDEN.

THE following is the Letter in the *Daily Journal* of the 1st Instant, refer'd to in the Body of the foregoing Letter.

To a Friend in the Country.

Dear Sir,

I Know not on which Side of the Question your Judgment determines you, with respect to the *Gin-Controversy* now started amongst us; however I take Liberty to send you this following Account.

ABOUT three Weeks ago was published, a little Pamphlet, entitled, *The Tryal of the Spirits*; tending to shew the pernicious Consequences of the *Gin-Trade*. In which there are two Things principally aimed at. The one is,

That the *Malt-Stillery* cannot subsist, in the Reason and Nature of the Thing itself, consistent with the Good of the Community, and with itself; for, that either the one must be destroyed, or the other cannot succeed, being entirely contradictory to one another. How far the Author has proved this Position, the Readers must judge.

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THE other is, that a due Encouragement given to the Importation of *Rum*, from our *Sugar-Colonies* abroad; and the same to the *Distillation* of *Melasses* at home, under proper Regulations by *Parliament* in that Case made and provided; is not only of great Service to our Country, our *Trade* and *Navigation*, the Consumption of our useful Manufactures, &c. but to the *Publick Revenue*. How far this is made appear, must also be left to impartial Judges.

THE *Author* farther solemnly declares, that he had no Malice in his Heart against any *Man* or *Body* of Men; nor any *private* Interest in View; yet thought himself at Liberty, as an *Englishman*, to declare his Sentiments upon this *important* Occasion, having no other Design than the Publick Good.

HE moreover acknowledges to all the World, that his Mind is open to Conviction, and ready to own his Mistakes, if they can be made appear to be so, by fair, solid, and calm Argument. Nor will he be ashamed to put his *real* Name to the
Reply,

Reply, provided the *Gentlemen* opposing will do the *same*.

H E must confess, that as yet he has seen nothing like an Argument advanced in *Opposition* to what he has endeavoured to *prove*.

H E has indeed seen a Pamphlet entitled, *A proper Reply to the Tryal of, &c.* As this contains nothing but *personal Reflections*, *scandalous*, and absolutely *false* in themselves, not the least Argument, or even the *Shadow* of one, against what the *Author* has submitted to *publick View*; so he has Reason to believe the *Distillery* in general will have no Obligations to this *Brother* of theirs, who is supposed to be the *Author* of *The proper Reply, &c.* Whether he is the *Author*, or some *hireling Zany* of his own procuring, it matters not: Let him be who he will, he has divested himself of every *good Character*. A *common Spectator* may easily perceive that he is no *Merchant*, no *Gentleman*, no *Scholar*, no *Christian*. The most charitable Construction which can be put upon it, is, that some *little Imp* formed out of the *Dregs of Gin*, (as you do *Phosphorus* from *Piss*) has inspired him,
and

and formed him into a *Bully* for the *Craft*, and like his *Master* and *Friend* of this *infernal Lethe*, is come down in great *Wrath*, knowing he has but a *short Time*. Such Treatment being a *Scandal* to human Nature and Society, the *real Author* of *The Tryal of*, &c. leaves him to his *Imp*, and his *Produce* to the *Necessary-house*, where he is sure it will meet with such *Treatment* as it deserves.

I am, your humble Servant

F I N I S.

22 JUL 69

A
COLLECTION
OF
LETTERS

Published in the
Daily Papers
Relating to the
British Distillery.



L O N D O N:

Printed for J. ROBERTS, in *Warwick-Lane.*
MDCCXXXVI.

A
COLLECTION
OF
LETTERS

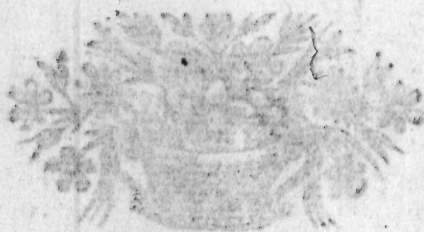
Published in the

Daily



Relating to the

British Diffusory



LONDON

Printed for J. Roberts, in Strand-Lane
MDCCLXXXV

A
COLLECTION
O F
LETTERS.



LETTER I.

S I R,

I LIVE in a Part of the Town which gives me too frequent Opportunities of observing the scandalous Disorders and pernicious Consequences of the Common People drinking Spirituous Liquors.

And also what little Substance I have is chiefly in Land, which lies in a part of the Kingdom where the Price of Corn is the entire Dependance of the Tenants, who supply the Market at *Bear-Key*, yet I always thought the preserving the Strength and Morals of the Common People of so much Concern to every Man of common Sense in the Kingdom, that I reconciled my self very chearfully to the Thoughts of lessening my Rents, so as I could but have the Happiness of seeing this dangerous Poison rooted out.

But upon reading a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Spirituos Liquors the Bane of the Nation*; wherein the Author asserts the Landed Interest would gain by the Destruction of the Distillery, I readily determined with my self that Manufacture was entirely a Common Nuisance, and ought to be entirely destroyed in all its Branches.

In this Opinion I remain'd till I saw an Answer to the above-mentioned Pamphlet, in another Intitled, *An Impartial Enquiry into the present State of the British Distillery*; on reading which I was indeed the more convinced of the ill Consequence of the common Tipling Houses for Spirituous Liquors, and the absolute Necessity of providing an immediate and effectual Remedy; but at the same time I own, it appear'd plainly to me, that the Manufacture itself was useful, and of great Consequence to the Landed Interest to preserve; and that all good Ends proposed might be answered, without blowing up, at one Stroke, a Body of useful and industrious People, who as is mentioned in the Pamphlet I quote, have launched out their Fortunes in this Trade, on the Faith of several Acts of Parliament: For which reason, no doubt but a Parliament will be tender in this Point, and distinguish between what is useful, and what is pernicious, and not indiscriminately destroy the whole.

The Author of this Pamphlet gives a Calculation of the Number of Distillers, of whom he allows 300 to be free of the Company, and 1200 who are not.

‘ He

‘ He computes the Utenfils employed by
 ‘ them in this Manufacture, to amount to
 ‘ 379,000*l.* and that it Costs them about
 ‘ 10 per Cent. which is 37900*l.* annually
 ‘ for Repairs, in which many Trades and
 ‘ Artificers are employed, as Smiths, Co-
 ‘ pers, Coppersmiths, Wheelwrights, Brick-
 ‘ layers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Worm-
 ‘ makers, Back-makers, Founders, Mill-
 ‘ wrights, &c.

‘ That they consume 400,000 Quarters
 ‘ of Grain Yearly in the Distillery, as
 ‘ Wheat, Barley, Bear, which latter is sup-
 ‘ ply’d chiefly from the *Northern* Parts; be-
 ‘ sides a great Quantity of Molasses and Su-
 ‘ gars from the Plantations; and Cyder
 ‘ from the *Western* Parts.

‘ And that the Tillage necessary for this
 ‘ Consumption employs at least 200,000
 ‘ Acres of Land, 10,000 People, and 10,000
 ‘ Horses; employs a great deal of Carri-
 ‘ age as well as Factors to buy and sell; en-
 ‘ creases the Navigation, particularly the
 ‘ Coasting Trade; and employs a great
 ‘ Number of Hands in the Distillery; and
 ‘ what to my Understanding is of more
 ‘ Consequence still, effectually destroys great
 ‘ part of the Smugling of French Brandy,
 ‘ by making a Commodity little inferior in
 ‘ Goodness, and much Cheaper.’

The Advantage of which appears by the
 Representation given of Smugling, which I
 shall quote in the Author’s own Words.

‘ Let any Man but go into the Counties of
 ‘ *Kent* and *Suffex*, *Norfolk* or *Suffolk*, or any
 ‘ other County conveniently situate for
 ‘ Smugling

‘ Smuggling, there he will find all the young
 ‘ stout able bodied Men, who should by
 ‘ their Labour and Industry be useful to the
 ‘ Commonwealth, leading an idle vagabond,
 ‘ dissolute Life, acquiring in a Night the
 ‘ Price of a Month’s Labour, by defraud-
 ‘ ing the Publick, and injuring the Fair
 ‘ Traders, which he immediately riotously
 ‘ consumes in all Wantonness and Debauchery ; and being continually heated with
 ‘ the Liquors he deals in, and terrified with
 ‘ the Punishment the Laws inflict on Con-
 ‘ viction, becomes desperate, values not his
 ‘ own Life, and is therefore easily Master
 ‘ of another Man’s ; goes about the Coun-
 ‘ try like the *Banditti*, inures himself to
 ‘ Cruelty, and sometimes washes his Hands
 ‘ in the Blood of innocent Men, acting in
 ‘ discharge of their Trust. In the mean
 ‘ time the Farmer wants Hands sufficient to
 ‘ cultivate the Land ; and all Labour, by
 ‘ that means, becomes exceeding dear ;
 ‘ Hands are even wanted to get in the Har-
 ‘ vest. The Supply from *Ireland* and *Wales*,
 ‘ which annually swarm to the adjacent
 ‘ Counties, are not sufficient, so that 3 s. or
 ‘ 4 s. a Day is sometimes paid for Labour in
 ‘ Harvest-time : And what does all this end
 ‘ in ? Why sometimes Hanging, sometimes
 ‘ Transportation, sometimes running away
 ‘ for fear of the one or the other, sometimes
 ‘ a Goal for the Duty ; or if all these fail,
 ‘ the Cargo being lost, he is laid in Goal for
 ‘ Debts contracted in the unlawful Employ-
 ‘ ment ; but in either Case, a Wife and mi-
 ‘ serable

• ferable Family of young Children, are
 • often left as a Charge and Burthen on the
 • Parish, to be maintained by the Labour
 • and Industry of honest Men ; which Case
 • happens so often, that in some of the
 • Counties I have named, the Poor's Rate
 • has amounted to 5 or 6 s. in the Pound.

• On the Reasons given in this Pamphlet,
 • I must own I think it of Consequence to
 • the Landed Interest not to destroy so use-
 • ful and beneficial a Manufacture, unless
 • we are desirous to set up Smuggling, and
 • draw the Ready Money out of the Nation,
 • with which only *French Brandy* can be
 • purchased ; and that the Method proposed
 • in this Pamphlet would be sufficient to
 • restrain the Abuse complain'd of.

• That from and after the Day of
 • no Distiller or other Person whatsoever,
 • except Inn Keepers, Victuallers, and
 • Persons keeping Publick Coffee Houses,
 • to be licensed for that Purpose by the
 • Justices in open Sessions, shall sell any
 • Spirituous Liquors of any Kind or Nature
 • soever, to be drunk in his, her, or their
 • Shop, Warehouse, Shed, or other Place
 • possessed by him, her, or them. And
 • that all and every Person or Persons of-
 • fending therein, and being thereof con-
 • victed on Oath of two credible Witnesses,
 • before any of his Majesty's Justices of the
 • Peace, shall for every such Offence be
 • liable to such Penalties as the Parliament
 • in their great Wisdom shall think fit.

• By which means the real Abuses would
 • be remedied, and the National Interest in
 • this

‘ this Manufacture of the *British* Distillery
 ‘ preserved, and the reasonable Use of that
 ‘ Commodity to industrious laborious People
 ‘ left open.’

There are several other Things interspersed in this Pamphlet, very necessary for every Man to Read, who would judge impartially of an Affair of this Importance, which cannot be taken notice of in the Compass of this Letter, I only mention some general Heads, on which I have reformed my own Judgment, and doubt not, if the whole is duly considered, but that all the Abuses complain’d of, will be effectually remedied, and so valuable a Manufacture kept within its proper Bounds, and rendered useful to the Subject and the State, the rather for that the Revenue arising from *British* Spirits, amounted for the two last Years to upwards of 150,000*l.* a Year, which is appropriated in the first place to discharge the Interest of Part of the National Debt; and the Surplus makes Part of the Aggregate Revenue, called the Sinking Fund; a Sacred Treasure, which the Wisdom of the Legislature has appropriated to discharge the Principal of the National Debt, and now amounting in the whole to about a Million a Year, affords a Prospect of being one Day effected to the Honour of those who made that just and honest Provision.

LETTER

LETTER II.

S I R,

THE Parson of our Parish, who is a mighty Newsmonger, last Week received a Bundle of Books from *London*, which he gives away to every one who will promise to read them; and makes not a little Noise in our Parts.

We are told they are wrote by another Parson in *London*, and are full of long Stories about Doctors and Gin-drinkers, two sorts of People we have little Knowledge of: But there is one Thing in this Parson's Book we think very strange, he takes a deal of Pains to show that the Distillers using a great Quantity of Grain is not for the Advantage but to the Prejudice of the Farmer.

I happen'd t'other Day to be in Company with some of my neighbouring Farmers, when this Book was read over very soberly, and we agreed one and all, that the Gentleman who took so much Pains to write it, was certainly mad; and that if his Stories about Gin have no more Truth in them than what he talks about Farming, he may be said to have made a great stir about nothing.

But of all the strange Things in this Book, there is one which every Plough-Boy knows to be false: He says, that we had more live Stock thirty or forty Years ago than we have now; when at the same time the Truth of the Case is, we not only sell more fat Beasts in a Year to Market, suckle more Calves and Lambs, but have three times more live Stock on the Ground than the Farmers in *England* knew how to

B

keep

keep forty Years ago; Nor you must know we don't eat Clover, Cinquefoil, or Lucerne ourselves, but the great Quantities of those Grass Seeds sowed in *England*, is to support that great Increase of live Stock to be seen in all Parts of the Kingdom: And can any Man in his Senses believe that we should increase the Food for our Beasts three fold, and at the same time have less in Number than we had formerly? Now if this learned Gentleman will allow a Farmer to be any Judge in his own Affairs, that he was bred and born in, as a body may say, instead of breeding too little Stock, we have too much, far exceeding former Times, and therefore our Markets are glutted, and little worth, so that our main Dependance for Profit is on Corn, which good or bad, wet or dry, or smutty, we are sure of a Ready-Money Market for at *Bear-Key*, or else our Landlords would soon feel the difference in the Payment of their Rents.

As Corn therefore is what we must trust to, we hope nothing the Parson can say will spoil our Markets: We have as little to do with Drunkenness perhaps as himself; and as to the Tipling Brandy-shops, we don't care what becomes of 'em, he may set 'em on fire if he pleases: But what must we do with our Corn, if the Distillers won't buy it? I am not able to judge what the rest of the Kingdom will suffer in that Case. But as for our Town of —, and all the Neighbourhood, I am sure, we shall be quite ruin'd and undone: The Parson himself who spread this Conjuring Book among us, I'll engage will loose one-third Part of his Tithes,

Tithes, for we pay Tithe in Kind when the Land is sowed with Corn, but a small Modus only when laid down; and if the Parson who wrote the Book had a good Living in the Country, he would have known better than to have told so foolish a Tale.

Truth, I know your *Londoners* do not much mind the Farmers Complaints, but faith, Sir, what I say is a true Story for all that; and to convince you, I shall tell you a little more of my own Case.

My Father rented the Farm I now live in, about 30 or 40 Years ago, at 100*l.* a Year, and it was with great Difficulty that he paid his Rent and maintained his Family: I think I have not above 30 Acres in the Whole, one third Part of which my Father made little Use of, being very coarse, and over-run with Weeds; but since it came into my Hands, I have broke up the poor Land, and by the good Husbandry which the Goodness and Certainty of our Market at *Bear-Key*, enabled me constantly to bestow on it, and the Improvement of Turnips, I am not only able to sell 200 fat Sheep a Year, whereas my Father could never fat 50; but I have brought my poor Land into such good Order, that I have had very good Crops of Corn, and by these Improvements have not only lived comfortably, but helped my Landlord to do so too, by raising my Rent when my Lease expired, to 150*l.* a Year, which I can better afford to pay, than my Father could the 100*l.* before the Distillers were known. Besides this, I drink a Cup of good Ale in my Family, and have a Bowl of good Punch for my

Friends, which, I hope, no Body begrudges us, since we earn it by our Labour, and the Sweat of our Brow, early and late ; and, I think, we have as good a Right to enjoy ourselves in a civil Way, to our own Fancy, as the best of you all.

However, the Mischief is, we can't tell how long it will hold, for we have a strange Story among us, that the Distillers are going to leave off Trade ; the last Market Day, I am told, they shrugg'd up their Shoulders, and said, they wanted no Corn, the Effect of which was soon perceived, the Market fell, and my Factor writes me Word, the next is like to be much worse. I am sure, if our Markets are ruin'd, we are ruin'd ; for I don't suppose my Landlord will be willing to make any Abatement of his Rent ; however, were that the Case, he is like to do it, whether he will or not ; for between you and I, although we have as much Honesty as our Betters, yet we are not such Fools to be held to Leases when our Markets are gone. It will signify little to work ourselves into a Jail. No ! no ! we know a Trick worth two of that ; we will sooner go to *Georgia*, where Land is to be had for 2*d.* an Acre, without Taxes, and here we pay 10*s.* I can't but think how your fine Gentlemen will live on their Land, when their Tenants are gone ; and if they should set their Stewards to keep it in Hand, what fine Accounts they will have at Quarter-Day ! there will be rare Plowing and Sowing, I warrant you !

But supposing now that neither this Parson or his Book should do us any Mischief, which

which, at present we are not a little afraid of, yet there is one Thing they talk of which gives us some Uneasiness; they say we are not to have Brandy or *English* Spirits in the Country for any Use at all. — Sure we hope nothing will ever hinder a Man drinking a Bowl of Punch with his Friend, that's one of the greatest Pleasures we enjoy in the Country, after our Labour, and it will be hard if an *English* Man can't have Leave to do that to his own Liking, for you must know Sir, in our Part of the Country we must drink something strong; Ale will not keep the Cold out of our Guts, or cure Agues, so that Punch is our favourite Liquor, especially of late Years, since the Inn-keepers have got the Trick of brewing every Thing they sell; and give us a Sort of Stuff they call Claret at 2 s. a Bottle, fit to poison a Man, when at the same Price we can drink a Quart of good Punch, a Liquor we know the making of, for 6 d. or 8 d. at our own Houses, and save our Money as well as procure our Health at the same Time.

We have also another want of *English* Spirits for the Use of our Cattle. What shall we do with lame or disordered Horses, in many Cases; I am sure without it we should lose many a Milch Cow; and altho' it may have an ill Name, yet we could not make white Veal without it. The Gentry in *London*, perhaps, little think that in suckling our fine Calves we are forced to give them many a Dram of the Bottle.

Having thus told you a piece of my Mind, and as your Paper is pretty much read in our Neigh-

Neighbourhood, I desire you to put this in Print in your next, or we shall find some Body else that will.

Had the Parson put his Name to his Book, which he might have done unless he is ashamed of what he writes, I should not have troubled you; but as the Case stands, I know no other Way to send him an Answer. And if he has a Mind to write another Book about Farming, rather than fill it with such idle *Canterbury Stories*, he shall, upon Request, be informed of the Truth of our Case, and be told what is for our Interest, and what is not. I do not think he can be so good a Judge, as, your's to command,

A Man of KENT.

LETTER III.

S I R,

TH E R E is not a Branch of Trade more deservedly requires the Care and Attention of the Legislature, than that of our Colonies in *America*, which for a long time have been the great Nursery of our Navigation, as well as the Employment and Support of ~~our industrious Peasants~~ by their annual Consumption of our Home-Manufactures.

From hence arises a great Part of the Wealth and Riches of this Kingdom to private Persons, and a considerable Share of the publick Revenues apply'd towards the Discharge of the Principal or Interest of the National Debt.

How beneficial soever this Trade may have been to *Great-Britain* for Time past,

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we have a melancholy Prospect of it for Time to come, for unless something effectual be done to relieve them from the Difficulties they labour under, they will soon be past Redress.

The frequent Complaints of the Planters have indeed occasion'd the Considering their Case in the proper Place for Relief: And altho' it has been there own'd, *That they are reduced almost to the last Extremity, even to a State of Despair*; yet the great Difficulty of reconciling their Interests with others which are imagin'd to stand in Competition with them, has prevented any effectual Measures being taken to cure the Evils complain'd of.

Among all our Possessions in *America*, there are none more the National Interest of *Great-Britain* to preserve than the Sugar Colonies, whose Welfare I have entirely at Heart, not only from the Advantage which must accrue to the Publick in their Preservation, but from the Concern I have in one of the Sugar Islands, from whence I formerly used to receive a considerable Income, the Product of a Plantation there; altho' of late Years, by reason of the bad Crops, the low Price of Sugars, and other intervening Accidents, I have had little or no Returns, but sometimes been Money out of Pocket: It being a Fact notoriously known to all who are conversant in the Affairs of the Sugar Colonies, that we now employ more Hands, and are at much more Charge than formerly in raising Sugars, and at the same time raise less in Quantity, which sells at a much lower Price; notwithstanding which, the Taxes there, the Burthens and Restraints on Trade, encrease and multiply daily.

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This indeed does not so nearly affect me, in point of my own private Interest, as it may some others, because I have a Dependence at Home for the Support of my self and Family ; but I have so much Humanity as to be sensibly touch'd with the Miseries of many industrious Planters in this Situation, who have no other Support than the Product of their Plantations.

100,000 hds

Value of the
Sugars

Duty on Sugar
amt. to near 130,000

The six Sugar Colonies are, as I am inform'd, computed to make yearly 100000 Hogsheads of Sugar, which they export to Great-Britain, besides Melasses, from which they make Rum, supposed to amount in value to one fourth part of the Sugars.

In this Trade they employ many thousand Tons of Shipping, who have double Freight out and home by the Returns of our Manufactures, and pay a great Revenue to the Crown ; the Article of Sugar only, on a Medium, paying a Duty on Importation in Great Britain of near 130000*l.* a Year.

This Project of the Sugar Colonies is the Life and Soul of our Manufactures at Home, in which the Returns are made either directly to the Planter, or to *Africa* and the *Madeiras*, to purchase Slaves and Wines for the Use of the Colonies, whilst, at the same time, we, by exporting to other Nations such Part of their Product as is not wanting for our Home-Consumption, are enabled either to acquire the Balance of Trade in Money, or to lessen their Demands on us for Money where the Balance of Trade is against us.

In a Trade of this Importance, so considerable as to its Bulk, but reduced to the lowest Ebb, as to the Profits of the Planter, who reaps the least Advantage from it, any Hardship or Restraint whatever, whereby the

he Consumption of the Product may be lessen'd or made more expensive or difficult, tends to their immediate Destruction, and becomes a Matter of infinite Consequence to prevent.

Nor is it sufficient in such a Case to say, if such Measures should hereafter appear as fatally pernicious as they are apprehended, the Remedy may be soon had :——Trade and Manufactures are of too delicate a Nature to stand such Shocks, or undergo such Experiments, particularly that Trade which is already so much reduc'd.——Purging and Bleeding may be excellent Prescriptions in many Disorders to People of a vigorous Constitution, but present Death to those who are already exhausted, and in a weak declining Condition. So Laws of this kind I mention may easily compleat the Ruin of the Sugar Colonies ; but it is not equally certain, that a future Repeal of such Laws, when the Mischief shall appear, will repair the Injury, especially since we have so near and powerful a Rival in the Sugar Trade as the *French* Colonies, who by a better Regulation in their Establishment, the ease of Duties, and the small Expence of their Governments, with the Freedom of Exportation to foreign Markets, have long since supplanted us in a great part of the Foreign Consumption of Sugars, as well as in part of the Consumption of our own Subjects ; and only want to see some further Hardships on our Sugar Colonies, some greater degree of Misery befall the Planters, to rise on their Ruins, and render their Recovery impracticable.

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From these Considerations one would imagine, that the extraordinary Zeal which has lately appear'd against the Use of Spirituous Liquors, would know some Bounds, and be satisfy'd without working the Destruction of our Sugar Colonies, which must be the Consequences of either Prohibition or Restraint laid on the Consumption of any part of their Product, who already sink beneath their own Weight, and have been long in Expectation of Assistance from the Publick; and little expect to meet with new Difficulties.

Of the 100000 Hogshheads of Sugar sup-
pos'd to be imported into *Great-Britain*,
about 14000 Hogshheads at least become,
or are converted into Melassies, by the Su-
gar-Bakers, &c. who sell them to the Dis-
tillers, and they extract from thence a Spirit
much nearer than any other to *French Brandy*,
in Flavour and Goodness, and which they
can afford to sell at half the Price.

14000 Lbs Mole.
is substance of 11,000
Lbs Sugar, which is near
1/2 of the whole Quantity by
Est. No of 4. Value -

These 14000 Hogsheads of Melasses contain the Substance of 11000 Hogsheads of Sugar, which is almost a ninth part in Quantity, and about an eighteenth part in Value, of the whole Product of all our Sugar Colonies; and were the Distillers not to purchase them, no other Vent or Consumption could be found: They will not answer the Charge of boiling up again for coarse Sugars; nor is it possible, considering their Bulk and small Value, to export them Abroad, were there any known Market to send them to.

What the Consequence would be in depriving our Colonies of the Consumption of

a ninth part of the Bulk of their Product, (not accounting coarse or damag'd Sugars, which are sometimes used by the Distiller also) I shall leave it to the Judgment of every unprejudic'd Person. I must confess my own Opinion is very clear in that Matter ; this single Article alone, if no Vent is to be had for it, will destroy all our Sugar Colonies at one Stroke, and put a final end to the Manufacture ; but if any thing is wanting for so unhappy a Purpose, the Prohibition of Rum, by heavy Duties, will no doubt, compleat the Work ; especially considering that Rum is a fourth part in Value of the Product, and that what is exported to *Great-Britain* is chiefly consum'd there only.

It may, indeed, be imagin'd, our Sugar Colonies, from the Encouragement lately given them, may export their Rum to the *Northern Colonies* ; but that must be impossible, whilst it is the Interest of the latter to buy Melasses of the *French* Colony, which they take in exchange for Lumber and Provisions ; and were that Trade to be totally prohibited, in favour of our Sugar Colonies, it would no ways answer the end design'd. The *French* Colonies used formerly to fling away their Melasses, but they now know better ; and the Prohibition I mention would only drive the *French* farther into the Distillery, and ruin the Sugar Colonies and *Northern Colonies* together ; they would under-sell the one in Rum, and take no Provisions or Lumber from the other, unless they, in Defiance of the Law, would accept of Rum in return.

It is well known, that the Advantages of the *French Colonies* I have already mention'd, enabled them to Rival us in Trade, and supplant us in all Foreign Markets, before they knew any Use for their Melasses; and that since they have found the Means of a profitable Consumption for this part of their Product, it has been such an Encouragement as has greatly contributed to their present Strength and Power; and if at the same time our Colonies, labouring under so many other Disadvantages in Comparison to the *French*, are to be depriv'd of the Means of consuming their Rum, which is a fourth part of the Product; or if the Consumption of a ninth part of the remaining three fourths be taken away, by Restraint on the Distillers, the Loss to the Manufacture is doubled, when our Rivals acquire the Liberty our own Colonies are depriv'd of.

*Rum is part of the
Product of our Colonies*

The Consequences of Schemes of this Nature are too manifest to need any Arguments to point out; the Injury, no doubt, is not confin'd to rendring uselefs so great a Proportion of the Product, but the consequential Damage is to be considered; the Manufacture itself must be entirely destroy'd: It can never be presum'd the Planter will continue his Labour and Industry, and employ his Fortune, where he can meet with no Recompence or Return. And I doubt not but in that Case we should soon see those who are now left on the Sugar Islands, follow the Example many have already set them, of abandoning their Settlements, and retreating to other Colonies, to seek Employment for their Support; and what is of most

most dangerous Consequence, perhaps to foreign Settlements; where not only Land is to be had at easier Rates, but where they can also manufacture their Sugars, and send them to foreign Markets, at twenty *per Cent.* less Cost than in our own Colonies: A serious Consideration for those who have any Regard to the Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom; and who think the Supporting and Encouraging the Means of Labour and Industry of the common People, a more effectual Method to suppress Vice and Immorality, than Prohibitions or penal Laws, which, as appears from many Instances, were never yet powerful enough to amend and reform the Multitude.

It may indeed be urg'd, that the imposing an additional Duty on Rum may be only what the Commodity will bear, and being laid equally on all other Spirituous Liquors, cannot have the ill Effects I mention. Which I shall in the next place consider.

It will, I believe, be allow'd by every one, that the lessening the Duties on *French Brandy*, has evidently increas'd its Consumption, and by Consequence prevented the Increase of the Consumption of Rum, the Duties on which were not lessen'd in Proportion; but the absolute Necessity for those Measures, in order to prevent the pernicious infamous Practice of Smugling, wou'd admit of no other Remedy.

And were the Duty on *French Brandies* to be rais'd in Proportion to the additional Duties some propose to be laid on Rum, supposing the same not so heavy as to amount to an immediate Prohibition, yet the Consequences would be fatal; it would entirely defeat

defeat the Intentions of the Legislature in the former Acts, and extend the Evil it was calculated to prevent.

In this Case, as Experience shews us has happen'd in all others of the like Nature, high Duties will occasion the Increase of a contraband Trade; and as a worthy Citizen has observ'd on another remarkable Occasion, where the Temptation is great, *the Number of the tempted will increase in Proportion, without regard to the Danger from penal Laws.* And it is obvious, the great Advantage the *French* will have, (by the Situation of their Country, which runs parallel to the Coast of *England* so great a length,) to pour in their *French* Brandies: They have all the Conveniences for Smuggling, high Duties make it their Interest, the Inclination of our own People is strong that way; when at the same time the thing is impossible in respect to the Rum from our Sugar Colonies, as well as a Practice abhorred by those Gentlemen concern'd in the Importation of it. So that a due Proportion of additional Duties on Rum and *French* Brandies, do not preserve the Equality intended, or leave the Balance as it now stands; but for the Reasons before given, the Advantage is wholly in favour of *French* Brandy, to the Destruction of the Consumption of Rum.

These, Sir, are my Thoughts on this Subject, which I know no better way of conveying to the Publick than in your Paper, where I have observ'd things of the like Nature inserted, to the general Satisfaction of your Readers; and as nothing can be of more Importance to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom,

Kingdom, and the Hints I have given may be a Motive to those of more Ability and Power to employ their Thoughts usefully on this Subject, for the Preservation of a Body of industrious People, expecting, and justly intitled to our Favour and Protection, I hope you will give them a Place in your Paper the first Opportunity, which will oblige,

Your constant Reader,

A. B.

LETTER IV.

S I R,

I HAVE observ'd several Letters in your Paper relating to the *British* Distillery, particularly one sign'd *A Man of Kent*, shewing the Advantage to the Landed Interest, by the Distillers Consumption of Grain, and claiming the Use of Spirituous Liquors, as a Sort of *Englishman's* Birth-right, on which I desire by your Means to publish some useful Observations.

It's my Happiness to enjoy a moderate Fortune, which is mostly in Land, and therefore I can't be suspected of any Prejudice, either to the Landed Interest or the Farmer; but notwithstanding this, if Malt-Spirits are so pernicious as they are reported to be, and mere Poison in their own Nature, I would heartily rejoice to see an entire Prohibition of that Manufacture, whatever may be the Consequence, that is what I give myself the least Trouble to think about.

But supposing, in such Case, the Farmers should in some Measure be the Loosers, they may easily make up the Loss by Sobriety, and retrenching their expensive way of Living

ing. Their Forefathers us'd to Work as hard as they can pretend to do now, and were strong able bodied Men, though they hardly ever drank any Wine, or so much as saw Punch ; good Malt-Liquor was their Entertainment, and Water the usual Drink of the common People, which for ought I know, is much wholesomer than any other : For my own part I can speak by Experience, Water has been my common Drink these twenty Years, and I thank God I find myself in as good Health as any Man in *England*.

This is not a particular Case, go but into the Highlands of *Scotland*, there you will see the Men of a fresh Complexion, nimble and strong, altho' Water is their common Drink, and many times the open Field their Lodging.

There is no room to doubt, but it was formerly in some measure the same in *England*, where every one below the Degree of Gentry lived hard, preserv'd their Morals and Constitutions at the same time, and of course must save Money : But of late Years, I don't know how, every thing seems to be corrupted. The Farmer truly will breed his eldest Son a Gentleman ; and if he happens to have two more, he makes one a Parson, and t'other a Lawyer ; they scorn to hold the Plow : His Wife and Daughters wear Silks and Top-knots, drink Tea, and lie on Down Beds : And by Extravagancies of this kind, by Drunkenness, and other Immoralities, their Substance is consum'd, and then they complain of bad Times, low Markets, and the Oppression of their Landlords

I therefore most heartily wish for a thorough Reformation of these Evils, and that
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all means of Drunkenness, of what Nature soever, was entirely prohibited, as well as Luxury, in Apparel and Diet, which I am sure would be greatly for the Landed Interest; for by teaching the common People Sobriety and Frugality, and to live as becomes their Station, will enable them to raise their Rents, instead of falling them, and greatly advance the Landed Interest, which is the true National Strength, and what has born the Burthen of Taxes, both in War and Peace.

If these Observations are contested, I shall give you the Trouble of my further Thoughts on this Subject, and am your humble Servant,
Jeremiab Blackacre.

LETTER V.

S I R,

I TROUBLED you some Time since with my Thoughts about the Distillers, and the great Benefit their Consumption of Grain is to the Landed Interest, in Answer to a Book said to be wrote by a mad Parson, which I hope has had the good Effect upon him I design'd, because I have not since heard any thing farther of his Projects.

However this be, something has lately fallen in my way which gives me strange Uneasiness, and I must needs tell you freely my Mind on that Subject.

You must know, Sir, I have always thought my self happy in a good Landlord; upon all Occasions he seem'd willing to encourage an industrious Tenant, and would rejoice at any account of his Success or Prosperity.

Coming to Town this Week to enquire how Markets went at *Bear-Key*, I received a

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Sum of Money for Grain sold there, and went to my Landlord to clear my *Christmas* Rent. I was strangely surpriz'd to see such an Alteration in his Behaviour from what I had before observ'd ; he took my Money, and instead of sending a small Token to my Wife, or Children, as usual, he put on a grave Face, and fell a Preaching, What, says he, did the Furniture of your House cost you ? How many Children have you ? What do you breed them to ? What Liquors do you drink at Home ? I am afraid you live extravagantly, and not in the sober way becoming labouring People, if you did, you might afford to pay me more Rent ; and many other Things of the like Nature. I look'd hard at my Landlord, and thought his Head turn'd ; I could not imagine what had wrought so sudden a Change in him ; but the Mystery was soon discover'd, he had lying before him one of your Papers, in which was a Letter from one *Jeremiah Blackacre*, abusing the Farmer, and from which he was furnish'd with these out-of-the-way Questions.

I promis'd my Landlord to take the Paper home, and after some Consideration, to send him an Answer, which I take the Opportunity of doing by the following Letter, which I desire you to print in your next, so that he may satisfy his Curiosity by reading it if he pleases, for he shall have no other Answer from me.

Master Blackacre,

I read your fine Project for improving the Landed Interest, first by destroying the Consumption of our Product, and secondly, by new-dieting the Farmer and his Family, which occasions my troubling you with this Answer.

I wish you had told us what County your Land lies in, for I fancy your Tenants have a rare Time of it. It is not my Fortune indeed to be a Scholar, I wish I was, but simple and ignorant as I am, I think I can turn your Project topsy-turvy, and make it as plain as the Sun at Noon-Day, that you neither understand our Interest or your own; and it's very well for the People of *England*, that wiser Heads than Master *Blackacre's* rule the Roast.

You say we claim the use of spirituous Liquors as our Birth-Right; what use of them you mean I know not; we don't drink Brandy to make Beasts of ourselves, but use it moderately for our Refreshment; we are up early and late; for my part I often go nine Mile to Market with Corn before it's Day, in the depth of Winter, in Frost and Snow, and when I return Home, I finish my Labour with a Bout at Ploughing, or other necessary Work, and find a Dram of Brandy very necessary to keep out the Cold; and when my Work is done, I often sit down with my Family, or at a Neighbour's, where we enjoy our selves with a Bowl of good Punch; and this, Master *Blackacre*, we do indeed call the Birth-Right of *Englishmen*, and hope we shall never be depriv'd of the innocent Use of it. What is the Case of those who live an idle Life, and drink Brandy and Spirits in a disorderly scandalous way, we neither know nor care; let them tell their own Story and speak for themselves.

But I find, Master *Blackacre*, because some idle People drink more than is becoming them, you have got a Notion in your Head that nobody is to drink at all for fear of

being poison'd ; this is a strange Fancy indeed, I am sure in our Country we use a great deal of *English* Brandy, and we are mightily pleas'd to think our own Corn will make it, and starve the *Frenchman*, who takes away our Ready Money, and all our young People a Smugling. But if this Liquor moderately used by Working Men, is, as you say, mere Poison, it's very strange we should never find any Body die of it : No, no, Sir, we know better Things, and are not to be talk'd out of our Senses at that Rate.

As to your Contrivance of helping us to Sobriety, and retrenching our Expences, we thank you kindly for your Love ; I think we are sober enough already ; we slave like Horses in the Field early and late, to make up your Rents, and cannot understand how it comes to be your Business to direct how we shall spend what we can save by the Fruits of our Labour.

You talk much of our Forefathers, and tell us much of their drinking Water : I believe if we were to enquire how all our Forefathers liv'd, it might be found very different from what it is now ; when our Forefathers drank Water, yours drank no Wine : but why one shall be an Example to govern Posterity, and not the other, is past my Understanding. In former Days they were not to compare with us for Labour or Industry, nor was the Nation any ways equal in Strength or Riches to what they are at present ; Knowledge and Learning of all kinds, Arts, Manufactures, Wealth, Labour and Industry were almost unknown, and therefore the Expences of Living at this Time may be easily accounted for,

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As to your Project of Water-Drinking, you would do better to carry it over to the Blacks, it will do well enough for Slaves, but will not suit the laborious, industrious People of *England*.

The Example you give of the Highlands of *Scotland*, is what I am incapable of making a right Judgment of; but I have enquir'd of the Exciseman of our Town, who is a great Traveller, and he says you have told but half your Story, for that the ruddy Complexion, Nimbleness, and Strength of those People, is not owing to the Water-drinking, but to the *Aqua Vitæ*, a Malt Spirit which is commonly used in that Country, which serves both for Victuals and Drink; you don't pretend to say they are poison'd by it, and yet you have got a Notion in your Head, that Malt Spirits are Poison here for us to drink; but I hope you don't think us such Fools as to believe it, because you are pleas'd to tell us so.

You have made such a Noise about this Poison, that I have made some enquiry of my Factor, who by the bye, is as knowing a Man, and as good a Scholar as the best of you; and what do you think he says? — What, that it is all a Bugbear? He says, how comes it the *Dutch* are not poison'd, who make as much Malt Spirits in a Year in two Towns in *Holland*, as we make in all *England*. I wish, Master *Blackacre*, you would give an Answer to that, and you would say something to the Purpose.

But to return to our Forefathers, whose Example I believe may be as useful to you as to us. They did not pay 20 s. an Acre for Land, and maintain their Landlords at the
Expence

Expeñce ours live at. The Farmer in those Days did not perhaps breed his Son to any Thing more than holding the Plough, a Thing Gentlemen were not ashamed of; and if the great Increase of People affords sufficient Numbers for those laborious Employments, and the Encouragement now a Days attending Labour and Industry, shall enable a Farmer to put his Children forward in the World, I don't know whose Business it is to find Fault with it.

Silks, Topknots, and Tea, are, I believe, new Fashions among us all; but *Win Gold and wear it*, Master, *Blackacre*, is the Case with Old England; however it is in foreign Countries, I know not, but I have heard say, in *Turky* and *France* the working Men are all Slaves, and that they have not such a Thing among them as a good Yeoman of *Kent*.

I am sorry to think you are uneasy at our having a Bed to lie on: I don't know what Whims you have got, but remember what I tell you, when the Farmer wants a Bed, his Landlord is in great Danger; if we cannot be happy and easy, it will not be in your Power to be so either.

As to Drunkenness and Immorality, I believe working People are the least guilty of one or the other, they have no Time to spare for such Uses. If there are any who are guilty of it, we shall be glad to see a Reformation, and if the Landlords would take my Advice, the likeliest way to succeed would be by beginning with themselves first. I warrant you it will be thought a mighty Crime for a poor labouring Man to take a chearful Glass his own way, but a harmless thing to be drunk with *French* Claret, and spend the Rent of two or three Acres of Land for an Evening's Diversion of your *Italian* Geldings.

Don't talk to us, Master *Blackacre*, of Luxury and Extravagance, lest we give you a Rowland for your *Oliver*.

As to your Project of hindering us to sell our Grain, to make us sober, it's a likely thing enough, and I believe it will succeed to your Mind, it will make us all sober in good earnest; but that it will raise our Rents, is what you will find your self woundily mistaken in. It would have been but kind if you had told

told us who should buy our Corn in these sober Times, and how the Price would be kept up when so great a Part of our Consumption is taken away.

I know many Landlords have got a Notion in their Heads, that if a Tenant does not pay his Rent honestly, and live decently, he is too Rich, they want us to live like a Parcel of Negroes. But I wish you would remember one Piece of Advice from a Farmer, which is, that the Tenant must grow rich first, and his Landlord after.

It is well known that our Landlords are ready enough to take the Advantage of our Labours, and raise our Rents; one would wonder how any Tenant can afford to pay 20 s. an Acre for plough'd Ground, which is done in some Places; but I believe no where in the World but in Old England; and do you think this Rent can be rais'd out of an Acre of Ground if our Markets are spoil'd?

We have had many Hardships upon us of late Years, in the Consumption of our Grain, though I never could find our Landlords would bate us a Shilling of our Rent, we must pay or go to Goal, make it or not out of our Farm.

I have had a good deal of Discourse with my Factor about this Matter, and enquir'd of him what is the Cause of the falling of our Markets. He tells me, that the People of *Ireland* did not use to raise Grain enough for their own Use, but took very considerable Quantities from *England*; but that of late they have bent their Minds towards Tillage, and got several Acts of Parliament for encouraging of it, so that they do not require the same Quantity from *England* as usual.

He also informs me, that they increase in Tillage very much in *Scotland*, and even send greater Quantities than formerly to Market in *England*, even at *Bear-Key*.

And that they raise of late great Quantities of Corn in some of the Plantations, which they send to *Portugal*, and other foreign Markets, where they greatly undersell us; so that if the late War had not happen'd in the two great Corn Countries Abroad, *Poland* and *Sicily*, we should have had Grain of all sorts

forts at so low a Price, as would hardly have paid the Farmer for his Season ; and who do you think in such Case must pay the Rent ?

If this be true, as I believe my Factor is an honest Man, and would not deceive me ; suppose we were to have a plentiful Crop this Year, and the Distilling Trade should be put down, What will become of the Markets at *Bear-Key* ? What Price will Grain yield ? And how will your Rents be paid ? You may think what you please of your Leases and your Covenants, we shall not much matter them ; if we are ruin'd, what we begin you will follow : And if it is worth the while to try such Experiments, to prevent the Debauchery of a few idle Gin-drinkers, who may easily be cur'd by the House of Correction, and the Gentlemen in the Commission of Peace, and Constables doing their Duty in Town as well as they do in the Country ; If this, I say, is what you are determin'd to try, you will soon compleat the Ruin of the Country Farmer, and bring them in good earnest to your Water-Diet ; what you will have to lie on yourselves, I leave it to your own Consideration ; I believe we can bear with Starving as well as the best of you.

Thus, Master *Blackacre*, your Project has been consider'd, and you have the true Thoughts of

A Man of KENT.

F I N I S.

To the Author of the London Daily Post.

SIR,

I Happened yesterday to be at the Clerk's House of our Parish, who has all the News, and there I saw in a Paper call'd the *Daily Journal*, an odd kind of Advertisement without a Name to it, signifying, that the Letter I sent you, subscribed by me, *the Man of Kent*, 'was wrote by a Distiller's Servant, and that the Kentish Farmers have more good Sense, and a great deal of better Manners, than to be capable of such a Piece.'

I wish you knew this Cod's-head who takes me for a Distiller's Servant; I may be said indeed to get my Bread by the Distillers, who pay me a great deal of Money in a Year for Barley, and for Wheat, whether it be wet or dry, clean or foul, which none of your saucy Meal-men will touch a Bit of; this enables me to pay my Rent with a willing Mind, and maintain my Family; and so I may be called a Servant in one Sense; if it is so, it is so, why I am sure then I have a Parcel of as honest good Masters as any in *England*, who never make me come twice for my Money. But it is not that which sticks so much in my Stomach, this *Will o' the Whisp* must needs have it, that a Farmer's a Fool for speaking his Mind, *as if he were to touch a gall'd Horse, and think much of his winching*; as to Manners, we seldom indeed dispute about that, whether we have any or not, is neither here nor there; but what we want of Manners, we can make up in Honesty, tho' we never went to a Dancing-School.

Things are come to a fine Pass indeed, if we are to see ourselves ruin'd and undone, and never

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speaks

Speak in a civil Way for fear of spoiling our Breeding; faith I know who would be Fool then; no, no, we shall hardly be wheedled out of our Senses at that Rate, what I have wrote you about Corn is the Truth, and the whole Truth, and I will lay a Hundred Pounds to a Half-penny that I make it appear befor e'er a Judge or Jury in *England*.

When the Distillers are gone, who is to buy such Part of our Crops as they now consume? the Malsters and Brewers, who use the best Barley already, buy as much as they have occasion for; does any Body fancy they will buy more only to please us? Who is to take our coarse, foul, damaged Grain? what use will they put 4 or 500,000 Quarters to in a Year? *Feed Hogs with them, says one cunning Fellow;* why truly that may do very well, if we could get a Law to oblige People to live upon Bacon; a Million of Hogs, besides what are fatted at present, will be a pretty stout Army; but what is to become of our Beef and our Mutton? are People to eat as much as they used to do, and devour all this Swine's Flesh into the Bargain? Surely these Projectors are little better than Madmen, there's neither Back nor Edge in what they say about this Matter, as I told you before. Bear-Key is our ready Money Market, and that's the Life and Soul of the Story. My Ladnord is indeed a good sort of a Man enough in the main, but is a little spoil'd of late by reading of bad Books; however he was always pretty tight about his Rent, which I believe was not so much out of ill-will to his Tenants, but his Estate is not very large, tho' his Family is; I could not help laughing in my Sleeve, to hear him t'other day talk about my Wife and Children,

Children, how they lived, and how I brought them up, Egad thinks I, suppose I were to put on a bold Face, and ask you about your Children, you would be plaguily puzzled to answer a few civil Questions: His eldest Son is a Beau in *London*, and looks as if he just came from the Collar-makers, with a long Flail behind his Head; but in the Country is a mighty Huntsman; I am thinking, when we are all ruined, he would like it well enough to see our Farms all turn'd into Parks; they would keep many Head of Deer, and there would be Plenty of rare fat Venison; we might then come in for a Haunch now and then, without paying any Rent, and turn Gentlemen too; how long it would hold I can't tell; but a short Life and a merry one say I—When All's spent and gone, we can but begin the World again; There's one thing for our Comfort, we shall not be ruin'd alone, when we are brought to Small Beer and Water, I know who will not be able to drink Claret; so if they will be so obstinate, let them; as for my own Part, I don't value it three Straws, but shall be contented with Neighbour's Fare, let it be good or bad. And so no more at present, from

Your Humble Servant to command,

A MAN OF KENT.

F I N I S.

Lately Published,

I. **A**N Impartial Enquiry into the present State of the *British* Distillery, plainly demonstrating the evil Consequences of imposing any additional Duties on *British* Spirits; and that all the real Disorders and Immoralities justly complained of in the Method of retailing them, may be effectually remedied by a proper Regulation in the home Consumption of this Manufacture, without the total Prohibition of it. Wherein also the manifest Absurdities, and gross Impositions on the Publick, contained in a printed Pamphlet, intituled, *Distilled Spirituous Liquors the Bane of the Nation*, are fully detected and exposed. The Second Edition.

22 JY 69

II. A Proper Reply to a Scandalous Libel, intituled, *The Tryal of the Spirits*, in a Letter to the Author. The Second Edition, with Additions.

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England [Laws - VIII]

9 Geo. II. Public Act, c. 23.

LETTER

FROM A

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

TO HIS

FRIEND in the Country,

CONTAINING,

HIS REASONS for being against the LATE
ACT for preventing the Retail of

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS;

In which the great INCREASE of the

CIVIL LIST

By THIS ACT will be particularly consider'd.

L O N D O N :

Printed by H. HAINES, at the upper End of
Bow-Street, Covent-Garden. (Price 6 d.)

LETTER

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

FRIDAY



His Majesty's Secretary of State
For the Home Department

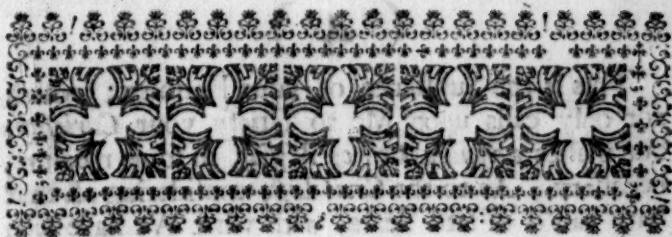
SIR,

CIVIL LIST

By this Act will be paid to the

LONDON

Printed by H. Harrison, at the Upper End of
St. Martin's Lane, (Printed & Sold)



A
L E T T E R

FROM A

Member of Parliament

TO HIS

Friend in the Country, &c.

S I R,



AFTER what hath been written of late Years, concerning the *publick Revenues*, particularly the *Civil List*, I was in Hopes there would have been no Occasion for saying any Thing farther upon *those Subjects*. But You desire to be inform'd not only what Share the *Civil List* hath had in the *late Act against Spirituous Liquors*, but likewise of the Reasons why I, who was for the *last Act for remedying this Evil*, and afterwards for amending and making it effectual, instead of repealing it, should at last be against *this Act*, as it is now so wisely fram'd and pass'd.

A 2

This

This is the Substance of your Enquiry; which not only calls upon Me to satisfy your *Curiosity*, but makes a *vindication of Myself*, in some measure, necessary. As to the *Civil List*, considering all that hath pass'd of late Years, with what We have seen in the *present Case*, it appears that We are like to go on in the same fatal Methods; and so unpleasing a Prospect should have been my Excuse to You for not entering into *this Subject*; but as it is mix'd with a *personal Concern*, my Silence might have look'd like the Colouring of Guilt only. I shall therefore comply with your Request, desiring never to be engag'd again upon *these Subjects*; for We now see enough to know that He will be the easiest *Englisman*, who can for the future learn quietly to submit to what He finds He must bear; an hard Lesson for a *People*, bred and nurs'd up in the Thoughts of their being the *only Nation*, which hath hitherto maintain'd its *Liberties*. But if upon all Occasions, publick as well as private, *avow'd and open Purchases of the Favour of the Crown* are to be the Way of obtaining what neither *Justice* nor *Merit* can otherwise gain, such melancholy Reflections will naturally arise.

It will be unnecessary to make any other Remarks on the great Increase in the Manufacture of *strong Waters* and *Spirits* in *England*, before his Majesty's Reign, than to observe that it had met with all possible Encouragement from the *Legislature* for above *forty Years*, and was look'd upon not only as a great Increase of Wealth to this Nation, by the *Revenues* it produc'd, but likewise in Point of *Trade*; since it prevented the sending out such vast Sums of Money for *French Brandies*, which was so much complain'd of in the Reign of King *Charles the II.* But as *these sort of Revenues* have always some Evils attending them, so the Greatness

Greatness of *this Revenue* arose from the excessive Use of *Spirituuous Liquors* amongst the common People; which made it, even at the Time of the granting it to his *present Majesty*, to be almost equal in Produce, as well as Abuse, to what it was the next Year, when a Law pass'd for laying a Duty upon *compound Spirits*, commonly call'd *Gin*, &c. This was the Title of the *Act*; and a Duty of 5 s. *per Gallon*, and 20 l. for a *Licence* was laid upon the Sellers of it. As the *Excise Officers* were examin'd in Parliament, in Relation to this Affair, and the known Name of *that destructive Liquor* was then made Use of, it was thought This would have been effectual; and the Design of *that Law* was plainly to have gone farther than it did; for the *Preamble* begins thus. "Whereas the drinking of "*Spirits* and *strong Waters* is become very common "amongst the People of inferior Rank; and the "constant and excessive Use thereof tends greatly "to the Destruction of their Healths, &c. And "whereas it is found by Experience that the "Temptation to such licentious Use of *these pernicious Liquors* is from the Cheapness thereof." The Defeat therefore of *this Law* did not arise from the general Intention of the *Legislature*, but from the *enacting Part*, by the Description of a *Liquor*, which They thought would have taken in the *whole*. This was evaded by *another Spirituous Liquor*, sarcastically call'd *Parliament Brandy*. The Effect of this Archness was, that the Country was grossly impos'd upon, and made to believe that it affected the Price of their *Corn*; and the greatest Number of the Zealots for the *present Act* were Those, who were for repealing *that Law*, assigning its not being *effectual* for their Motives. Instead of This, I, with some others, thought that the *Act* had shew'd itself *effectual*, as far as it went, which the

Inaccurate
suppose must
mean the years
1727 & 1728
but see p. 174

the very *Evasion* prov'd, and that there was nothing wanting to make it fully so, but to extend it.

To shew how much *Gentlemen* and *People* in the *Country* were impos'd upon by that *Notion*, several *Accounts* were call'd for from the *Excise Office*, which made the contrary appear to be true; for the *Excise on Beer and Ale*, for the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1725, the first Year's Account then call'd for, produc'd 1,094,953*l.* which declin'd every Year to *Midsummer* 1729; That is, half a Year before the *Gin Act* took Place, and was then but 963,763*l.* which is 131,190*l.* less. From that Time, by the Effects of the *Act*, it gradually rose; so that at *Midsummer* 1732, it produc'd 1,071,240*l.* which is 107,477*l.* more than it was in the Year that the *Act* pass'd.

The same Observations arise, concerning the *Home Spirits*, by the Accounts deliver'd this Year of the net Produce for the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1725, which was but 88,622*l.* and the same Produce for *Midsummer* 1729, was 104,373*l.* which was an Increase upon the whole but of 15,751*l.* and the Loss was 131,190*l.* upon *Beer and Ale*.

After the first Fall by this *Act*, the *Evasion* of it did not raise the Duty to its former Height; for the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1732, was but 100,025*l.* net Produce, which was 4348*l.* less than in the Year 1729, whilst the *Excise on Beer and Ale* that Year was 107,477*l.* more than in 1729; and surely every one must have been convinc'd, who was willing to be so, or consider'd any Thing about it, that more *Corn* was consum'd to produce 107,477*l.* on the *Excise on Beer and Ale*, than there could have been, in any Degree of Proportion, to produce only 4348*l.* on the Duties of *Home-made Spirits*.

Since

* Gross produce

* net

* net produce

Since We are upon *this Article*, which requires *Computation*, and *Figures* to prove *Facts*, let us go through with it, that it may not break in upon our Subject too much afterwards.

The *Excise on Beer and Ale* immediately declined, upon the Repeal of *this Act*, notwithstanding a *general Election* intervened, which one should have imagined would have kept it up, and produced for the Year, ending at *Midsummer* 1735, but $\text{£}1,021,370$, *l.* which is $49,870$ *l.* less than the Year the *Gin-Act* was repeal'd in. This plainly shews what a great Increase will arise to the *one*, as a stop is put to the *other*. The Loss of the *Civil-List* upon *Beer and Ale* is near one half of the whole Produce of $131,100$ *l.* from the Year 1725 to That of 1729; whilst its share of Gain on the *Home-made Spirits* for that Year was but 5527 *l.* Its share of Loss from the *Gin-Act*, for the Year 1732, was but 2267 *l.* on *Home-made Spirits*, whilst its Gain was near one half $107,477$ *l.* increased by the *Excise on Beer and Ale* by it.

It is difficult to say distinctly what Alteration the *Act* had on *foreign Brandies and Spirits*; because the whole Duties on them, for the Year 1721, produce but $24,597$ *l.* and yet in the Year 1723, (after that miraculous and never-to-be-forgotten high Tide, which so wonderfully open'd the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, that *French Brandies* were permitted to be imported from thence as *Flemish*) they produce $70,291$ *l.*; and so great and necessary was our Esteem for the *French*, as well as to give all possible Encouragement to our own *Distillery*, (which, it was pretended, wanted *their Brandies* to mix and rectify our *Spirits*) that a Law pass'd to lower the Duties on *them*, and to make *all other foreign ones* pay an equal Duty with them.

them. This occasion'd so extraordinary an Importation of *Flemish Brandy*, before *that Act* was to take Place, that the net Produce of the Year 1733 was 312,460 *l.* What an immense Increase is this from the Year 1721? Yet great and accidental as it was, filling us with Stock for Years to come, it is valued into the *Medium* too, that is given the *Civil List*. What strange Fatality attends this Nation, that even *Dunkirk*, open'd and suffer'd to continue so, with Views not the most favourably received by this Nation, should be the Occasion of our giving a standing Increase to the *Civil List*?

From hence two Things are certain and plain. The first is, that as less *Spirituous Liquors* were drunk, the more *Beer and Ale* was, and consequently the more *Corn* was consum'd. The second is, that the *Crown* lost in its *Civil List* about 65,000 *l.* a Year on *Beer and Ale* for getting 4348 *l.* on *Home-Spirits*, besides 9739 *l.* on *foreign Spirits*; and therefore the *Ministers*, who knew this Fact, and the probable Effects, which the *Gin-Act* would have, in this Respect, had more Modesty than to think of making the People purchase the Increase, that would accrue to the *Civil List* by it; for which Reason there was no Clause in *that Act* of the same Nature with That in the present one.

The next Thing to be consider'd is the *Remedy*, that was first propos'd, and the several Steps, which have been taken to bring *this Act* to its happy Maturity.

The Enormity of drinking *Spirituous Liquors* was now grown to such an Height, that the Grand Juries of *London*, *Middlesex* and the *Tower Hamlets* made *Presentments* of it; and a Report was likewise made of it by * his Majesty's *Justices of the Peace*

* *Distill'd Spirituous Liquors the Bane of the Nation* &c. p. 16. App.

Peace at Hick's-Hall. The Turn of them all seems to exprefs only a *Want of fufficient Power in the Magiftrates for preventing this Evil.* That of the *Juftices* fays, there were 4939 licenfed, and 2105 unlicenfed Houfes, where *thefe Liquors* are fold. — “† Should it be objected, *ſay They,* “ why are thefe ſuffer’d by the *Magiftrates* to go “ unpunifh’d? — Let it be answer’d, that whilft “ They have a *Fund*, as is generally imagined, “ to ſupport Themſelves, and the Expence of de- “ fending every Conviction lies on the *Magi- ſtrate &c.* — Now, there are *two Clauſes* in the *preſent Act*, the *one* settling a Form for a *Conviction*, and the *other* making the *Excifeman’s* Entries in his Book to be admitted as Evidence againſt a *Vender*. This is ſtrengthening the Hands of the *Juſtices*; and had *theſe two Clauſes* been added to the *former Act*, revived and extended to the Retail of *all ſorts of Spirituous Liquors whatſoever*, it is highly probable that it would have been effectual to *theſe Evils*, which only are the Grounds of Complaint; but inſtead of That, the ſame knowing Spirit, which would be contented with nothing but *repealing the former Law*, would now be contented with nothing but a *total Prohibition of the uſe of all Spirituous Liquors, in any Shape.*

It was natural to have believed that the Experience, which We have already had, in this Caſe, of the Effects of a warm Imagination, heated with Zeal for the Sale of the *Produce of our Lands*, would at leaſt have made us conſider the Affair with more Coolneſs and Candour, were it only for Fear of falling into the ſame Errors. Inſtead of That, ſuch was the *Warmth*, ſuch the Cry, that *no Remedy* could be patiently conſider’d but That, which is the *moſt violent*,
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and *first proposed*. Flush'd with Success, and not being oppos'd in this first righteous Essay, They thought it impossible that there should be any Fallibility in any Part of so well-intended a Scheme; but no sooner had the *Committee of the House* come to those Resolutions, upon which the *Bill* was founded, but a *certain honourable Gentleman* desired They might sit again, before They made any *Report*. He justly express'd his Opinion, that the best Way to remedy *this Grievance* would be by reviving and pursuing the Design of the *Act*, that was so lately *repeal'd*; but since He perceived the *Bent of the House*, it would be necessary to consider of some *new Taxes*, to replace the Loss, which the *publick Funds* would sustain, at the same Time; and that they ought to go Hand in Hand; for if *one* should be now obtain'd without the *other*, it might be difficult to persuade Gentlemen hereafter to come into the giving of *new Taxes* to replace it; and such was the Joy, upon the Prospect of being able to purchase *this Act*, that nothing was thought of but *new Taxes*; and Those on *Luxury*, as several Things on *that Head* had been thrown out in the former Part of the Session, were uppermost in every Man's Thoughts. The *other Part* of the *honourable Gentleman's* Speech, for reviving the *old Act*, pass'd unheeded and had no Weight. An Incident of so extraordinary a Nature had, no Doubt, its Effect upon Him; for when We next went into the *Committee*, instead of any *new Taxes*, as was expected, on *Luxury*, (which would have made the *Rich* pay for what was thus thought to be lost by reforming the *Poor*) We were surprized with a long, laborious Account, full of infinite Knowledge, to shew what Part of the *publick Debts* had a Share in the Produce of *these Duties*; and *three Funds* were named,

(II)

nam'd, which together amounted to 96,711 *l.* *per Annum.* The *Civil List*, you may be sure, was not forgot. Its Share of *this Duty* was call'd 67,000 *l.* *per Annum.* It was likewise own'd, that there would probably be an Increase upon the *Brewery*, by putting a stop to this extravagant use of *Spirituous Liquors*; but as what That might be was uncertain, the *Civil List* Share ought to be now provided for; and if any Increase did arise upon the *Beer and Ale*, We might call for it two or three Year hence, *that the publick might have it in Return.* It must be remember'd here that the *last Words* were repeated as Assurances, upon the *Report*, by *two other honourable Gentlemen*, greatly concern'd in the *Administration of Affairs.* The End of This was, that the *Committee* came to a Resolution, *that all the Duties, which should arise from Brandy, Spirits, and the Licences, should be carry'd to the aggregate Fund, and that it should make good any Deficiencies to the publick ones, which were concern'd in these Duties, and likewise pay an annual Sum to the Civil List for its Share.—* This put a stop to the *Unanimity*, which had long reign'd upon *this Subject*, open'd the Eyes of many, and made the *Bill* to be consider'd intirely in a different Light. *This Proposition* was debated again, upon the *Report*; and the *honourable Gentleman* assured the House that the *Medium* should not be fix'd at the *highest*, but that the *Bill* should be brought in with a Blank for *that Part*, so as to admit of a more free and serious Consideration; yet notwithstanding This was the Sense and Debate of the *House*, the *Bill* was brought in with a *fix'd Medium*, which was from the Time of *his Majesty's Accession to the Throne to Midsummer last*; so that all the Freedom and serious Consideration, that was design'd to be left

the *House*, was to cast up the Produce of those *eight Years*, when the *Evil* was at its greatest Height, then divide it by 8, and fill up the *Blank* with that Sum, as a farther Increase to the *Civil List*. This was not the only extraordinary Thing of that Day; for the *Bill* was usher'd in by a very unparliamentary Message from the *Crown*; in which his Majesty acquainted Us, that He gave Us his Consent to do as We pleased in *this Affair*. The Wisdom of Parliament, to prevent their too easily granting publick Favours, or publick Money, to private Persons, have made it a standing Order, that no Bills of those Kinds shall be brought in, before his Majesty hath been apply'd to, and his Consent signify'd to the House. If *this Act* therefore is to be consider'd as a private Boon, or Favour, such a Message was necessary; but if otherwise, it is still more extraordinary; nor is there any Precedent of this Nature. It is true, the *Bill* wanted something of the usual Form, by which Money is granted; That is, it should at least be ask'd for, that the Commons might be thank'd for it; instead of which, there had been no Demand from the *Crown*; but the Message and the *Bill* came together; by which it was well understood to what the *Crown* gave its Consent. But what farther Designs were in it, is not so certain. It had the Appearance, at first, as if it was establishing a new Precedent, by which the Commons would be hinder'd from rectifying any Grievances, which affected the Profit of the *Crown* ever so little, unless They came to Resolutions, at the same Time, to give a very valuable Consideration for it, before the *Bill* should be suffer'd to be brought in. This would certainly tend very much to the Destruction of the Liberties and Privileges of Parliament; but We have since

since the Pleasure of seeing that This is not yet to be a standing Rule, *but sometimes, and as Occasion requires*, as the *same Person* argu'd, when We first began to take the *Sinking Fund* for the *current Service of the Year*; which is now become so habitual, that it is *every Year's Supply*.

Were it not that *these sort of Precedents* were of a growing Nature, (especially as all *modern ones* are allow'd to be the best, and only fit ones to be follow'd, as was asserted in some late Debates) there would be the greater Comfort in observing that the *Act for pardoning People, concern'd in Running Goods, and for preventing it for the future*, had no *Message*, nor *Consideration given to the Civil List for it*, though it is an *Act*, which required *both* as much as the *other*; for amongst the Revenues granted his Majesty for his *Civil List*, the *Seizures of run Goods* make a distinct Branch, and for *Tea* alone produced, for the Year 1727, but 12,957 Pounds Weight, and for the Year 1735, 71,869¹, which shews This to have been an *increasing Revenue*, at the Time of granting it, as well as the Duties on *Spirits and Brandies*. His Majesty therefore hath as much a Right to *such Increase*, or a *Consideration for it*, as He had in the *other Case*. Nor can the Argument here be of greater Weight than in the *other*; that what He loses by *Seizures* will be amply supply'd by his Share in the *Increase on Customs*. But as the greatest Part of *these Seizures* arises from *Tea*, and as *this Bill* was introduced by a Complaint from the *Dealers in that Commodity*; it ought to be observed, that the *Civil List Share* is a very Trifle, in Comparison of the *whole Duty*; for it hath but a Part of the Produce of the *Customs*, the 4 s. per Pound belonging intirely to the *Publick*; nor is it possible, though an entire
stop

stop should be put to the *Running*, that its share of *that Duty* should produce what it does by *Seizures* now. Is it not therefore surprizing to see that, when a *certain Decrease* is apparent, no Care is taken to supply it; nor any Demand made of that Nature; and, on the contrary, where a *certain Increase* is to arise to the *Civil List*, it is to be *purchas'd* too? What can be the Reasons for this different Manner of acting? Was it out of *Modesty*? Or were *some Persons* satiated with the *bountiful Increase* already given? Or was it to teach Us that when *private Men* pretend to redress *Grievances*, the Nation must pay for it; and that the *Popularity* of doing it without was reserv'd to *Them* alone? — A *bad* and *ill-natur'd Minister* might hereafter be pleas'd with dipping *Those*, who had complain'd of *former extraordinary Grants to the Crown*, and take the Opportunity of a *misguided Zeal*, not only to expose *Them*, but to make his particular Court to the *Crown*, and if possible to the *People* too. — But to return to our present, and more immediate Consideration.

Upon the Assurances, which had been given, that if the *Brewery* produc'd more by *this Alteration*, the *Publick* should have it; *some Gentlemen*, who were equally unwilling that the *Crown* should either get, or lose any Thing by the Redress of *this Grievance*, thought the justest and fairest Method would be to take the *Medium of the whole hereditary and temporary Excise*, (the Duties on *Brandies* and *Spirits* being but one Branch of it) during *his Majesty's Reign*, and fix That for the Sum to be annually paid out of the *aggregate Fund*. With this View, some Accounts were mov'd to be call'd for; which was refus'd, though those very Accounts were afterwards found to be in the House, and refer'd to the Committee upon the Bill. In these Circumstances,

Circumstances, nothing could be more reasonable than *such a Proposition*; for if the *Duties on Spirits and Brandies* were to be taken away from *that Fund*, and the *Increase of the Brewery* accountable for, the *other small Branches* remaining were so very trifling, that they deserved no Consideration; and it was just to the *Publick*, that the *same Act*, which fix'd the Medium for the *Spirits*, should secure their Right to the Profits of the *Brewery*, in Return. This forced a Discovery of what, perhaps, was before design'd to be conceal'd; for it was said, in Answer to it, that *these Revenues* were given to his Majesty *without Account*, and that This would be making them *accountable*; that it was not to be expected, at this Time, that We should be *lessening the Civil List Revenues*, when, considering what would soon happen, We might rather expect a Demand for an *Increase*; but That, He could assure Us, would not be.

How it was possible *this Proposition* could be for *lessening the Revenue*, is not easily conceived, unless We call to Mind the famous 115,000 *l.* given for *Arrears*; from whence We may form some Notions of the Profits, that may arise from a *Revenue's being unaccountable*, though some *Gentlemen* were not wanting in their Zeal and Care for *that favourite Revenue*; notwithstanding which They are every Year telling us, that it is far short in its Produce of 800,000 *l. per Annum*, though They have never since made any Demand for the *Deficiencies*; not that We are to suppose that it is supply'd by the *Revenue's being unaccountable*.

As to what is hinted at, relating to the happy Nuptials of his *Royal Highness*, it is a sort of tacit Acknowledgment that there was a Design of increasing the *Civil List* by *this Act*; but that it should

should be with this View, and in this Manner, was to Me of all Things the most shocking; for if We consider the Humanity, Courtesy and Generosity of *his Royal Highness*, nothing could be more grating to his Temper and Honour, than that his Subsistence should be taken out of the Purchase-Money of an *Act*, for preventing the total Destruction of the common People; especially, when We consider that the Reason for giving so large a *Civil List* was for making an honourable Provision for all the Royal Family; and that 100,000 *l.* a Year was design'd for *his Royal Highness* out of it, as *his present Majesty* had, when He was *Prince of Wales*. This will plainly appear, if We reflect on what pass'd at the Time of granting the 800,000 *l.* a Year. His Majesty, in his first Speech, says, "being persuaded that the Experience of *past Times*, and a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, will prevail upon You to give this first Proof of your Zeal and Affection"—His *late Majesty* had but 700,000 *l.* a Year for the *Civil List*; out of which 100,000 *l.* was paid to the *Prince of Wales*. He had besides, during his Reign, 300,000 *l.* from the two Insurance Companies, and 1,000,000 *l.* from the *Civil List Lottery*; which amounts to just 100,000 *l.* a Year more, during his whole Reign, and is that *past Experience*, for which We had so great a Regard as to give his *present Majesty* 100,000 *l.* a Year more. This demonstrates that 100,000 *l.* was to be continued to be paid the *Prince of Wales*; and if He hath not had it hitherto, nobody ought to doubt that He will soon have the whole, pursuant to the design'd Grant of the People, since for that Consideration so large a Revenue was given; nor are We to despair of seeing proper Care taken of *her Royal Highness*, the Princess, and that a

Bill

Bill will be brought in, at least, the next Session, though it was not in This, for establishing a *Revenue* upon Her, if she should happen to survive *his Royal Highness*; for This is what was early provided, with Respect to *her present Majesty*; and I do not remember that it was put off for a Year, with the Compliment of a *Naturalization-Bill*, or that *any such* was ever made Her; though now it ought certainly to be esteem'd equal in Honour to the making of a good *Settlement* or *Jointure*.

When We came into the *Committee*, upon *this Bill*, some *Alterations* were made, and the *Blanks* fill'd up in a Manner not intirely approv'd of. When We came to That for fixing the *Medium*, for which the *Civil List* was to be paid, *Those in the Ministry* moved that it should be 70,000*l.* a Year. *Other Gentlemen*, who declar'd *Themselves* to be against the *whole Clause*, as unnecessary, and should chiefly debate upon *that Head*, yet as it was necessary, in Point of Form, to fill up *that Blank*, They propos'd the Sum of 43,000*l.* not only because it was a *less Sum*, and consequently the *People* would not be such Losers by the *Act*; but as it was plain that the *Civil List* would get by it, as hath been already shewn, though nothing was given for the *Purchase* of it; yet if a Value was to be fix'd on its Produce, it ought to be That of the *seven Years* before *his Majesty's Accession*, as being the fairest Manner of computing what *that Parliament* design'd to give it for, and not from the very *extraordinary Increase*, which requir'd the *present Remedy*. Nay, the *Evil* was great at the very Time of granting it to Him; for the *Home-Spirits* produced about as much as they did in the second Year of his Reign, when the *Abuse* only was design'd to be as effectually remedy'd as it

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ought to be now; and even there nothing was allow'd in Consideration to the *Civil List*; so sensible was the *Minister*, at that Time, that it would be a Benefit to *those Revenues*, as appears plainly by the State of them, at the Beginning of this Letter; nor can it be imputed to Him as any Neglect, or Want of a proper Concern for *those Revenues*, when We consider that This pass'd at the same Time that the memorable 115,000*l.* was obtain'd for *Arrears*; an Article, that never was excell'd by any Thing but *This*. That might be charged and owing to the Dexterity of *some Persons*; whilst This is paying for preserving the People to consume *other Commodities*, which produce a greater Increase to *those Revenues*.

The Debate upon *this Point* held too long to admit of any farther against the *whole Clause* the same Night; but That was done upon the *Report*, and *another Proposition* was made, by which it was impossible that his Majesty could be a Loser; and, though a Gainer, not in so great a Degree as by the *present one*. This was by settling it in such a Manner, that if, in any one Year, the *whole hereditary and temporary Excise* had fallen short of what they produced upon the *Medium of his Majesty's Reign hitherto*, We might by the *Act* have been obliged to compleat it to *that Sum*, as We are in the Case of the whole 800,000*l.* a Year; by which Means no *Loss* could possibly accrue to Him, and He would have had his Share of the *Increase*, which was all He was then intitled to. This was likewise refused.

Another Clause was offer'd for excepting *Punch*, under proper Regulations, which was also rejected.

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It was afterwards mov'd to make *this Law temporary*; which was withdrawn upon the Argument of a *Gentleman in a considerable Employment*, who observed how unnecessary it was, since the *Act* must certainly be repeal'd in a Year or two.

Having thus not only given You an Account of the Proceedings, but many Observations upon *this Act*, I shall be the shorter in offering my Reasons why I was at last intirely against it.

In the first Place, I think it too violent a Remedy for an *Evil*, which might probably have been cured without a certain Destruction of so many thousand Families as This must Occasion, besides the *Sugar Colonies*. The *last Act* was effectual, as far as it went; and the Scheme of That is founded upon these Words of the Preamble, which say; "that the Temptation to such licentious Use of *these pernicious Liquors* is from the Cheapness thereof"—As This is still undeniably true, the best Method would have been to have follow'd *that Act*, and laid such a Duty only as would have put it above the Reach of the *lowest of the People*, and to have try'd this Method, by *extending the former Act to all sorts of Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail*. If This should have been found, upon Experience, not to be sufficient, it might, at another Time, have been carry'd still farther; and by these Means, the Ruin of so many Thousands would not have been so certain; at least, without first trying whether it was necessary, or not, for the Preservation of the whole. Can any Thing be more melancholy than to hear and read of the Despair, to which Numbers are already reduced, for the Gratification of *some Persons* in taking the most violent Remedy first? In *Politicks*, as well as in

Sick People, the hardest Remedies ought always to be the last. Nobody would for a *cut Finger* immediately order an *Arm* to be cut off. Yet, in this Case, the *Plantations*, *our own Distillery*, and every Thing of that Nature was not suffer'd to meet with any Consideration whatever. May not a proper Degree of the Consumption of *Rum*, *Sugar*, and *our own Spirits* be not only right, but beneficial to the Nation? *This Act* will not alter the Nature of Men, nor make Them more sober; but as it puts *one Sort of Liquor*, by its Dearness, out of their Reach, it drives Them to another within their Compass. *Beer* and *Ale* will be the Consumption of Those, who could go no higher than *Drams*; but the *middling sort of People*, who made use of *these Spirituous Liquors in Punch*, will probably fall to drinking of *Wine*, in some Degrees, more than They do at present? Will That suit either their Pockets, or their *Health* better? That *compound Wine*, which is the general Draught of the Kingdom, is certainly in its Nature as pernicious a Liquor as *Punch*, if not more so. It is not to be expected that the Bent of the People of this Nation to live above their Circumstances will be reformat'd by *this Act*; and it is to be fear'd that *Farmers* and *Tradesmen*, who are to fall into a more expensive Fashion, will be the less able to pay their Rent, or subsist even as They do at present.

Our *Sugar Colonies*, whose deplorable State hath so often brought them, of late Years, under the Consideration of Parliament, will in all Probability be totally ruin'd by it. They could scarce support Themselves before, with the Assistance, which the *Legislature* had already given Them; and such was their Condition at this Time,

Time, that They had Reason to expect the first Thing the Parliament would have done, this Session, would have been to enter into Considerations for their Support and Encouragement; for it was put off last Year, that *Papers* and *Accounts*, which were thought wanting, might be laid before the House this Session. Instead of This, to what are They now reduced? The Consumption of *Rum*, which is so considerable an Article to Them, as alone enables Them to subsist under the low Price, for which They have of late Years sold their *Sugar*, is not only prevented by all possible Endeavours here, but even *Sugar* itself must be much less used than ever.

The Importance of *those Places* hath been very much consider'd of late Years; and the Loss to this Nation in the *Ballance of Trade*, by the *French* falling into the *Sugar Trade*, and selling it to other Countries cheaper than We can afford, hath already been sufficiently felt. But *this Act* will go farther, and render Them utterly unable to purchase, or obtain that vast Quantity of *Goods* and *Manufactures*, with which their *Mother Country* hath hitherto so profitably supply'd them. They will become of themselves desolate and forsaken; nor need We then be under any Apprehensions of the *Spaniards*, or the *French* taking them, as We have been of late Years; for were they even to lye uncultivated, the Advantage to the *French*, in the Price of their *Sugars*, might be almost equal to their possessing them. Can this Nation possibly subsist long under that Loss, and must not such a Stop of the Circulation of Trade be soon terribly felt by the *Manufacturers* of this Kingdom?

I have always look'd upon *Scotland* as the wise, provident and ever-getting Part of the Nation; who so happily understand their *own Interest*, as well as *Power*, that They commonly exempt Themselves from some Share of the *Taxes* We pay, and manage what They do pay so well, as not to let it be brought into this Kingdom, notwithstanding the many Laws, that are enacted for paying it here. They have consider'd *this Act* in the same sagacious Light, and have got a Clause added to it, which intirely exempts Them from the *new Duties* and *Licensing*. The Reasons assign'd for it were, that without it they should not know what to do with their *bad Corn*. If That was true, the same sort of Arguments must have their Weight here; and surely the Preservation of the Healths of the People of *Scotland* ought to be as much our Care as of Those in *England*. Or were They only wiser than *Us*, in not suffering such a dangerous Experiment to be try'd in that Part of the Kingdom?

There is another Part of the *Act*, from which it might have been thought, perhaps, that *this Clause* would have exempted Them; I mean where it is enacted that all the *Duties* and *Monies*, which are raised on *Spirituous Liquors* &c. shall be paid into the *aggregate Fund*. Now, if This is strictly perform'd, some Money must be brought from *Scotland*; which at present, perhaps, may be thought much better *divided*. This, I say, must be the Case, if the Law is put in Execution; for the Parts, from which They have taken so much Care to exempt Themselves, are only the *Licence-Money* and the *20 s. per Gallon on Aqua Vitæ* only. This is so essential an Article with
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some People that it will soon give occasion for amending and explaining the *Act*.

It was very observable how the Disposition of *several Persons*, who had Designs of making This a good *Act*, were alter'd by the Debates against giving any Thing to the *Civil List* for it. As it was shewn that We gave nothing for the *last Act*, so if *This* should do no more than was design'd by the *last*, there could be no Pre-*tence* for *purchasing* it; so that the more violent the Thing was, the better Colour it was thought for what was ask'd, and that it would likewise make it the more necessary to explain and amend it hereafter; for notwithstanding so much was said about *repealing* it soon, there is no De-
pendance to be placed on it, when We consider that if it should be *repeal'd*, the *Civil List* will lose the vast Increase it gets by it; and Experience shews Us, in the Case of the ever-memorable *Pot-Act*, what We are to expect in *this Case* too. That was a Duty laid upon the *Victuallers* within the Bills of Mortality, upon a Petition from them, desiring a Law to hinder Them from sending out their *Pots*. This was ridiculous in itself; but the Motive, that induced Them to come into it, was from an Understanding They had that if They paid *this Tax*, They should be exempted from the Burthen of *Quartering Soldiers*. The *Petition* obtain'd. There was no Danger that *They*, or their *Fellow-Traders*, should be heard against the *Bill*, if They found Themselves imposed upon; since the modern Practice is so strong and very useful, in not hearing *Petitioners* against a *Money-Bill*; and therefore it is less surprizing that Those, who were concern'd in the *Sugar-Colonies*, were not heard this Year. *This Law*,
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for

for which the *Victuallers* paid so dearly, was found to be very detrimental to their Trade, and therefore They have since had so much Justice done Them as to have *that Part of the Act*, which prevented Them from sending out their *Pots*, repeal'd, that They might be the better enabled to pay the *Tax*, which was still continued upon Them. This alone was sufficient to incline Me to be against a *Bill*, which had so strong an Appearance of the Want of *future Amendments* and *Explanations*; especially if it should be thought to have been form'd in this Manner, for no other Reason than to add farther Burthens upon the *People*, by obtaining an Increase to the *Civil List*. Let us consider that if the *Act* should want future Alterations in the *moderating Part*, how cruel it is to ruin so many Thousands, and destroy the Trade of this Nation, only to obtain something beyond the Remedy of the *Evil*, which occasion'd the Complaint.

The Article of the *Civil List* alone, had it been a much better or a more perfect *Bill*, was a sufficient Argument with Me against passing it into a *Law*. Whoever thinks that 800,000 *l.* a Year is either too much, or even sufficient, cannot be justify'd to Themselves, or to their Country, for unnecessarily giving more. The *Grievance* is of such a Nature, that not only the *Preamble*, but the *Effects of the Act* will sufficiently evidence to the World that *such a Remedy* ought not to be purchased of the *Crown*, even supposing that the Redress of any *Grievance*, under our present happy Establishment of *Liberty and Property*, can require such Additions to the *Civil List*; which, large as it is at present, may by these means become

become itself the *greatest Grievance*, and too heavy for the People long to bear.

The *Medium* being taken from his *Majesty's happy Accession to Midsummer* last is taking it at the highest Value, founded on the Destruction of the People and that notorious Abuse, which raised it to such a Height, that an *Act* of this very extraordinary Nature is thought the only Method of fully putting a stop to it. As the *Remedy* speaks the *Evil*, so the *Evil* ought not to be computed as a *standing annual Revenue arising to the Crown*; for the Destruction of the People would be the Destruction of the *Consumers*; and consequently not only the Share of *this Duty*, paid the *Civil List*, but many other Branches of *that Revenue*, as well as of Those belonging to the *Publick*, must have fallen much shorter, had it been suffer'd to continue. The taking it at the *highest Medium* is the less to be justify'd, since there were so many *other Methods* to have done it; (as hath been already mention'd) by which the *Crown*, could have receiv'd no possible Prejudice, nor the *People* become such sufferers as They are like to be by This; which for the future gives both the *Increase*, that arose from the *Evil*, and That, which will certainly arise from *remedying* it, to the *Crown*. Thus is the Nation oblig'd to pay for it, as a *Grievance subsisting*, as well as *cured*; which will undoubtedly meet with most grateful Acknowledgments from the *People* to the Merit and Ingenuity of Those, to whom They are so much obliged for this great Care of their Interest and Welfare.

There was no Occasion for settling any Sum to be paid the *Civil List*, for its Share of the Duties on *Spirits*, if *this Act* was not design'd

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to increase it ; since it was impossible that any Loss should happen to *his Majesty's Revenue*, how much soever the *publick ones* might suffer by it, there being so *provident an Act of Parliament* for obliging the Nation to compleat his Revenue to full 800,000 *l* a Year *net Produce*. Nor, from the Nature of the *Alterations*, was there any Probability of a *Decrease upon the whole*, but on the contrary, if the *People* are not already too much exhausted, a *certain Increase of those Revenues* by it ; for his Majesty's Share of *foreign Spirits* is about $\frac{2}{9}$; of *Home-Spirits* about $\frac{1}{2}$; his Share of the *Beer and Ale* is, on the whole Produce, near $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Check, that was given to this Enormity by the *former Act*, proves This to be true ; for as That occasion'd a greater Produce in those Duties on *Beer and Ale*, as appear by the *Accounts*, and what hath been already proved on that Head ; so they have declin'd too, as Those on *Spirits* have increased, which hath thereby occasion'd a greater Loss to the *Civil List* ; and if *this Act* was to be consider'd only in the Light of a *Bargain and Sale* between the *Crown* and the *People*, the *Consideration-Money* ought to be given to the latter, since the former will certainly be so great a Gainer by it. What the Gains will be, it is impossible to compute ; but We may judge, from the Proportions they have hitherto borne to one another, that they are like to be very great ; and, perhaps, the best Way of shewing This will be by supposing the *Act* to have as much Effect as any one of the greatest Favourers of it can expect. Let us therefore suppose that the Revenue of 300,000 *l*. on *Spirits* should, by *this Act*, which is

is design'd almost as a *total Prohibition*, be reduced to 100,000 *l.* which is reckoning $\frac{2}{3}$ less drunk than at present; can any one conceive, after what hath been already observed, that the Increase on *Beer and Ale*, can be so little in Return as 200,000 *l.* a Year, which is no more than what is lost by the *other*? But reckon it only at That, the *Civil List* will gain about 100,000 *l.* and the Nation, after paying the 70,000 *l.* a Year out of it, will have but 30,000 *l.* a Year to answer their Loss. This will serve to give some Idea of the *great Increase upon this Head*; but That is not the only one, upon which it will gain by *this Act*; for as the People, who are enervated by *these Liquors*, would then earn more, their Consumption in *other Things* would be greater; and We are in such happy Circumstances, that in whatever their Expences may consist, They must pay more Taxes for them. But to mention *one Article*, in which there must be a considerable Increase to the *Civil List*, by *this Act*, let us consider that of *Wine*. Most of the *Inns*, which are used by *Carriers*, or are far from *London*, as well as much the greatest Number of *publick Houses in Market Towns* have been enabled, without dealing in *Wine*, not only to pay their Rents, but gain a tolerable Subsistence, and support the Burthen of *Quartering Soldiers*, by selling of *Brandy, Punch, and Ale*; nor can it be expected that the Profits of *Ale* alone will be sufficient to answer *three such Demands*. Numbers of them therefore must turn to selling of *Wine*; and whatever Share of *that Composition* shall be *real Wine*, there will be a proportional Share of the Duty paid to the *Civil List*; which will not only occasion more Money

to go out of the Nation, but will raise the Price Abroad upon what We already consume, by making the Demand for it so much the greater there. Besides This, there is a very great Duty to be paid for a *Wine Licence*, the Profits of which belong all to the *Civil List*.

Had the *Law*, which was made in the second Year of his Majesty's Reign, been effectual, no Benefits would have accru'd to the *Civil List Revenues*, in particular, but such as would have been equal to Those of the *Publick*; for it cannot be conceived that the *same Persons*, still managing the *Civil List* and *publick Revenues*, were less careful of *one of them*, at that Time, than They are at present.

It is well known that, at that Time, the *publick Creditors* wanted no such Clause for their Share in the *Duties*; since the whole of *those Funds* then, as well as now, produced above double what they did, when they were originally granted, besides the Saving there had been, by much the greatest Part being subscribed into the *South Sea Company*, and since reduced to 4 *per Cent*. All the Experience They then had, with Regard to the *Civil List*, consisted only in the great Decrease and Loss on *Beer and Ale*, from 1725 to 1729, and the Increase in Proportion upon the *Spirits*. They had not seen, nor wanted any Proof, how much the Decrease of the *one* would be the Increase of the *other*; yet even then so sensible were *They* and the *Parliament* that there could be no possible Loss to *either*, that it was enacted, " * that all the Monies arising by

* Geo. 2. p. 337.

“ the said Duties, &c. shall from Time to Time
 “ be paid into the Receipt of his Majesty's Ex-
 “ chequer in *England* distinctly and apart from
 “ all other Branches of the publick Revenues,
 “ *subject and liable to the future Disposition of*
 “ *Parliament* ” — So careful were some Persons,
 at that Time, to prevent its going to the *Sinking*
Fund, which belongs to those publick Creditors,
 that by those last Words it was expressly excepted,
 that it might be a Fund for their *future Disposition*;
 so unnecessary was any Provision of the Nature of
 the *present Act* thought, at that Time; nor do
 the publick Creditors need it now, but for the Sake
 of being coupled with the *Civil List*, which it may
 be thought carries a better Appearance.

Another Thing, which ought to be consider'd,
 is; whether We are so rich, and in such flourishing
 Circumstances, as to afford an *Increase to the Civil*
List. Whoever sees the Poverty, Distress, and
 Want of Money, in almost all Parts of the Country,
 and how much it hath been increased of late Years,
 with the terrible, though just, Apprehensions of its
 being still greater, may be apt to think that We
 are not able — If to This We add the great De-
 crease of the *publick Revenues* since the Time of
that Grant, and the Loss, which it is said will
 happen to them by *this Act*, it is highly unreasona-
 ble to be still giving more to the *Civil List*, be-
 cause the *People* are now less able, though not less
 willing, to pay even the 800,000*l.* a Year; a
 Revenue so great, that there is Reason to believe,
 without an additional 100,000*l.* that if even *all*
the Sums were paid out of it, as were design'd by
 the *original Grant*, it would of itself be sufficient
 to answer all good Purposes; for it is worth ob-
 serving

seeing that *his late Majesty*, upon the Medium of his whole Reign, had but 700,000 *l.* a Year; and yet the *Privy Purse*, *secret Service Money*, *Pensions*, *Bounties*, and *Money without Account*, from *Lady-Day 1721*, to *Lady-Day 1725*, amounted to 2,728,759 *l.* which, for four Years, is 682,189 *l.* per Annum.

We have been desired to think that the great Decrease of the *Revenues*, which hath happen'd of late Years, was owing to the *Bounties paid on Corn exported*; but That, when enquired into for the *last Year*, will not be found to exceed the *common Run of Years formerly*; though it is much to be fear'd that the *French* will soon drive Us out of *that Trade*, as well as the *Sugar*; and when *they* and the *Woollen one* are gone, how much longer shall We be able ———

Upon the whole, either *this Evil* was not so great as to require *such a desperate Remedy*; or the *Remedy* ought not to be *purchased*; for it cannot be imagined that his Majesty would have refused his Consent to a *Bill*, for *preserving the Lives of his Subjects*, without their giving an *Increase to the Civil List*; which might create a *greater Evil*, by lessening the *Affections and Duty of the People*; at the same Time that there was so far from being any Possibility of a *Loss*, that there was all reasonable Probability of a *great Increase*, without it. It therefore seem'd highly unnecessary, considering the Circumstances of the Nation, to give an additional 70,000 *l.* a Year; which, if it were to be valued after the Manner of the *famous Representation*, at 25 Years Purchase, amounts to 1,750,000 *l.*

As Experience shews Us that We seldom or never get rid of *these sort of Burthens*, when once imposed upon Us, I hope I shall not in any wise suffer in your Opinion, or That of my Countrymen, for endeavouring to prevent its being laid upon Us.

I am, Sir, &c.

F I N I S.





22 JY 69

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OCCASIONAL
REMARKS
UPON

The ACT for laying a Duty upon the
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.
and for Licensing the RETAILERS
thereof.



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OCCASIONAL

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REMARKS

U P O N

9 Geo. II. Public Act, c. 23.

The ACT for laying a Duty upon the
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.
and for Licenſing the RETALERS
thereof.

*Nam vi quidem regere Patriam, aut Parentes, quamquam & possis,
& delicta corrigas, tamen importunum est; cum præsertim omnes
rerum mutationes, cædem, fugam, aliaque hostilia portendant.*
SALUST.



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UPON

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OCCASIONAL
REMARKS
UPON

The ACT for laying a Duty upon the
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, &c.



ALL Societies must be supported by a Body of Men able to bear Arms, *expert in Military Discipline*, and ready to appear for the Support of the Government against Invasions from without, or Insurrections from within, there are therefore but two ways of supporting the Government of any Country: The first is by Managing and Conducting the *Spirit* of the People, and thereby Ingrossing their *Esteem* and *Affections*; for the Generality of the People will be always ready to *appear in Arms* for the Support and Protection of those they *Love* and *Esteem*; therefore it is the *Interest* as well as the *Duty* of the Government to *cultivate Military Discipline*, and the use of Arms, among the People, and consequently such a Government can have no occasion for Numerous *Mercenary Armies*.

The other way of Supporting a Government is by making it the *Interest* of a *few* to Support the Government even in *Spite* of the Generality of the People; in which Case the Governors of the Society are under a *fatal necessity*

cessity of *Discouraging Military Discipline* and the use of Arms among the People, and consequently must always keep up Numerous *Mercenary Armies*.

A Government supported by the former of these Methods is always a *just Government*, under whatever form it may be established; and a Government supported by the latter Method, must be *Tyrannical*, let it be Monarchy, Republick, or whatever other form of Government.

In Arbitrary Governments, where the People have no Power to *punish* or *turn out* any of their Governors, it is not absolutely necessary for the Governors to observe the first Method of Government, but if they have any Prudence, they will aim at it as much as they can; for a just Government, a Government founded upon the affections of the People, is the only Government which can properly be compared to a Pyramid established upon it's Base, the only Establishment which can be solid, secure and lasting.

But in limited and free Governments, where the People have a Power to *Punish* or *Turn out* any of their Governors, the Governors must either observe the first Method of Government, or entirely alter the form of Government, by *rendering it Absolute and Arbitrary*; for while the People retain a Power of *Punishing* or *Turning out* any of their Governors, they will certainly make use of that Power *against* those they *neither love nor esteem*, by *punishing* them for their *Maleversations*, or at least by *turning them out* because of their *Incapacity*.

As the Government happily Established in this Kingdom is, with respect to Ministers of State, and other Officers of all degrees and denominations, a limited and free Government; As the People have a Power of *Punishing* any of them for their *Maleversations*, or *Removing* them from the *King's Councils*, because of their *Incapacity*, therefore it is *absolutely necessary* for our Ministers of State, and other Officers of all degrees and denominations, to *Manage* and *Conduct* the *Spirit* of the People, so as to *ingross* the *Esteem* and *Affections* of the Generality; And as every Man will *avoid Punishment* and *retain Power* as long as he can, therefore, if ever any Minister, or other Officer, should *lose* the *Esteem* and *Affections* of the People in General, we may depend on it that such a Minister, or other Officer, will endeavour to alter the form of our Government, by *rendering it Absolute and Arbitrary*.

But as this cannot be done without the Concurrence of the Prince upon the Throne, if any Minister, or Royal Favour-

Favourite, in this Kingdom should find, that he begins to be *bated* and *despised* by the *Generality* of the *People*, we may depend on it that he will endeavour as much as he can to have the *sole* Direction of his Sovereign, in order to prevent his Sovereign's freeing himself from the *Hatred* and *Contempt* of the *People*, by giving up his *Guilty* Favourite to their *Just* Resentment; and he will likewise endeavour as much as he can to bring his *Master* into the *same Hatred and Contempt* with himself, in order thereby to lay his *Prince* under a *Necessity* of *Concurring* with him in *altering* the form of our *Government*; for tho' no Man ought upon any account to lose the *Respect* and *Reverence* which is due to his *King*, or to *Involve* him in the *Guilt* of any of his *Ministers* or *Favourites*, yet Experience has taught us, that by a *long* Series of *weak* or *oppressive* Measures, and by a *long* continued and *obstinate* Protecting of *guilty* or *weak* Favourites, the *Prince* himself has unhappily at last become the *Object* not only of the *Hatred* and *Contempt*, but even of the *Resentment* of the *People*.

For this Reason it is the *Duty* of every *Man* who has a *due* regard for his *King*, and for the *Constitution* of his *Country*, to endeavour to remove from the *King* and *Royal Family* the *Imputation* of any Measure which may raise *Hatred* or *Contempt* among the *People*, and to fix that *Imputation* upon those who really deserve it, and who, *only*, ought to be loaded with it.

With this view chiefly I design to consider the Act for *The Act*
Laying a *Duty* upon the *Retailers* of *Spirituous Liquors*, *considered*
and for *Licensing* the *Retailers* thereof: And as my design proceeds from a *sincere* Affection to his Majesty and his *Illustrious Family*, without any *selfish* Byass to his *Ministers*; from a *real* Desire to see the *Constitution*, the *Peace*, and the *Quiet* of this Kingdom *inviolably* preserved; and from a *Compassionate* Regard for the *Sufferings* of the *Innocent*, in order to recommend their *Case* to the *Consideration* of the next Session of *Parliament*, and in order to prevail, in the mean time, upon them, to wait with *Patience* for that *Relief* which they may with *certainly* expect from the *justice* and *wisdom* of *Parliament*, I hope any *Faults* I may find with the said *Act* will be forgiven by those who gave their *Consent* to its being passed; for I shall take all possible *Care* to make my *Observations* with that *Decency* and *Respect* which is due to the *Legislative Power* of the Kingdom, but at the same time with that *Freedom* which becometh a *Subject* of *Great Britain*.

The Excessive use of sp^l Leg^s might have been remedied by Licence & additional duty It is certain there is nothing more true than what is set forth in the Preamble of this Act; The *Constant and Excessive* use of such Spirituous Liquors, amongst the People of *inferior Rank*, was become a *Nusance* which every Man was sensible of; therefore a Law for the preventing this *constant and excessive* use of such Liquors amongst *such sort of People*, was much desired by every honest Man in the Kingdom, and proper Care had been taken by several *worthy Magistrates* to *expose* this *Nusance*, and to *incite* a *General desire* to see it *removed*, which is a Method ought always to be taken before the proposing of *any new Law* in a *free Country*. Such a Law therefore would have been very far from being *Unpopular*, or from raising any *disaffection* to his Majesty, or any of his Ministers. But there never had been any *Publick Complaints*, and I believe very few *Private*, against the *Constant and Excessive* Drinking of Brandy and Rum, either in *Punch* or otherwise; and the fact really was, that by the *Duty* of these two Spirits, the Price was raised so high, that none of the *Lower and Inferior* Rank of People could make a *Constant and Excessive* use of them. In like manner it had *never* been complained of, or so much as thought, that the Drinking a *Dram* of Home Brewed Spirits of any kind was a *Nusance*, or tended to the *Destruction* of the *Health*, or *Debauching* the *Morals* of the People, the *Constant and Excessive* use of such Spirits amongst the People of *Inferior Rank* was the *only Nusance* complained of; and as this *Nusance* proceeded from the *Low Price* of such Spirits, and from the *Number* of *Retailers Shops*, the Effect of the *High Duty* upon Brandy and Rum, plainly pointed out a *Cure* with respect to the *Price*, and a *small Duty* upon *Licences* would have been a *certain Cure* with respect to the *Number* of *Retailers Shops*, if proper Regulations had been made for preventing any Person's *retailing* Spirits *without* a *Licence*.

This sp^l Leg^s are not necessary yet Custom is not to be reduced all at once

I shall grant that the People of this Kingdom might have lived, perhaps more happily, and more healthfully, if there never had been a Drop of Distill'd Spirituous Liquors made or imported into the Kingdom, and I am persuaded, that the use of them would *never* have been allowed to have become so *general*, or so *frequent*, if the Government had *never* got any thing by the *Consumption*; but on the other hand it must be granted, that *Custom* is a *second Nature*, and may at last become as *Necessary*, both for our *Happiness* and *Health* as the *Common Nourishment* necessarily required for the *Support* of *Nature*.

sure. The *Old Britons*, in their Painted Natural Skins were, I believe, as happy, and as healthy, as our *Modern Britons* in their Silks and Brocades, or in their *Yorkshire Drabs*; yet I cannot think it would contribute either to the *Health* or the *Happiness* of the People, to make a Law for reducing us all at once to our *Primitive Condition*, and stripping us of those *Coverings* which we have been accustomed to from our *Infancy*.

Besides the Custom which many, even of our sober People, have not only been allowed, but encouraged to lead themselves into, of Drinking a *Dram* or two, to cheer up the Spirits, as they call it, there was another Consideration which certainly was of great weight with those who duly considered this Affair, and that was the vast Number of Families that are now supported by the Brewing, Compounding, and Sale of Distilled Spirituous Liquors; for it is not the Distillers and Brandy Shops only that are supported by this Retail Trade; but the greatest part, I believe, of the Inn's, Coffee-houses, and Ale-houses, owe the Chief of their Support to the Retail of Distilled Spirituous Liquors in *Punch*, or otherwise: So that I may almost venture to say, there are near 100000 Families now in this Kingdom who owe the whole or the chief Part of their Support to the Manufacture and Sale of such Liquors. Every Body knows how difficult it is for a Man advanced in Years, and established in any Sort of Business, to betake himself with Success to a new Sort of Employment. It is easy for the Tool of a Minister to jump from the Admiralty to the Treasury, from the Treasury to the War-Office, or from the Excise-Office perhaps into the Pulpit; but for a Man who has past the flower of his Age in the Study of one Business, and in procuring Correspondents and Customers in that Business, and has laid out the Little Stock of Money he had in Materials proper for that Business, it is not easy for such a one, I say, to find out and turn himself all at once to a new Employment, by which he may hope to support his Family; from whence we may conclude, that a vast Number of Families will, at *Michaelmas* next, be reduced to a melancholy Situation; and the Multitude that is then to be turned out of their former Business will augment the Distress of every Particular Man, and will make it the more Difficult for him to put himself into a new Method, by which he may Support his Family.

This, I am told, was fully considered, and most pathetically urged, by an Honourable Gentleman, when this Affair

Which w.
affect a vast
Number of
Families

to find it very
Difficult to do
this
another Business

*Argument
ag. the Bill*

Affair was first brought into the House of Commons: He represented to them the *great* Encouragement that had been given for *many* Years to the *Distillers* and the *Retalers* of Distilled Liquors: He represented to them the *vast Numbers* of Families that were Supported by that *once darling Trade*: He represented to them the *Danger* of putting a Stop to it *all at once*; and therefore he proposed the *Reviuing* of the last *Gin Act*, extending it to all Sorts of Home Brewed Spirits, and adding some Clauses for preventing the Retaling of any Spirits without a Licence; and if it should be afterwards found that the Duties to be laid on by the *Revival* of that Act should not prove Effectual for Remedying the Evil complained of, he said they might be raised by *Degrees*, so as at last to make them equal to a Prohibition, which was what seemed then to be intended. But *unhappily* for many Families, as well as for the Nation in General, this Gentleman's Health did not allow him to attend *all the Steps* of this famous Bill, otherwise *when People's Eyes were a little opened*, his Reasons might perhaps have prevailed, and the Remedy might have been softened, and better adapted to the Disease; for his Reasons must always have great weight when they are delivered to Understandings clear and unbiassed by any *specious Pretences*, or *deceitful Appearances*. *

There was likewise a *particular* Consideration with respect to *Rum*, which, without doubt, had great weight with all those who considered the *Declining* State of our *Sugar Colonies*, and the great Consequence those Colonies are of to the *Trade* and *Naval Power* of *Great Britain*; for as *Rum* is not only Manufactured, but *wholly* produced within our *own* Dominions, and by the Labour and Industry of our *own* Subjects, instead of Prohibiting we ought to Encourage the Consumption of it *as much* as that of *any* other Home Produce: Nay, we ought to Encourage the Consumption of *Rum* rather than the Consumption of most Sorts of Home Brewed Spirits, because in the Composition of the Latter, there is a *Mixture* of *French Brandy*, whereas *Rum* is, as I have said, *wholly* our own Produce, as well as Manufacture.

I know it was urged, that all Sorts of Distilled Spirituous Liquors, when drank *unmixed*, and taken to *Excess*, were *Poisonous*, and brought as certain and as immediate

Death as any other Poison: That by taking a *small* quantity People were almost *in an Instant* rendered so much Intoxicated as to lose the use of their Reason, and all Command over themselves: That when People met *promiscuously* together in a Brandy or Gin-shop, or in any other Place where such Liquors were publickly retailed, they *encouraged* one another to Drink to *Excess*, by which many had been actually killed upon the Spot, or induced to commit the most wicked or extravagant Enormities; *and that it was impossible to prevent the Drinking of such Liquors to Excess, as long as any such publick Places for Retale were allowed.* For this Reason it was said, that every publick Place for the Retale of Distilled Spirituous Liquors was a *publick Nuisance*, and ought to be *entirely* removed; and that then was the *only* time for doing it, because, by the late great Abuse of such Liquors, the Spirit of Resentment was raised *so high* against that Nuisance, that they believed they would be able to get a Law passed for that Purpose; whereas if they then laid on a small Duty so as to remove the Nuisance *in Part only*, the Nuisance, tho' not so great as formerly, would continue, and the Spirit of Resentment against it would subside *so much*, that they would *never* be able afterwards to get a Law Passed for increasing that Duty, considering the *Multitudes* of People that would find it their Interest to sollicite against and oppose the Passing of such a Law. This was the *only* tolerable Reason I ever heard, and I am perswaded the *Chief* Reason with the *Members of both Houses of Parliament*, for Laying on such a *Heavy Duty* at once upon the Retale of Distilled Spirituous Liquors, and upon Licences for such Retale, as will certainly amount, if *duly* executed, to a *Total Prohibition*. The rest was all Declamations against the Fatal Effects attending the Drinking of such Liquors to Excess.

Now I shall readily admit, that all Distilled Spirituous Liquors, when drank *unmixed*, and taken to *Excess*, are *Poisonous*: That People are *speedily*, and with a *small* quantity of such Liquors, rendered *so much* intoxicated as to lose the use of their Reason, and all Command over themselves; and that People meeting *promiscuously* at the Places where such Liquors are publickly retailed, do *encourage* one another to Drink of them to *Excess*; but I cannot admit that it was *impossible to prevent this Excess* as long as any such publick Place of Retale was allowed. *Experience has shewn the contrary; there was never any great Complaints against Drinking Brandy or Rum to Ex-*

cess:

That Excess might have been prevented

ress: What was the Reason? *Brandy* and *Rum* are certainly as intoxicating, and as tempting to the *Vulgar* as *Gin*: The Reason then, and the only Reason, must certainly have been the *High Price*? Is it not then apparent, that the Laying a Duty of *four or five Shillings per Gallon* on Home Brewed Spirits, would have prevented that *Constant* and *Excessive* use of them amongst the *Lower* and *Inferior* Rank of People, which was then the only Subject of Complaint? But let us suppose that even *Brandy* and *Rum* are too often drank to *Excess*, and that, notwithstanding this *High Duty* upon Home Brewed Spirits, they likewise would have been drank to *Excess*: Might not a *new Law* against Drunkenness, and greater Caution in granting Licences, have in a great Measure prevented this Evil, without putting it out of the Power of a *Poor Labouring Man* or *Woman* to get *one single Dram* in a Case of the *greatest* Necessity, unless he has where-with-all to purchase *Two Gallons*, or a *Recipe* from a *Graduate Doctor*? For I will aver, that if an Apothecary Sells a *Dram* without such a *Recipe*, he runs a *great Risque* of Incurring the Penalties inflicted by this *new Act*.

But supposing it true, that it was impossible to prevent the Drinking of Distilled Spirituous Liquors to *Excess*, as as long as any publick Places for Retail were allowed: In the first Place, I must say, that such an Allegation is a great Impeachment of the Prudence and Conduct of our Government for many Years past; for it is certain that ever since *Excises* have been brought upon this Nation, the *wise Maxim* of our Ancestors has been quite neglected, and an *unbounded Liberty* of setting up Inns, Alehouses, and Brandy-shops, granted to every Man who would pay the *Justice* for a *Licence*. Our wise Ancestors knew all such Houses would become *Nuisances*, if there were more of them in any Place or Parish than were absolutely necessary for the Accommodation of the Neighbourhood and Travellers passing that way; therefore the Law or Custom of Granting Licences was introduced, and these Licences were never granted but upon Enquiry into the Character of the Person suing for it, and into the Place where the Alehouse or Brandy-shop was to be set up; and they were generally granted only to *Decayed Farmers* or *Tradesmen*, who might have otherwise become a Burthen upon their respective Parishes; which Custom is observed, I am told, to this Day, in the Parish of *Lewisham*, with respect to the Huts set up at *Dulwich-Wells*.

*Justices to be
blamed*

In the next Place, considering the *Numbers* of Families that have set up, not only by the *Connivance*, but by the *Encouragement* of our late Governors, and are now supported by this *Retale Trade*, Nuisance as it is, a very tender Regard ought to be had for them: They ought not to be *all at once* set a-drift, and turned out of the only Means they have at present for supporting their Families; for which Reason the Trade ought not to be *altogether* and *at once* totally Prohibited; for it is certainly inconsistent with Prudence and good Policy, for a Government to render *at once* a great Multitude of their Subjects *Desperate*, if there be any possible way to prevent it.

I shall grant, that if the *General* *Resentment* which prevailed last Winter, had been allowed to *subside*, or the Evil *palliated* a little by a *Half Cure*, it would have been difficult to have obtained a new Act for applying any further Cure: But might not a *thorough* Cure have been applied by an Act then passed, to have taken Place at different Terms? Might it not have been enacted that a Duty of *Two Shillings* a Gallon and *40s.* a Licence should take place at *next Michaelmas*, and these Duties Doubled at every *Michaelmas* after, till they had amounted to what they are now fixed at? This would not have rendered any great Number of our Subjects *Desperate*, it would not have brought on any *General Calamity*; for People would have had time to have looked about them, and to have provided for the Support of their Families in some other way; and there would have been no occasion for any new Act to have made the Remedy *Total* and *Effectual*.

Lastly, as great Care ought upon such Occasions to be taken to manage and direct the Spirit of the People, in order to prevent its being in the Power of Men whose *Private* Interest may suffer by a Good Law, to *sew* *Sedition* among the People; great Care ought to have been taken to have raised a Spirit against the Numbers of our *Punch Houses*, and the many fatal Effects flowing from an *immoderate* use of that Liquor; as also against the *immoderate* Drinking of *Brandy and Rum*; for since the *Retale* of these too was to be Prohibited, the Spirit of *Resentment* ought to have been raised against the *Retale* of them, as well as against the *Retale* of Home Brewed Spirits; for in such Cases, when the Remedy is carried further than the Evil Complained of, it will always produce *Murmurings* among the People, and will probably, in a free Country, disappoint the Effect of the Remedy, even with respect to the

Evil

2^d of 1740
40th Licence

Evil Complained of, which I am much afraid will be the Consequence of the present Case.

*Motives
for passing
the Act en-
quired into*

Having now examined this Law with the Freedom which a British Subject is intitled to, I shall with the same Freedom proceed to enquire into the Secret Views and Designs of those who were the Original Contrivers, and the under-hand Promoters of this Bill, neither of whom can possibly have the Honour of having a Seat in either House of Parliament, and in a particular Manner I must do Justice to that Honourable, Learned and worthy Gentleman, who openly appear'd as its Chief Patron, by declaring that I am fully convinced he had no Share in, nor knew any thing of the Views or Designs I am going to Mention; and therefore those who may suffer by this Law, mistake their aim most egregiously, if they direct any Part of their Resentment against him. A Man of true Honour and Sincerity is never Jealous or Suspicious, and therefore is the more liable to be Imposed on; and that worthy Gentleman's known Regard for the publick Good, and for the Happiness and Health of the People, as well as his Great Aversion to all Sorts of Vice and Immorality, gave some People Grounds to believe, that they might prevail upon him to Patronize a Law against the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, in terms as general and extensive as they found were necessary for their Secret Views and Designs: This, I say, gave them Hopes of prevailing upon him to Patronize such a Law as they intended; and they knew that his Great Character for Honour and Integrity would contribute to its Success in both Houses, and would prevent all Suspicion of a Snake in the Grass.

In like Manner I must do so much Justice to all those Members of either House of Parliament, who gave their Consent to the Passing of this Bill, as to declare that I am fully convinced that neither of them had any share in, nor knew any thing of the Views and Designs I am going to mention. They were certainly directed entirely by that Honest, Just, and Necessary Intention of putting an End to the Constant and Excessive use of Distilled Spirituous Liquors amongst the Lower and Inferior Rank of our People, which Nuisance was got to such a height as to threaten this Kingdom with almost an absolute Cessation of all Labour and Industry, and a Total Deprivation of all Virtue, Religion and Morality. We know that the Bills brought into Parliament are Generally contrived and concerted by Persons without Doors, and are often drawn up, perhaps before any Step is taken in either House towards the

the bringing in of any such Bill: this I am perswaded was the Case of this Bill *now* under my Consideration: It was *certainly* contrived and concerted, if not fully drawn up, by some Gentlemen *without Doors*; and after it was brought in, tho' the Members foresaw that the Bill *as it then stood*, would be attended with great Hardships upon many of his Majesty's faithful and innocent Subjects, yet *as the Evil stood in need of an immediate Remedy*, most of them thought it was better to pass the Bill, *as it then stood*, than to allow such a Desperate Disease to take deeper Root by continuing for a Year longer; and they were the more easily Induced to come into this Measure, because they made no doubt but that some Method would be found out *before next Session of Parliament*, for relieving the Innocent Part of Mankind from the Hardships they might suffer by the Bill *as it then stood*: This I am convinced was the *only prevailing Motive* with all those who have the Honour of having Seats in either House of Parliament; but there were some *without Doors* who had other Views and Designs, and they certainly were the Original Contrivers and the under-hand Promoters of this Bill: Who they were I shall not take upon me to Mention; but it is to be hoped the *next Session of Parliament* will discover who they were, and to them only we ought to Impute all the Hardships the Innocent may suffer, by the too great Extension, or too sudden Effect of this new Law.

Every Man knows that the Civil List settled upon his present Majesty is 800000 *l.* a Year, for the Payment of which several Excises and Duties are appropriated, with this Extraordinary Proviso, that if these Duties produce any Surplus it shall belong to his Majesty, but if there be any Deficiency, the Nation is obliged to make it Good; and tho' there was once 115000 *l.* granted by the Parliament for making good a Deficiency or Arrear, yet it is generally supposed, the Excises and Duties appropriated to the Civil List produce a great deal more than 800000 *l.* Yearly. It is likewise generally known, that a part of the Duty upon Home Brewed Spirits is one of those Duties appropriated to the Civil List, and consequently, if the Consumption of Home Brewed Spirits should be diminished, the Civil-List Revenue would of Course be diminished, if not made good in some other way. The Consumption of these Spirits, and the Excessive use of them had become so General before last Session of Parliament, that it was become necessary to make some Law for putting a Stop to this Excess, especially among our Inferior Sort of People; and as any

such Law would of course *diminish* the *Civil-List Revenue*, in case the *Decrease* in that *Branch* should not be made up by the *Increase* of another, it gave the alarm to those who have a greater Veneration for that *Revenue* than they have for his Majesty, for his Ministers, or for the Health and Happiness of his People.

These Gentlemen having thus taken the alarm, they naturally set themselves about Enquiring what were the *Effects* of the late *Gin-Act*, with respect to the *Civil List Revenue*? And as they have all *publick Accounts* at Command, we must suppose they discovered that the *Civil List Revenue* was a great Gainer by the late *Gin-Act*, because the *diminishing* the *Consumption* of Spirits *encreased* the *Consumption* of Beer and Ale, so that the *Decrease* that was occasioned by that Law in the Duties upon Home Brewed Spirits, was much more than made good by the *Increase* of the *Excise* upon Beer and Ale; for from Accounts laid before Parliament upon that occasion, it appeared, that in the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1725, the *Excise* on Beer and Ale amounted to 1,094,953*l.* but as the *Consumption* of Spirits *increased*, this *Excise* *decreased*, so that at *Midsummer* 1729, which was half a Year before the late *Gin-Act* took Place, this *Excise* produced but 963,763*l.* which was 131,190*l.* less than it had produced in 1725; and from the time the late *Gin-Act* took place, the *Excise* on Beer and Ale began to *Increase*, so that at *Midsummer* 1732, it produced 1,071,240*l.* which was 107,477*l.* more than it was in the Year 1729, when the *Gin-Act* was passed. It likewise appeared, that notwithstanding this great *Increase* in the Produce of the *Excise* on Beer and Ale, the *Decrease* in the Duties on Home Brewed Spirits occasioned by that Act was but very *inconsiderable*, viz 4348*l.* * And as the *Civil List* has a much greater Proportion of the *Excise* on Beer and Ale than it has of the Duties on Home Brewed Spirits, it was apparent, that the *Civil List* was a great Gainer by that Act, that it would be a great Gainer by any such Act, and that the more generally, the more effectually, and the more quickly, the *Consumption* of all Sorts of Spirits was prevented, the greater Gainer the *Civil List* would be.

* See a Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country, &c. Page 6.

For the *same Reason*, these Gentlemen began to conceive a mortal aversion to the Drinking of *Punch*; for every one knows that a Bottle of *real good Brandy* or *Rum* made into *Punch*, will go as far as *four Bottles of Wine*; and those who are well acquainted with our Taxes, and the several uses to which they are appropriated know, that the *Civil List* gets more by the Consumption of *four Bottles of Wine*, than it gets by the Consumption of a Bottle of *Brandy* or *Rum*; and consequently, if *four Bottles of Wine* were to be drank instead of a Bottle of *Brandy* or *Rum* made into *Punch*, the *Civil List* would get a great deal more by the Consumption. To this let us add, that by the Prohibition of *Punch* a vast Number of *new Wine Licences* will of Course be taken out, every Farthing of which goes to the *Civil List*; from all which it is apparent, that the *Civil List* will be greatly Increased by the Prohibition of *Punch*, and therefore the Death of *Punch*, as well as the Death of *Gin* was resolved on by these Gentlemen, tho' no Complaint was ever made against the Excessive use of the former.

Notwithstanding the Excessive fondness these Gentlemen have for the *Civil List* Revenue, and the great desire to Increase it, one might have expected, that they would have rested satisfied with the great Advantage they were to reap by a general Prohibition of all Sorts of Spirits by Retale: But this was not the Case: The Spirit of Resentment against the Excessive use of some of these Liquors amongst the Lower and Inferior Rank of People was raised so High, that they foresaw any thing they could propose would be agreed to, rather than not put an end to that Terrible Nuisance; and as at first View, especially to those who have not leisure or opportunity to look into and consider our publick Accounts, and the Produce of our several Taxes, with the Variations that happen in them, it might appear, that the *Civil List* would be a Loser instead of a Gainer, by preventing or lessening the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, they resolved to take advantage of this deceitful Appearance, in order from thence to draw a further Increase to the *Civil List*: In pursuance of this Resolution they positively affirmed, and endeavoured to Convince every Member they could have any Access to, that the Loss the *Civil List* was to sustain, could not be made good by the Increase in any of the other Branches of that Revenue, and that therefore it ought to be made good out of the sinking Fund.

This, without doubt, had great weight with those who had not an opportunity to enquire into the Truth of Facts; and as for those who had, the Resentment of many of them against the late *Excessive* use of Spirituous Liquors amongst People of *Inferior Rank*, was justly raised to a very high Pitch; therefore rather than not put an *immediate* Stop to the *Excessive* use of such Liquors among the People of *Inferior Rank*, they agreed to that *Clause* for giving and paying to his Majesty, during his natural Life, the Sum of 70,000 *l. per Annum*, out of the *Sinking Fund*, towards the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, in order to make up the *supposed Loss*, the *Civil List* was to sustain by preventing the *Retale*, or lessening the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors.

This new Grant of such a large *Annual Sum* to the *Civil List* was the *chief*, tho' the *secret* and *concealed* Reason, why these Gentlemen *without Doors* were so *Sollicitous* about getting that *Proposition* rejected, which was made for *Reviving* and *Extending* the former *Gin-Act*, because upon a *Revival* of that *Act*, tho' further Extended, these *Lovers* of the *Civil List* Revenue could not with any Countenance have desired such an *additional* Grant to that Revenue, since there was *no* such Grant made, nor so much as desired, when that *Law* was first Passed; and as *no* such Grant was then desired, it was judged *absolutely* necessary, in order now to give *some* Countenance to such a demand, to get that *Proposition* rejected, and to get the *Prohibition* made *General*; from all which it is evident, that these Gentlemen *without Doors* who have a greater Veneration for the *Civil List* than they have for his Majesty, for his Ministers, or for the Health or Happiness of his People, were the *first* Contrivers, and *under-hand* the Principal Authors and Promoters of this Bill; and that if it had not been for them, and *them only*, the *Immoderate* use of Home-Brewed Spirits amongst People of *Inferior Rank*, as it was the *only* thing complained of, would have been the *only* thing prevented, which might have been done without raising *any* *Disaffection*, or *any* *general Clamour* either in *this Nation*, or in the *West-Indies*.

I think I have now made it clear to a Demonstration, that the *Increasing* of the *Civil List* was the *Principal* and the *sole* Motive with some Persons *without Doors* for getting this Bill made *so General*, and for proposing a *Duty* which would amount to a *Prohibition*; and that the Gentlemen *without Doors* who were the *first* Contrivers and
under-

*under-band Promoters of this Bill, had a greater Regard for Increasing the Civil List than they had for his Majesty, is plain; for no Man that had a Regard for his Majesty's Person or Government would, wilfully, and with his Eyes open, have made a Handle of such a Bill, for obtaining in such a Manner, and out of the sinking Fund too, a new Grant of 70,000*l.* additional Revenue to the Civil List; because, as it was evident that many Thousands would be turned out of the present way of supporting their Families, as it was to be apprehended that the Bill would breed great Discontents in the Nation, the Proposing to obtain a new Grant to the Civil List by such a Bill, was doing as much as in them lay, to have all the Murmurings and Discontents the Bill might occasion, pointed directly against his Majesty's Person and Government.*

This Reflection gives me a very great, and I think a most Reasonable alarm: It makes me suspect that there are some Persons concerned in the under-band Management of the Civil List Revenue (for no suspicion can possibly arise against those who are visibly and openly concerned in the Management of that Revenue) who finding themselves subjected to the Hatred and Contempt of the People of Great Britain, are therefore contriving Schemes for over-turning our Constitution; and for that Purpose are endeavouring to expose the sacred Person of their Sovereign to the same Misfortune with themselves; but it is to be hoped their secret and treasonable Views will be discovered and frustrated by a Parliamentary Enquiry, before they have proceeded too far; and in the mean time, in order to Disappoint them in their wicked Aim, (which was one of my chief Reasons for Publishing these Remarks) Let us consider that the Civil List is intended only for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great-Britain, and therefore it is impossible the King should ever desire any more than what is absolutely necessary for that Purpose; Nay, if any more had been granted by Parliament than what his Majesty should find necessary for that Purpose, he would certainly, if he could discover it, follow the Example of his most Gracious Predecessor Queen Anne, he would restore it to Parliament, and desire it might be applied towards some publick use, in order to Ease his Subjects of some of those heavy Taxes they Groan under: And if what was granted by Parliament at the Beginning of his Reign had been found not to be sufficient,

ent, his Majesty would *openly* and *freely* have Communicated the same to his Parliament by a *solemn Message*, and would *certainly* have obtained *such* an addition as they should have found *necessary*. Now as his Majesty has *never* desired any *Addition*, we must suppose that he thinks what was granted by Parliament *sufficient* for the *Purpose intended*, from whence we must *necessarily* conclude, that his Majesty *neither desired nor knew* that any *Addition* was to be made to the *Civil List* by this Law; and that therefore he had *no Interest nor Concern* in making it *so Extensive*, or *so quick* in its Effect. Indeed if it were possible for his Majesty to look into the Disposal of *every Shilling* of the *Civil List* Revenue, no *new Grant* or *Addition* could give us any Uneasiness, because it would *certainly* be restored to Parliament, and applied to the use of the Publick; but it is *altogether* impossible for his Majesty to look *so Minutely* into the Disposal of *that Revenue*; and as *no Account* of it is to be *laid* before Parliament, the Nation ought always to be jealous lest *some Part* of it should be applied to the *private use* of those who have the *under-band* Management of it, or perhaps to *Uses* which may be of *dangerous* Consequence to the Royal Family, as well as to the *Liberties* of the People.

I think it is likewise plain, that the Gentlemen *without Doors*, who were the *Original* Contrivers of this Bill, had a *greater* Regard for the *Civil List* than they had for his Majesty's Ministers; for first to *solicit* and get the Bill made *so unpopular*, and then to *solicit* and get introduced, *in such a Bill*, a *new Grant* to the *Civil List* Revenue, which the *Ministry* have to *all outward appearance* the Management and Disposal of, was taking the *most Effectual* Method for making them *forfeit* the *Esteem* and *Affections* of the *People*, so as to make it *absolutely* necessary for his Majesty to *dismiss* them from their *Employments*; for, as I have said, in a *limited* and *free* Government, whenever a *Minister* or *Ministry* have *forfeited* the *Esteem* and *Affections* of the *People*, their *Prince* must either *Dismiss* them, in order to *Remove* from himself the *Hatred* and *Contempt* of the *People*, or he must *Join* with them, in *endeavouring* to render the Government *Absolute* and *Tyrannical*; the last of which we are *certain* his Majesty will *never* do for the *Preservation* of *any Man* that ever was *Born*, or for the *Support* of *any Minister* that ever was, or ever may be *Exalted*. Indeed if we had at present a *Set* of Ministers who had already *forfeited* and *lost* all *Affections* and *Esteem* among the *People*, I should then

then think that they *themselves* had been the *Original* Contrivers and the *under-hand* Promoters of this Law, and that they had *designedly* got this *Grant* to the *Civil List* inserted, in order to *Involve* his Majesty in the *same* Misfortune with themselves, and thereby to make it *absolutely* necessary for him to *Join* with them in *endeavouring* to render our Government *Absolute* and *Tyrannical*; but as it is certain (*whatever may be the Case of any Underling in Power or Favour*) that our Ministry in *General* are as *Popular*, and possess the *Affections* and *Esteem* of the *People* of this Nation, and of the *Generality* of Mankind, *as much* as any Ministry ever did; therefore it is not to be presumed or believed, that they would contrive or promote any Scheme which *they thought* would raise the least *Disaffection* to his Majesty's Person or Government.

That the Gentlemen *without Doors*, who were the *Original* Contrivers and the *under-hand* Promoters of this Bill, had a *greater* Regard for the *Civil List* than they had for the Health and Happiness of his Majesty's Subjects, is I think not to be in the least questioned; for there never was any Complaint *against* the *Excessive* Drinking of *Punch*, or of *Brandy* or *Rum*, among any *Degrees* of Men, and *much less* among the *Inferior* Rank of People: In these Liquors there were, without doubt, *some* Debauches committed, and so there were in *Wine*, *Strong Beer*, and *Ale*: So that there was the *same* Reason to prohibit the *Retail* of the last, as that of the first Sort of strong or Spirituous Liquors, and I believe the Race of Mankind might be supported, if the use of *all strong Liquors* were *as strictly* prohibited among *Christians*, as it is among *Mahometans*; but I do not hear that this was ever intended; and why we should be *such* Friends to *Wine*, which is a *Foreign* Produce, and *such* Enemies to *Rum*, which is a *Native* Produce, I can find no true Reason, except that the *Civil List* gets *more* by the Consumption of the Former, than it gets by the Consumption of the Latter, which I am sure *never* could, *nor ever* will be a Reason of the *least weight* with any *Branch* of the Legislative Power of this Kingdom.

The only Evil complained of was the *Constant* and *Excessive* use of Distilled Spirituous Liquors among the *Lower* and *Inferior* Rank of People; and, I believe, it will *now* be granted, that this Evil might have been *Effectually* cured by *Revising* the late *Act* against *Geneva*, and Extending it to *all Sorts* of Home Brewed Spirits:

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Nay,

4 *St. John*

Nay, I believe, a Duty of *four Shillings* per Gallon upon all Home Brewed Spirits, without any Duty upon Licences, would have *effectually* cured the Evil complained of, if proper Clauses had been inserted, to prevent any Person's Retailing Spirits without a Licence, and proper Care taken not to grant Licences, but to Persons of *Character* and *Reputation*. Therefore to solicit and promote a Bill for Prohibiting in *some Manner* the Retail of Brandy, Rum, Punch, and all other Sorts of Distilled Spirituous Liquors, was truly the same, as if a Surgeon should say to a Man who has got a Hurt in his Leg, Sir, I could cure your Leg, but I find *I shall get more* by Cutting it off, and therefore it must be done: Or as if a Physician called to a Man in a Fever should say, 'Tis true, I could cure this Man of his Fever by an *Experienced* Remedy; but *I shall get more* by using an *Extraordinary* Remedy, which I know will make him *run Distracted*; and tho' I should never be able to bring him to his Senses again, *since I am to get by it*, I'll do it, let the Consequence be what it will.

Having now shewn that the *Original* Contrivers and *under-band* Promoters of this Bill were such as have a *greater Regard* for Increasing the *Civil List*, than they have either for the King, the Ministry, or the People, it is from thence evident, that *none* of the Members of *either* House of Parliament could be *Originally* concerned in the Projecting or Contriving of this Bill; for, *whatever may happen in after times*, it is certain that *at present* none of the Members of *either* House have any *private* Concern in the Management, or any *Hidden* share of the *Civil List* Revenue; and their Duty to his Majesty, their Respect for his Ministers, and their Regard for the People, have been *so evidently* manifested upon *so many* Occasions, as leaves no Room to suspect that they would, for any Consideration, or for any private Advantage, have been the *Original* Projectors or Contrivers of it; nor can we suppose that they would have agreed to it, if they had not been induced thereto, and in some manner *surprised* into it, by the *specious Pretence* that there was *no other effectual* Method of putting an End to the *Constant* and *excessive* use of Spirituous Liquors amongst the People of *Inferior* Rank. This pretence was, I believe, the *only Motive* that induced the Majority to agree to those Resolutions which made the Foundation of the Bill; and after the Bill was *once* brought in, they were then under a *Necessity* of agreeing to it, or of leaving the *Healths*,
the

the Constitutions, and even the *Lives of many* exposed to that *dangerous* Nuisance which had been *so loudly and so justly* complained of.

It was never yet, nor can it be supposed that our Parliaments are Infallible; but our Advantage is, that when a Law is passed, which is afterwards by Experience found to be a Grievance upon the People, they have an *easy* Opportunity of laying their Case before their *several Representatives*, and *such a Law* has always been repealed or altered in the next Session: This the People may expect *in the present Case*, if it be possible, and therefore it is hoped they will not fly out into any Violence, but *patiently* wait for that Relief, which the wisdom of Parliament may think proper to give them.

Upon this Occasion I cannot omit mentioning an *Insinuation* that has been made, but I hope without any Foundation. As the keeping up *numerous* standing Armies *in Time of Peace*, is admitted by all to be *Inconsistent* with our *Constitution*, and as it was expected that a most profound Peace and Tranquillity would be established before *this next Winter*, it is *insinuated* that some Gentlemen *without Doors*, (for I never heard of any such *within Doors*) who are for our keeping up *always* the Number of Forces we have *at Present*, were apprehensive they would not be able to find any arguments for prevailing with the Parliament *this next Session* to keep up the *same Number* of Forces we have *now* on Foot, and that therefore they wanted to have *Disturbances* of some kind or other, in Order to furnish them with Arguments for that Purpose against *this next Session*: They saw it was the General Opinion, that *some Law* ought to be passed for preventing the *Constant* and *Excessive* Use of Distilled Spirituous Liquors amongst People of *Inferior Rank*, and this they resolved to take Advantage of, and under that Pretence, to get such a Law passed as might *probably* produce some *Disturbances* at home before *this next Winter*.

They saw, that if the Remedy should be carried no further than the Evil complained of, it would not answer their Intent: Some People might suffer thereby, but their Numbers would be few, and as every One would be convinced that their Suffering was become necessary for the sake of Publick Good, the Complaints they might make would have no Weight with the Generality of the People: But at the same Time *these Gentlemen* were fully sensible what a *vast additional* Number of Persons would suffer by Prohibiting the Retail of *Brandy, Rum, and Punch*;

and that, as making ~~them~~ suffer was unnecessary, their Complaints would have an *Influence* upon the People; and might *Raise such a General Madness*, as to produce *Mobs and Riots* before *this next Winter*, which would furnish them with an Argument for keeping up the *same Number of Forces* for one Year longer, or at least till the *Minds of the People should be a little Pacified*.

This, I say, has been *Insinuated*, but I hope there is not the least Ground for *such an Insinuation*; at least I am sure, there was not a Man in either House of Parliament who harboured *such a Thought*; and if there were any *without Doors so Wicked*, it is to be hoped the People will be *so Wise and Prudent*, as to *Disappoint* them; for the People ought never to have Recourse to *any such violent Measures*, as long as they have a *Parliament* subsisting which is *ready and willing to bear their Complaints*; and will *never Refuse* to Repeal or Alter any Law that shall be found by Experience to be an *unnecessary Grievance* or Loss to any Part of His Majesty's faithful Subjects.

I shall conclude my Remarks upon this Act of Parliament with this General Observation, that tho' we ought always to prefer the *Publick Good* to our *Private Advantage*, yet the Judgment of most Men is so weak, that there is no Convincing them of the *Publick Utility* of any Measure, if it be inconsistent with their *Private Interest*; and the Inclinations of many are so perverse, that when they are in their *Consciences* convinced, they arm their *Countenances* with Assurance, and obstinately refuse to acknowledge the *Conviction*. Another Weakness of Human Nature is, that most Men judge of an Opinion by the *Multitudes* that Embrace it, so that their Assent is always to be gained, not by the *Multitude or Power of Arguments* for any Opinion, but by the *Multitude and Power of its Advocates*. For this Reason the Governors of a People ought to introduce by *Degrees* such Regulations as they may think *Necessary* for the Publick Good, and not to extend any One of Them too far at Once; for as there are *always* some People that suffer by *every new Regulation*, by introducing *too many at Once*, or making any one Extend *too Far*, they may unite *such Multitudes* against their Measures, as may turn the *Spirit of the People* against the *most Useful and most Necessary Regulations*. The Truth of this Observation has been fully manifested by the Effect of this *New Act of Parliament*; for, tho' the Law has not yet taken Place, the *Voice of Complaint* against the *Excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors* amongst the *Inferior Rank of*
People,

People, is already quite silenced by the Clamours of those who are like to Suffer by the too Sudden and too Great Extent of this New Regulation.

To this I must add, that considering how fully and clearly it has been made appear by some late Writings, that the Power of the Crown, or rather the Power of Ministers, is already too Extensive, it will certainly be an Argument of great Weight for Repealing or Altering this Law, when we consider, that by the Law, as it stands at Present, the Civil List will be greatly increased, and the Power of the Crown thereby considerably augmented in that Article which is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Virtue and the Independency of Parliament; for as the late Gin Act, ineffectual as it was found to be, produced an Increase of 107,477 l. a Year in the Excise upon Beer and Ale, we may presume that a Total Prohibition of all Spirituous Liquors will produce a Yearly Increase of thrice that Sum, viz. 322,431 l. and as one half of the Excise upon these Liquors belongs to the Civil List, we must Compute that by this Article alone a Revenue of 161,215 l. will be added to the Civil List. Then by the Prohibition of Punch, we must reckon that there will be a vast Increase in the Produce of the Duties upon Wine and Wine Licences, which will be a New Additional Revenue to the Civil List, besides the New Grant of 70000 l. a Year made Payable out of the Sinking Fund, both which we may reckon at least 100,000 l. a Year more, which in the whole is 261,215 l.

Now let us see how much the Civil List will lose by the Disappropriation of the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors. It is certain that this Computation ought to be made by the Eight Years Produce of those Duties next Preceding the Commencement of his Majesty's Reign, because when the Parliament in the first Year of his Reign, were considering how much would be Necessary for the Support of his Majesty's Family, Crown and Dignity, and what Duties it would be Necessary to appropriate for that Use, they must have had under their Consideration only the Produce of those Duties for Years past; It was impossible they could have under their Consideration the Produce of those Duties for Years to come, and much less the Produce that might happen by an Abuse which ought to have been Nipt in the very Bud: And if the Computation be made in this Manner, I am convinced the Loss to be sustained by the Civil List will be found not to amount, at a Medium, to 50000 l. a Year.

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But was far short
of what it has
produced since

But even admitting that the Computation ought to be made by the *Eight Years next after* the Commencement of his Majesty's Reign, surely the *Extraordinary and Occasional* Produce of those Duties for the Year 1733, ought not to be reckoned in this Computation. * In which Case, I believe, it will appear that the Loss the Crown may sustain by this Bill cannot amount, at a *Medium*, to 60000*l.* a Year; and as we must suppose that the *Excise* upon Beer and Ale was *very near* as low at his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, as it was in the Year 1729, we must from the whole Conclude, that by this Bill a *Revenue* of near 200,000*l.* a Year will be added to his Majesty's Civil List, *more* than what was thought *Sufficient* for Supporting his Majesty's Family, Crown and Dignity, by that *Loyal* Parliament which established the *present Civil List*, and granted to his Majesty a *much larger Civil List* than ever was Granted to *any* of his Royal Predecessors.

That no bad Use will be made of this *Additional Revenue* during his Majesty's Reign, we have the *strongest* Reason to be convinced of; but as the *same Revenue* may probably be continued to *all* his Majesty's Successors, we do not know what use may be made of it by *some future* Minister, especially as *no Account* of the Disposal of the Revenue belonging to the *Civil List* is, by its *late happy Construction*, to be laid before Parliament; and if ever *any future* Minister should find it *Necessary* for his own Support or Protection, to apply as much of this *Civil List* Revenue as can possibly be spared from the Uses for which it is designed by the Legislature, towards *Influencing the Elections* for a new Parliament, I must beg of Gentlemen to consider, what a *vast Sum* this *new Addition* only will amount to in *seven Years*? And how *effectual* a Sum of 1,400,000 *l.* in *Ready Money*, or *Bank Notes*, may be, towards *procuring such a Parliament* as he may stand in need of. This surely may be of the most *dangerous* Consequence to the *Freedom and Independency* of Parliament; but this too will, I hope, be provided against by the next Session, or at least before the *Poison* has taken *such Effect* as *not to Admit* of any *Legal Cure*.

Having now, I hope, convinced *every Man* that he ought to wait with *Patience* and *Submission* for that *Relief* which he may *Expect* from the *Wisdom* of Parliament, I must, in the *most earnest* Manner recommend it to the *People*

* See a Letter from a Member of Parliament. Page 7, & 8.

of Great-Britain, not to allow themselves to be directed in their Voting for Members of Parliament by any Selfish and Corrupt Views; for if they should ever make a Market of their Votes at Elections, they may depend on it, that their Purchasers will make a Market of their Seats in Parliament: As our Drovers go to the Country to buy Cattle, only to Sell them again in Smithfield, so the Election Mongers will go to the Country to Buy a much more Stupid Sort of Cattle, only to Sell them at the new Market which will then be Established in Westminster; and those Cattle which are to be Sold in this new Market, will have less Reason to Complain of ill Usage from their Purchasers, than the Cattle have which are now every Day sold in Smithfield: A poor Horse, or Ass would deserve Pity, if a greater Load should be laid upon his Back than he was able to bear; but a People who sell themselves would deserve no Pity, if their Backs should be broke by the Loads their Purchasers lay upon them; and if ever the People of Great-Britain should allow themselves to be directed in their Voting for Members of Parliament, by the little Posts or Employments they may be made to Expect, or by the little Bribes in ready Money they may receive from the Tools of Power, they will deserve, and they may expect to be Loaded with Taxes without End, and to see severe Laws made, and Mercenary Armies kept up, for Collecting those Taxes without Mercy.

F I N I S.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
OCTOBER, 1736.

An ACCOUNT of the several Sorts and Quantities of Corn Exported from Christmas 1734 to Christmas 1735, also from what Ports; and the Bounties paid thereon.

	Barley.		Malt.		Oatmeal		Rye.		Wheat.		Bounties.		
	Qua.	Bu.	Qua.	Bu.	Qu.	Bu.	Qua.	Bu.	Qua.	Bu.	l.	s.	d.
Arundell	200		466						1390		447	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barnstable	182								12		25	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaumaris									41		10	5	
Berwick	2396		425						10944		3094	1	5
Bideford	600	7							2925	5	148	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackney and Clay	81		9369				18		254		1066	19	6
Bridlington			50	4							8	6	5
Bristol	1127	6	185	3					554		308	17	6
Bridgewater	628	3							78		78	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester	603	4	11339	2					391	3	97	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chichester	603	4	11339	2					8748		3914	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colchester	685	5							1510	4	463	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cows	689	4							2241	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	646	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dartmouth	257	1							313	2	395	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dover	429	4							4015		1057	8	9
Exeter	2693	4			1279	4			1134	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1405	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Falmouth	335	4							728		223	13	9
Harwich	622								1200		377	15	
Hull			8063						3732	4	2231		
Ipſwich	864	7	394						2282	5	728	6	3
Leverpole	90	4			7	4			991	2	249	18	8
Lynn Regis	5747	6	17411	2			549	4	6778	3	4534	4	6
Maldon	50								600		150		
Milford	51				583	5			2796	4	778	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Minehead	285	2							702	7	211	7	6
New Haven	898	1							1088	7	384	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Padſtow	118								770		207	5	
Penzance									150		37	10	
Plymouth									100		25		
Pool	690		87	3	17	3			1159	3	389	13	7
Portsmouth	2490	2	8245	1					16876	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5523	11	3
Sandwich	349		3595	8					2485	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1085	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Shoreham	4890		2842	7					3007	4	1821	6	1
Southampton	3013	2	2358						9443	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3098	4	9
Stockton	333										41	12	6
Wells	292		60247				217		210	2	6849	15	7
Weymouth	226	1									28	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wisbech	216	4							659		191	16	3
Whitehaven	42	6									5	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whitby									15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yarmouth	9802	1	92374	7			494		5938	3	13629	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
London	8944	6	2101	6	39	6	51		59784	2	16429	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	57520	0	219781	0	1920	6	1329	4	153343	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	72433	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

590 *The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, VOL. VI.

The Excess or Surplus of the several Duties, Revenues and Incomes, commonly called the Aggregate Fund, established by several Acts of Parliament of the 3d, 5th, 6th Years of his late Majesty's Reign, for answering the Payments therein expressed, viz.

D E B T O R.			C R E D I T O R.		
The Money arisen at the Exchequer within the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1735, on the particular Branches herein enumerated, viz.			By Payments charged on the Aggregate Fund, by Acts of Parliament, for the said half Year viz.		
	l.	s. d.		l.	s. d.
House-Money	49,276	10 4	By the Bank of England, on their Annuity of 60,000 l. &c. (See p. 503.)	30,000	— —
3ds Tonnage and Poundage	60,250	17 3	By the S. Sea Comp. to discharge Annuities at 4 per Cent. on the Principal Sum of 393,645 l. 8 s. to which the Sum of 441,700 l. subscribed into their Capital is reduced, by abating from the same 48,054 l. 12 s. for a proportional Part of 4500000 l.	7,872	18 1/2
Arrears of Duties on Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, &c. (See p. 503.)	815	7 9	Towards the Expence of his Majesty's Civil Government	60,000	— —
Arrears of the increased Duties on Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, &c. (See p. 503.)	10,454	18 6	By the S. Sea Comp. to discharge Annuities at 4 per Cent. &c. as in p. 903.	15,038	4 8 1/2
A Moiety of the inland Duty of 2s. per lb. on Coffee.	13,629	1 10 1/2	By the Officers of the Exchequer Bill Office, on their Salaries	325	— —
Ditto of 4 s. per lb. on Tea since ditto	35,471	18 8 1/2	By the Usher of the Exchequer for Necessaries	30	15 8
Inland Duty of 1 s. 6 d. per lb. on Chocolate since ditto	4,519	5 7 1/2	By the Sheriffs of England and Wales on 4000 l. per Ann. by the Act 3d George I. for 1/2 Year ended Michaelmas, 1715	4000	— —
Further Rates on White Calicoes, China and Drugs	1,582	3	By the S. Sea Comp. and the Bank of England, claiming under them, for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1735. &c.	263	15 10 1/2
Half Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage	58,018	10 8 1/2	By the E. India Comp. on their reduced Annuity of 1280000 l. payable to them from Michaelmas 1730, being after the Rate of 4 l. per Cent. per Ann. on the said Comp. Capital of 32000000 l.	64,000	— —
Surplus of the other Moiety above 80,000 l. per Annum for Annuities.	12,716	19 5 1/2	By so much of the Sum of 7237 l. 18 s. 3 d. Half-penny, being a Medium of the annual Income of the Duty on rough and undressed Flax, taken off by the Act 4th George II. as was made good to the several publick Creditors at Midsummer, 1735, (the remaining Sum of 3014 l. 7 s. 4 d. Half-penny, being applicable to the Funds composing this Aggregate Fund.	4,223	10 1/2
Additional Duties on French Wines and Merchandizes	11,328	7 3 1/2	By the Excess or Surplus which at or before Michaelmas 1735. did arise by the Duties composing the Aggregate Fund per contra (over and above all the Monies then due, or payable to discharge the several Annuities and other Allowances and payments directed by Acts of Parliament to be satisfied out of the same) carried to the Sinking Fund	409,581	11 8 1/2
Plantation Duties	240	19 8			
Duties on Hops	35,412	10 4 1/2			
Duties on Brandy	11,870	2 4 1/2			
Surplus of 9 d. Excise	33,261	16 6 1/2			
Ditto of Two 7ths of 9 d.	11,408	14 2			
Ditto of five 7ths 9 d.	18,061	10 8			
Ditto of the 3700 l. per Week Excise	20,707	17 4 1/2			
Ditto of the Revenues in Annuity Acts 4, 5 and 6 Anno 127,386	127,386	15 10			
Ditto of the Fund for the Lottery, 1710	32,296	17 9 1/2			
Publick Monies brought into the Exchequer after Michaelmas 1715					
Duty on Foreign Sail Cloth	262	12 10 1/2			
Arrears of the 10th, 2 s.	1,854	18 10 1/2			
Aid, Anno 1726	141	4 10 1/2			
Ditto of the 10th 3s Aid, Anno 1728	1,058	48 1 1/2			
Ditto, 11th. 3s. Aid, 1729	6,544	3 8 1/2			
Ditto, 12th, 2s. Aid, 1731	9,599	5 7 1/2			
Ditto, 1st, 1s. Aid, 1732					
To the Duty of 3d. per Barrel Excise, and the additional Duty on Pepper and Al. arisen since Lady-day 1734, and resting at Michaelmas 1735, over and above sufficient to satisfy 1/2 Annuities of 810000 l. per Annum, granted Anno 1710, computed to that Time	27,163	12 1 1/2			
	595,335	16 8		595,335	16 8

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Soviet Union.

D E B T O R.

No Money arisen at the Exchequer within the Half

Year ended at Michaelmas 1735.

107. Lottery, 1711.

Subsidy on Goods exported

Two Shillings per Child on Coals

Additional Duty on Candles

Class ditto, 1711.

Hackney Coaches and Chairs

New Stamp Duties

700 l. per Week Letter Money

Duty on Hides and Skins

101. Lottery, 1712.

Duty on Soap

Stamp Duties on Paper

Class ditto, 1712.

Additional Duty on Hides

Duty on Wire and Starch

Policies of Insurance

'A Moiety of the Duty of 2 s. per lb. on Coffee'

Ditto 4 s. per lb. on Tea

Hereditary Excise payable out of 3,700 l. per Week Bankers An-
nuities.

Deduct to make good the Deficiency of this Fund in the Half Year ended at Lady-day, 1735. (See p. 504.)

Then the Complement for completing the General Fund of 724,849 l. 6 s. 10 d. one 5th per Ann. for the Half Year ended at Michaelmas 1735, to be made good by Parliament is

The CREDITOR Side is the same as p. 585, only *Lady-day* to be changed to *Michaelmas*.

STATE on the Motion for Raising the Supplies within the Year.

February 2. Ordered that the proper Officer lay before the House, an Account of all the publick Debts, at the Receipt of his Majesty's *Exchequer*, due or standing out at *Christmas*, 1735, with the annual Interest paid for the same; the said Account was accordingly presented on the 16th, and ordered to lie on the Table to be perused by the Members of the House. The Reader will see this Account p. 448, and by comparing it with the annual Produce of the *Sinking Fund*, may compute how long a Time must intervene before all our Debts will be paid off, even tho' the whole annual Produce of the *Sinking Fund* should be in the most sacred Manner applied to the paying off our old Debts, and to no other Use; but as it seems of late to have been impossible for us to raise within the Year the Supplies necessary for the Service of the Year; and as it is not to be presumed but this Nation, like every other Nation, will every now and then be engaged in some extraordinary Expence, it is most justly to be apprehended that we shall not get ourselves quite free of all publick Debts, perhaps for Ages to come. For this reason, among others, a Motion was made Feb. 2. by *Saml. B—y*, Esq; and seconded by Sir *J—n B—nd*, for the House to resolve, 'That they would raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, within the Year.' Which Motion brought on a Debate, as follows.

Argument for the Motion was to this Effect.

SIR, Every Man is now I believe convinced that the great Load of Debt we groan under, is a most heavy Clog upon all our publick Measures, and will certainly, while it continues, prevent its being in our Power to act upon any Occasion with that Vigour we ought, either in Vindication of the Honour and Interest of this Nation, or in Defence of our Allies: This of itself is a most terrible Misfortune, but what still adds to the Misfortune is, that these our unlucky Circumstances are well known to all our Neighbours, which is, I believe, the principal Cause of our having so little Influence upon the Councils of other Nations, as we appear to have had for some Years past; and while this Load continues upon us, we may expect not only to have no Influence upon the Councils of foreign Nations, but to be insulted and plundered by them as often as they can find the least Pretence for so doing: In such Circumstances therefore it is one of the most pernicious Things we can do, to run the Nation any further in Debt by creating new Funds, or to pervert that Fund which was long since appropriated, and ought to be most religiously applied to the extinguishing yearly a Part of that Debt which was contracted before the Year 1716; for if we should do so in Time of Peace, it will convince every one of our

Neighbours, that it would be impossible for us to support an expensive War, which will of course render us contemptible in the Eyes of all foreign Nations.

A Thus, Sir, with respect to our foreign Affairs, the running the Nation into any new Debt, or perverting that Fund which is appropriated to the clearing off our old Mortgages, must be of very bad Consequence; and with respect to our Domestick Affairs, the Consequences of pursuing any such Measure are full as pernicious; for every new Mortgage we make, becomes a sort of Prop or Buttress for supporting and keeping up the Interest payable upon the former; whereas we ought to use all possible Means to reduce that Interest, not only for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce among us but in order to increase the *Sinking Fund*, which would of course enable us to pay off all our old Debts much sooner, than it will otherwise be possible for us to do: Nay, I am almost certain, that if no new Debts had been contracted since the Year 1716, nor any Part of the *Sinking Fund* converted to other Use than it was originally designed for, the Interest upon all our Funds would have been long since reduced to 3 per Cent. and a much greater Part of our old Debt would have been paid off, by which we should have been enabled to have taken off some of those heavy Taxes under which the poor Labourers and Manufacturers have groan'd for so many Years. —The loading of Posterity with new Debts, in order to give a little Ease to the present Generation, may perhaps, Sir, be a good temporary Expedient for a Minister, and may prevent the People's being sensible of, or making too particular an Enquiry into that Expence which his Measures have brought upon them, but it is a most pernicious Expedient both for the Royal Family, and for the Nation in general; for when any Sum of Money is raised for the Service of the ensuing Year, by contracting a new Debt, and creating a new Fund for the Payment of that Debt, it is subjecting the Nation to pay at least double that Sum at last; because in every such Case, the Nation is obliged to pay Interest for the Money raised, and the Expences of Collecting and Management, for many Years, besides paying the Principal at last: This shews the Loss the Nation sustains by the contracting of any Debt for the current Service; and by a long Continuation of such Measures, the People may come to be so loaded with Taxes, and all those Taxes so much engaged for the Payment of former Mortgages, that it may become impossible for his Majesty, or some of his Successors, to vindicate the Rights of the Nation, or protect the People from being insulted by their Neighbours, without loading them with heavier Taxes than they are able to bear, which may very probably raise a general Disaffection against our present happy Establishment; and may be of the most dangerous Consequence even

to the public Creditors themselves; for if ever we should be reduced to such unlucky Circumstances, as that either the Nation must be ruined, or the public Creditors left unpaid; it is easy to see which Side of the Dilemma would be chosen.—I have always, Sir, been of Opinion, that the proper Method to prevent our running in Debt is, to diminish our yearly Expence; but as the Number of our Forces both by Sea and Land, for the Service of the ensuing Year, has already been agreed to by this House, I cannot now propose any Diminution of our Expence for this ensuing Year, we have already granted a great Part of the Supplies deemed necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, and we are, according to order, to go this Day into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising those Supplies: What Methods may then be proposed for that Purpose I do not know; but as I am of Opinion, that no Consideration ought to prevail with us to contract any new Debt, or to pervert that Fund which stands appropriated for the Payment of the Old, I shall take the Liberty to make you a Motion which I hope the House will agree to; for if it should appear that our usual Funds cannot answer the Service we have already agreed to, I think it will be better to lay some new Taxes upon the Luxuries of Life, than to create new Funds; because by creating new Funds, instead of laying Taxes upon Luxury, it may be justly said, that we run the Hazard of reducing our Posterity to the Want even of the Necessaries of Life, in Order that we ourselves may have an Opportunity of Living in Affluence, Luxury and Wantonness; for this Reason, Sir, before we go into the Committee of Ways and Means, I shall take the Liberty to make you this Motion, 'That &c. (as above mentioned.)'

The Answer was to this Effect, viz.

SIR, if the Question now before us depended solely upon the Influence this Nation has at present in the Councils of all the Powers of Europe, or upon the Regard our Neighbours have shewn to this Nation in all their Measures for several Years past, a very few Words would be sufficient to shew, that we ought not to come to any such Resolution as the hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose; for it is certain that we never had a greater Influence than we have at present in every Court of Europe, and that Influence is founded upon the strongest Reason; because our Neighbours all know very well that we have now two Funds, which will be sufficient for supporting any War we may be engaged in, and which we can upon any such Occasion make use of, without over-loading the Subject, or raising any Disaffection or Discontent in the Nation: The Funds I mean are the *Land Tax* and the *Sinking Fund*; for tho' our landed Gentlemen would perhaps think it hard to be obliged to pay 4s. in the Pound *Land Tax*, during a Time of Peace

and Tranquillity, yet they would not certainly grudge that Tax, if they saw the Nation necessarily involved in a War; and tho' the *Sinking Fund*, which now brings in a great Sum of Money yearly, is to be applied in the most religious Manner to the Payment of our old Debts, yet, in case of a War, I believe no Gentleman will say, but that it would be proper to suspend any such Payments during the War, (especially as none of the public Creditors are desirous of having their Money,) and to apply that Fund towards supporting the War; so that it may be said, and our Neighbours know extremely well, that we have a Revenue of above two Millions, besides our usual Supplies, which we may raise and convert towards supporting a War, and that without laying any new or extraordinary Tax upon our People.—I shall admit, Sir, that the *Sinking Fund* would be a Gainer by the Reduction of the Interest payable upon the old Funds, and I shall likewise admit, that it would be an Advantage to the Nation to have the *Sinking Fund* increased; but I very much question if it would be possible to reduce the Interest payable upon our old Funds lower than it is at present, even tho' we should never at any Time hereafter contract one Shilling of new Debt: I have indeed heard of a great many Projects for that Purpose; and some of those Projects have appeared pretty well in Theory, but when they came to be strictly examined, it has always been found that they would not do in Practice, and therefore they have been laid aside: Besides, Sir, I am of Opinion, that it would be an Experiment of the most dangerous Consequence, to endeavour to reduce the Interest payable upon our old Funds lower than it is at present; because it would probably induce all Foreigners to draw their Money all at once out of our public Funds, which would of course bring our public Credit into great Distress, and would drain us of all the ready Specie now circulating in the Nation; and if the public Credit of the Nation should be once brought into any great Distress, even most of our own People would certainly take the Alarm, which would run it so low, that the restoring of it would become Impracticable.—Another Consideration, Sir, of great Weight with me, is, That we cannot well reduce the Interest upon our public Funds any lower than it is at present, without reducing at the same Time the Interest of Money in general and I am persuaded the reducing the Interest of Money in general to a lower Rate than what it is at present, would bring great Difficulties upon all Ranks of Men in the Kingdom. With respect to the public Creditors, the Difficulties they would be reduced to, are apparent; for the third Part of their yearly Income has already been taken from them by the Reductions already made; and if a further Reduction of one per Cent. should be made, they would then have but one half of that Revenue which they supposed they were

were to have when they first lent their Money to the Publick; so that they would be obliged to reduce themselves to live upon one half of what they at first proposed, and every one knows how difficult it is to do so, especially considering that all sorts of Provisions are dearer than they formerly were. — Then with respect to the landed Gentlemen, the reducing of Interest so low, would certainly be a great Hardship upon them, for they would be obliged to give each of their younger Children at least 5 or 6000*l.* whereas when Interest is at 5 or 6 per Cent. one half of that Sum will enable them to live in a handsome and genteel Manner, so that the reducing of Interest so low, would lay all our landed Gentlemen under a Necessity of ruining their Estates, or at least of mortgaging them very deeply, in order to provide for their younger Children. — And lastly, Sir, with respect to the trading Part of the Nation; it is very well known, that every Branch of Trade in the Kingdom is already so overstocked, that it is almost impossible for one half of our Tradesmen to live by their Business; and a further Reduction of Interest would drive so many Men into Trade, that no Man could propose to live by any Trade he could engage in. — Even our Borrowers of Money, Sir, or Gentlemen who owe any Money at Interest, would be reduced to great Difficulties; for the Profit to be got by lending Money, or by leaving Money in any Man's Hand at Interest, would be so small, that no Man would think of employing, or leaving his Money employed, in that Way; this would of course bring a general Demand upon all those in the Kingdom who owe any Money at Interest, and at the same Time would render it impossible for them to find any Money for answering that Demand. From all which, I think it plainly appears to be inconsistent with the publick Good of the Nation, and with the private Good of every particular Man in the Nation, to reduce the Interest payable upon our publick Funds lower than it is at present. — Whatever may be the Consequence with respect to Ministers, I am very certain, Sir, it would be an Expedient of very bad Consequence with respect to his present Majesty, to load his People with Taxes which they may think unnecessary; for the People will always pay voluntarily and freely such Taxes as they think are absolutely necessary for the Support of the Nation, but it will always raise Disaffection to the King upon the Throne, to load the People with Taxes which they think unnecessary at the Time they are laid on. It is for this reason that in Time of War, a Government may venture to subject the People to Taxes, which would raise terrible Complaints and Murmurings if they should be raised in Time of Peace; and for the same reason I am of Opinion, that we ought rather to convert a Part of the *Sinking Fund* to the current Service of the Year, than to increase any of our old Taxes, or load the People

with any new; for as there is at present no Demand for paying off any of our old Debts, as none of the publick Creditors desire to have their Money, I am convinced the Generality of the People would think it very unnecessary to load them with any new or additional Tax, when they know we have such a Fund to which we may have recourse for what may be wanted for making good the current Service of the Year; and therefore we may presume that the loading of them at present with any new or additional Tax, would raise a general Disaffection to his present Majesty's Person and Government, and would consequently be a most pernicious Expedient for his Majesty and his illustrious Family. — It has been said that by contracting a new Debt, and creating a new Fund for the current Service of the Year, the Nation comes at last to be loaded with double the Sum so raised, by Means of the Interest and Expences of Management, which they are obliged to pay yearly till the Principal be paid off; but I cannot admit of the Justness of this Calculation; for, with respect to the Expences of Management, it is well known that no new Debt we have lately contracted, or can hereafter contract, has occasioned, or can occasion any great new Expence; because the Fund for paying off that Debt has always been committed to the Offices already erected, so that it has occasioned no additional Expence to the Nation, but that of adding perhaps two or three under Clerks to some of the Offices before established: And as to the Interest paid yearly by the Nation, Does not every private Man save that Interest yearly, or make as much by the Share which he must have contributed to that principal Sum, in case it had been raised within the Year? If every Man in the Nation should be obliged this Year to contribute 10*s.* towards the current Service of the Year, does not he lose the Interest of that 10*s.* for all Years to come; and if by borrowing a Sum of Money upon the publick Credit at 3 or 4 per Cent. that 10*s.* should be left in every private Man's Pocket; may he not make every Year 5 per Cent. of that Money so left in his Pocket? From whence it must be granted; that the contracting of a new Debt at a low Interest, instead of raising the Money within the Year, is an Advantage rather than a Loss to the Nation in general. — As the Forces, necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year both by Sea and Land, have been already agreed to, those Forces must now be provided for some way or other; and if the usual Taxes shall be found not sufficient for that Purpose, every one knows we have but three Ways to make good that Deficiency: We must make it good either by increasing some of our old Taxes, or by laying on some new Taxes, or otherwise by taking so much from the *Sinking Fund*, as will make good that Deficiency, or as will make a Fund for raising a Sum sufficient to make good that Deficiency: As for the first Method

I am of Opinion, that none of our old Taxes will admit of any Increase, except the Land-Tax; and, considering the heavy Load that has for so many Years lain upon the landed Gentlemen of this Kingdom, I must say, I am really surprized, that they have so long allowed themselves to be so loaded and oppressed by the Trading Interest; therefore for the sake of Prudence, as well as Justice, we ought not to think of increasing the Land-Tax; and I hope, in all our future Measures we shall take Care to impose such Taxes as may fall with an equal Weight upon all Subjects, in Proportion to their yearly Revenues or Profits whether those yearly Revenues and Profits proceed from Land, Trade or Money.—With respect to the second Method, Sir, I must say, that I wish with all my Heart, that several of the Luxuries which have been lately introduced, or very much increased, were taxed, or much more heavily taxed than they are at present: But I am of Opinion, that it is a dangerous Experiment to lay on any new Tax, in a Time of profound Peace, even upon the Luxuries of Life; especially as it is generally known, that we have another Fund to which we may have recourse, without injuring in the least the publick Credit of the Nation, or laying any additional Load upon any Rank or Degree of our People: And if we should venture upon any such Measure, I am of Opinion, it would not be proper to make use of any such Tax for the current Service of the Year, because it is impossible to guess how much the Produce of a new Tax will amount to, and I cannot think it would be right to appropriate an uncertain Produce for the Payment of a certain Sum; for it is well known, that a great Part of the Debts we are now loaded with, and of which some Gentlemen take all Occasions to complain in the most grievous Manner, were occasioned by that very Method of laying on a new Tax, the Produce of which must always be uncertain, and appropriating that uncertain Produce towards the Payment of a certain Sum; therefore if Gentlemen have a Mind to lay any new Taxes upon the Luxuries of Life, I shall not be against it; but I hope they will order the whole Produce to remain in the *Exchequer*, in order to attend the future Disposition of Parliament; for before next Session the Amount of the Produce of such new Tax will be known, or may be nearly guessed at, and then it may safely be appropriated to the current Service of the then ensuing Year; or may be made a Fund for answering the current Service of that Year.—Whether the usual Taxes will be sufficient to answer the Services already voted, and the other Services that may be thought necessary for the ensuing Year, I shall not pretend to determine; but if they are not, I think it is plain that we must have recourse to the *Sinking Fund*, as the most proper Method of providing for any Deficiency: However, we are not at present to determine this Question absolutely; when Gentlemen begin to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Sums necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, they ought; and

they certainly will agree to raise them in that Manner which shall appear to be the least Burthen some to the People; and therefore I think it would be very wrong in us, to restrain ourselves in the Manner proposed by the Motion now before us; but that we may be left altogether free to do in this Respect what we may think proper, when we go into the Committee of Ways and Means, I shall propose that the previous Question may be put, with regard to the Question now before us.

To this it was replied as follows, *viz.*

It has been often observed, Sir, That new Measures must always be supported by new Doctrines, and it may as justly be observed, that wrong Measures must be supported by wrong or false Doctrines. This is the Case with respect to the Question now before us. The Doctrines that have been advanced in favour of that Measure against which the present Question is intended, are all so false and deceitful, that the Necessity of having recourse to such Doctrines, is a plain Proof that the Measure must be wrong. What Influence our Ministers may think they have in the Councils of Foreign Powers, I shall not pretend to determine; but I am sure it does not appear that we have any great Influence, either from the Advantages that have been lately obtained in favour of this Nation, or from the late Behaviour of some of our Neighbours towards our Allies. I hope it will not be said, that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* had any great regard for us, when they concluded that Treaty of *Vienna* which produced the Treaty of *Hanover*, and made such a Bustle in *Europe*; and I am sure it cannot be said, that the Courts of *Paris*, *Madrid* and *Turin*, shewed any great Regard to us, when they made that private Alliance by which they parcelled out among them, our Ally, the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*; nor can it I think be said, that the Emperor placed any great Confidence in our Assistance, when, in order to obtain a Peace, he agreed to yield up to *France* the whole Dutchy of *Lorraine*.

I have not the Honour, Sir, to be in the Secret of Affairs, therefore I must judge from publick Appearances, and from them it is to me evident, that our Influence has of late greatly decayed, and will, I am afraid, decay more and more: Foreigners, Sir, know our Circumstances better than we seem to do ourselves: They know that now, after a Term of 20 Years Peace, our publick Debts are very near as great, and our Circumstances as bad as they were at the End of the last War: They know that by a Land-Tax of 2s. in the Pound, we cannot provide for the yearly Supplies we think necessary, even in Time of Peace, without running ourselves into some new Debt, to the Amount of 5 or 600,000*l.* yearly, or taking so much from the *Sinking Fund*; and they know that, as the *Sinking Fund* we now have, arises wholly from our Consumptions being much greater in Time of Peace than in Time of War, the greatest Part of it would be annihilated in case we should engage in a War; from

from all which, every Foreigner must conclude, and I should think every *Englishman* too, that, with 4s. in the Pound Land-Tax, we could not raise 500,000 l. a Year more than has been found necessary for supporting our Government in Time of Peace; and that therefore we could not support a War without loading the People with a great many new and unheard of Taxes, or greatly increasing those we now have; neither of which I am afraid our People would patiently submit to.

Now, Sir, give me Leave to consider a little those extraordinary Doctrines I have heard advanced, for the Support of that Measure which the opposing of this Question seems to point at; and, indeed, to me they seem to be of the most extraordinary Kind: In the first Place we are told, it would not be possible for us to reduce the Interest payable upon our old Debts, even tho' we should never contract any new Debt: This, Sir, is contrary to one of the most established Maxims, which is, That the natural Interest of Money must always depend upon the Proportion there is in any particular Country between the Demand for borrowing Money at Interest, and the Demand for lending Money at Interest; for as we have a *Sinking Fund* capable of paying off a very large Sum yearly, if we never perverted any Part of that Fund, which is always the same with contracting a new Debt, we should be every Year diminishing the Demand for borrowing, and increasing the Demand for lending; so that the natural Interest of Money, would naturally and necessarily of itself decrease, without any Projects for that purpose.

This, I say, Sir, would of course happen in a few Years; but even at present, and as Things now stand, if no new Debt were to be contracted, I do not know but Methods might be found for reducing immediately the Interest payable upon all our Funds to 3 and a half, perhaps to 3 per Cent. what these Methods may be, I shall not take upon me to mention, because some Gentlemen seem resolved that no Proposition shall be received, except those offered by themselves, or some of their Friends. And to frighten us from any such Projects, we are told, that the Foreigners would, in such a Case draw their Money out all at once, and drain us of all the current Specie in the Kingdom; but to those who understand the Circumstances of Europe, and are apprised of the Lowness of Interest in some Countries, and the Precariousness of the Security in others, this must appear to be a meer Bugbear.

Besides, Sir, the thing would either be in itself impossible; or it is an Event we have no Occasion to be afraid of; for if Foreigners should all at once resolve to sell out, it would either run the Price of all our Funds a great deal below *Par*, or it would not; if it did, they would be obliged to suspend their Resolution, and take 3 per Cent. rather than sell out a 100 l. Stock for 80 or 90 l. in ready Money; and if their selling out did not run the Price of our Stocks below *Par*, we can have no Occasion to be afraid of any such Resolu-

tion; because their selling out could not ruin our publick Credit, and the ready Specie they could carry out would soon be replaced by the general Balance of our Trade, if we had no Interest to pay yearly to them; for it has been for many Years, and while it continues, it must always be a terrible Drawback upon our general Balance of Trade, to have a Sum of 4 or 500,000 l. sent yearly out of the Nation, in order to pay the Interest due to them, every Farthing of which is entirely lost to this Nation; because the Whole is spent by them in their own Countries, or converted into Principal here, in order to increase their future yearly Demand.—Another Doctrine, or rather Paradox, advanced against the Question now before us is, That the reducing the Interest of Money in general, would bring great Difficulties upon all Ranks of Men in the Kingdom: This, Sir, is evidently contrary to another established Maxim, which is, That the lower the Interest of Money is in any Country, the more rich and flourishing it must be in its Trade and Commerce: I shall grant, that it would diminish the Revenue of our publick Creditors, as well as of all other Money-Lenders, but it would not diminish their Capital, and those that could not live idly upon the Interest of their Money, would be obliged to betake themselves to Trade, or to some other industrious Employment, which might be an Advantage to themselves, and would be a certain Advantage to their Country.—As to the Landed Gentlemen, I am surpris'd, Sir, to hear it said, that the reducing of Interest, would be a Hardship upon them, considering how many, I am afraid too many of them, are like their Country, involved in Debts and Mortgages. On the contrary, it would be a great Advantage to every Landed Gentleman in the Kingdom, because, besides reducing the Interest he is to pay for the Debt he owes, if he has any, it would greatly increase the Value of his Lands, as well as of all the Lands in the Kingdom; and as for his younger Children, he would be under no Necessity to give them any greater Fortunes than before; but, if he were, a Charge or a Mortgage of 6000 l. at 3 per Cent. is no greater Burthen upon an Estate, than a Charge or Mortgage of half that Sum at 6 per Cent. Interest; and if any Part of the Estate were to be sold for the raising of that Money, as the Price of Lands will always rise in Proportion as the Interest of Money falls, when Money comes to be at 3 per Cent. Interest, the same Parcel of Land to be sold, will then fetch 6000 l. which would have sold but for 3000 l. when Money was at 6 per Cent. Interest. I do not know what the Hon. Gentleman means by enabling younger Children to live in a handsome and genteel Manner; I suppose he means in an idle and an extravagant Manner; and the fewer there are of such Persons in any Country, I am sure it is the better for the Country; which would be the Consequence in the present Case; for as few Gentlemen could propose that their younger Children should

should live upon the Interest of the Fortunes they could give them, they would breed them all up to some Trade or Business; so that instead of a great Number of idle and extravagant Gentlemen, we should have a great Number of industrious and frugal Tradesmen or Merchants; and which would be of most Advantage to the Country, is very easy to determine.—It is, Sir, a very great Mistake, to imagine that there can be in any Country too great a Number of Merchants and Tradesmen, or that any sort of Trade, which deserves the Name, can be overstocked: The Trade of Shopkeeping, or any other sort of Business, which tends to support the Luxury or the Vanity of a People, may, 'tis true, be overstocked; and it is always a Disadvantage to the People to have too great a Number of such among them; but as for Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanicks, there can never be too great a Number of them in any Country; because the more there are of them, the more foreign Trade the Nation will have, the greater its Exports will be, and the more easy will it be for every particular Man, if he be industrious and frugal, to provide a Support for himself and Family: This is justified by Experience in all Countries, and in all Times; and therefore among the many other Misfortunes attending our publick Funds, this may be reckoned as one, that a great Number of our People are thereby enabled to live idly upon the Interest of their Money, which must necessarily diminish the Number of our Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanicks.—To imagine, Sir, that the reducing of Interest to 3 per Cent, would bring any Distress upon those who have occasion for Money at Interest, is something very new; for the more Trade there is in a Country, the more Money there will always be to be lent at Interest, and those who have more Money by them than they can make use of in their Trade, will always lend it upon good Security, even at 1 per Cent, rather than run the Risk of keeping it in their own Coffers: But upon this Occasion I cannot omit taking Notice, that in this respect too, our publick Funds are of great Detriment to the Trade and private Credit of the Nation, because the monied Men of the Kingdom have so ready a Way of getting an Interest for their Money by Means of these Funds, that they never think of lending their Money to private Men, but at an extravagant Interest or Premium; by which Means our private Credit between Man and Man is very much lessened, and great Sums of Money drawn out of Trade, which of Consequence must diminish the Trade of the Nation, and is therefore a very strong Argument in favour of the Question now before us.—The People, Sir, never grudge the contributing what is necessary for the Support of their Government in Time of Peace, no more than they grudge what is necessary for the Support of their Government, and the Defence of their Country in Time of War: The only thing they grudge is, to find

the Nation loaded with an Expence that is not necessary, or the Money they contribute improperly applied; and tho' the perverting of the *Sinking Fund*, or running the Nation in Debt, may prevent the People of the present Generation from being sensible of an unnecessary Expence, and consequently may prevent their enquiring strictly into that Expence, or into the Disposal of the publick Money, yet such a Measure will make the present Expence fall with double Weight upon their Posterity, and when they find themselves obliged to submit to heavy new Taxes, because all the Old stand engaged for the Payment of old Debts, which will certainly be the Case as soon as the Nation comes to be engaged in any War, they will then with Reason complain, that an insupportable Load has been thrown upon them for the Sake of a small temporary Ease given to their Ancestors. This may very probably raise a general Disaffection to the present Establishment, and it will be the more dangerous, because it will happen at a Time when our Enemies will certainly be in earnest about playing the Pretender upon us. This Consideration must, in my Opinion, have great Weight with every Gentleman who has a sincere Regard for the illustrious Family now upon the Throne, and especially for that royal Prince, who, 'tis to be hoped, will one Day sway the Scepter of this Kingdom; for by thus perverting the *Sinking Fund*, or running the Nation into new Incumbrances, even in Time of Peace, he may be left in such Distress, as not to have it any Way in his Power to support the Government with any Lustre, or to vindicate the Rights of the Nation with any Vigour.—That no great and new Office or Officer has lately been created may be true, but, Sir, we know that a very great and a very grievous Office, and a great Number of Officers, were lately revived in Pursuance of the same sort of Measures, which seem now to be pointed at; and we likewise know that the collecting of our Taxes, and the managing of our Funds, cost the Nation a most prodigious Sum of Money yearly, a much greater Sum, I believe, than is necessary for that Purpose; for if a narrow Scrutiny were made into that Affair, I am convinced it would be found, that the Business of two or three Offices might be managed by one, without employing a greater Number of Officers and Clerks in that one, than is now employed in any one of the three; so that several Offices, and a great Number of Officers and Clerks might be laid aside, by which a very large Sum of Money might be saved yearly to the Publick: This would contribute greatly towards preventing our being obliged to load the People with new or additional Taxes, or to run the Nation in Debt, by creating new Funds, or perverting the old; and this the People would certainly insist on, if they were every Year made sensible of the Sums necessary for the publick Service; but this, it may be presumed, will always be avoided as much as possible by those

who have the Disposal of such lucrative Posts and Employments, and therefore they will always endeavour to prevent the People's being made sensible of the great Sum yearly granted for the publick Service. — Another Doctrine has been hinted at on Occasion of this Debate, which is still more extraordinary than any of the former. It has been insinuated, as if it were an Advantage to the People to run the Nation in Debt yearly, rather than raise the Sum necessary for the Service of each Year within the Year; because, say they, the Money is thereby saved in every private Man's Pocket; of which he may, as long as he keeps it in his own Possession, make an Interest or a Profit of it of 5 per Cent. perhaps more; whereas the Publick may borrow at 3 per Cent. or 4 at most; and from the same Way of Reasoning, I say, it may be argued, that it will be an Advantage to the People to run the Nation every Year into some new Debt, and never pay off one Shilling of the old: But do not we know, Sir, that in this Country, and in all Countries, People look upon the publick Taxes as a Part of their yearly Expence; when those Taxes are high, every Man must contract his yearly Expence in other Articles, which he would otherwise have saved; so that, if by borrowing a Sum of Money upon the publick Credit for the Service of this Year, we should prevent our being under a Necessity of imposing a Tax of Ten Shillings upon every Man in the Kingdom, that Ten Shillings would not be saved and laid out at Interest by any Man in the Kingdom, at least not by any Man, I believe, with a View to answer his Share of the Principal and Interest of that Sum that had been borrowed by the Publick: No, Sir, every Man would live in his usual Way, as if no such Ten Shillings had been, or were ever to be paid; no Man would contract his usual annual Expence on Account of his Share of that Sum borrowed by the Publick; so that the Sum so borrowed by the Publick, and the Interest thereof would remain a Charge upon every Man's Posterity, without their having any thing left them by their Ancestor for answering that Charge: Even the Posterity of the most frugal Man in the Kingdom, would not be One Shilling the richer on Account of that Ten Shillings which was saved in the Pocket of their Ancestor, because the most frugal Man in the Kingdom might have saved Ten Shillings of his yearly Expence in any one Year, and would certainly have saved it, if he had found himself under a Necessity of paying a Tax of Ten Shillings to the Publick. — Sir, we have seen of late Years several Attempts made to throw a Division, and to breed a Diffension between the Landed Interest and the Trading Interest of this Nation; but such Attempts will, I hope, always prove fruitless and vain; for their Interests are inseparable, and will always be thought so by

every Man who has a Respect for either: There is not a Landed Gentleman of any Sense in the Kingdom but knows how greatly the Rents of his Estate would be diminished, if our Trade should be undone; and therefore he will never consent to the throwing of any unnecessary Burthen upon it: There is not a Trading Man in the Kingdom of any Consequence, but has a View to settle himself or his Posterity in a Land Estate, and therefore he will never agree to the throwing of any unnecessary Burthens upon Land: But, Sir, there has been lately a third Interest reared up in this Kingdom, which I will say is not only separable from, but inconsistent with both: I mean, Sir, the Interest of those concerned in our publick Funds: This is an Interest for the Support of which both our landed Interest, and our trading Interest are now greatly distressed; and it is an Interest which some Gentlemen seem to have a much greater Regard for than they have for either of the other two: Such Gentlemen will, I believe, always be for creating new Funds, as long as we have any thing left unmortgaged, or any thing upon which a new or additional Tax can be laid; because the creating of new Funds will always increase that Interest which they seem to have so much at Heart; and will prevent its being ever in our Power to diminish those Annuities which we are obliged to pay them; but such Gentlemen ought to consider, that the Number of Men concerned in our landed and trading Interest, must always be much greater than the Number of those concerned in our Funds; so that if People should ever come to find that either our landed Interest, and our trading Interest must be destroyed, or our publick Fund Interest annihilated, it is easy to see upon whom the Ruin must fall; and therefore, if those Gentlemen consider right, they must conclude that it is against the Interest of the Proprietors of our Funds to make any Additions to them, or to divert that Money which is appropriated and ought to be applied yearly to the diminishing of them. — Whether or no it may be necessary to impose any new Taxes, I shall not now pretend to determine; I hope not, but if it should be found necessary, the Produce of a new Tax may be appropriated to the current Service, as well as the Produce of an old; because if any Deficiency should happen, it may and ought to be made good out of Grants of 5 succeeding Years for our present Debts did not proceed from appropriating the Produce of any new Tax; but from not taking Care to make good in every succeeding Year the Deficiencies which had happened in the Grants for the Service of the former. We all know, Sir, how dangerous it is to have Money lying in the Exchequer unappropriated; we know what a Temptation it is for some Gentlemen to form extravagant Projects, and to put the Nation to a needless Expence: Nay, we know how apt some Gentlemen are to break thro' the most strict, and the most necessary Appropriations, in Cases where there is not an immediate absolute Necessity

cessity to apply the Sums so appropriated to the Uses for which they were originally designed; and our Experience in this particular is one of the chief Reasons, and one of the strongest Arguments for the Question now before us; therefore if we agree to the laying on of any new Tax, I hope it will be immediately appropriated to the Service of the ensuing Year.—The very Question now before us is, whether we ought to lay a Restraint upon ourselves, with respect to the contracting of any new Debt, or diverting the *Sinking Fund* from that Use for which it was originally designed, and to which it stands appropriated by the express Words of those Acts of Parliament by which it was established? The Restraint now proposed, is only for this Session; but I wish the Restraint were for all Sessions to come; and I am sure if we have any regard for our Posterity; if we have any regard for the present illustrious Family, if we have any regard for the future Happiness, I may say, Preservation of the Nation, we will at least for this Session act as if we were under such a Restraint, therefore there can be no harm in laying ourselves under any such; and there is the more Occasion for it, because of the frequent Deviations we have lately made from this necessary Rule, and because of the bad Use that may be made of some late Precedents; for if a Check be not speedily put to such Measures, as all Administrations are but fleeting Things, we may expect that every Administration will endeavour to make themselves easy, and to put off the evil Day as long as they can, by contracting some new Debt every Year, and mortgaging some Part of the *Sinking Fund* as long as there is a Shilling of it left: As we have at present a pretty considerable *Sinking Fund*, this Measure may perhaps support the present Administration as long as it can well be supposed to last, especially if no War happens in the mean Time; but sad and melancholy will the Reckoning certainly come to be at last, when we find ourselves engaged in a dangerous and expensive War, our People loaded with as heavy Taxes as they can possibly bear, and all those Taxes mortgaged for the Payment of Debts, except just as much as may be sufficient for the Support of our Civil Government. This Prospect, Sir, gives me a most terrible Alarm, and therefore I am most heartily for the Question now before us.

The Debate being ended, the previous Question was put, *viz.* That the Question be now put: Which was carried in the *Negative*, without any Division.

The chief Speakers for the Question were S—*I S—ys*, Esq; Sir J—*n B—d*, and Mr A—*n W—H—t*; and the chief Speakers against it were Sir W—*m T—ge*, T—*s W—n*, Esq; Sir R—*t W—le*, and Mr A—*n H—te*.

The same Day the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to his Majesty, and resolved, That

towards raising the said Supply, the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, which by an Act of Parliament of the 8th Year of his Majesty's Reign, had Continuance to the 24th Day of June 1736, should be further continued and charged upon all Malt, which should be made, and all Mum which should be made or imported, and all Cyder and Perry which should be made for Sale, within the Kingdom of Great Britain, from June 23, 1736, to June 24, 1737, which Resolution was next Day agreed to by the House; and a Bill ordered to be brought in, which was accordingly afterwards brought in and passed as usual.

Feb. 4. the House, according to Order, resolved itself again into a Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and resolved, That a Sum not exceeding 79,760 *l.* 3 *s.* and 9 *d.* should be granted to his Majesty for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for the Year 1736; and that a Sum not exceeding 4,550 *l.* 13 *s.* and 8 *d.* should be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for by Parliament.

On the 6th the House resolved, That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer or Officers to lay before the House, the following Accounts, which was accordingly laid before the House on the 25th of the same Month, and was as follows, *viz.*

An Account of the Duties or Impositions payable by any Act or Acts of Assembly, in any of the British Plantations in America.

T A R B A D O E S.

By an Act passed in 1663. An Impost of Four and a Half per Cent. is laid on all dead Commodities of the Growth of this Island exported, payable in Specie for ever.

By an Act in 1697. A Duty of One Pound of Gun-powder per Ton, is laid on all Ships entering there. Perpetual.

By an Act in 1705. A Duty of Five Shillings a Head is laid upon every Negro or other Slave imported.

An Act in 1715. Lays a Tax of 20 *l.* upon every Horse or Ass exported.

By an Act passed in 1715. The following Duties are imposed on Goods imported, not of the Growth of the British Colonies.

Every Cwt. of <i>Muscovado</i> Sugar	0 12 6
Imported Sugar	0 12 6
Gallon of Molasses	0 1 6
Gallon of Rum	0 2 0
Pound of Cotton	0 0 6
Pound of Alloes	0 1 6
Cwt of Scraped Ginger	0 0 0
Salted dicto	0 10 0

By

By an Act passed in 1735.
The following Duties upon the Importation of Liquors not of the Growth of Europe, imported in British Shipping.

On every Pipe of Wine	10 0
— Ton of Mum	15 0
— Ton of Beer, Ale, Cyder, or Perry	5 0
— Gallon of Brandy or other Spirits	1 8
— 12 Quart Bottles of any Wine	2 0
— of Beer, Ale, Cyder, or Perry	1 3
— of Mum	1 9

St. CHRISTOPHERS.

By an Act passed in 1727. An Impost of Four and a Half per Cent. is laid upon all Commodities of the Growth of the Island exported, and payable in Specie for ever.

By an Act in 1732. Every Ship Entering there, shall pay half a Pound of Gun-powder, and 1s. current Money per Ton. And a Fuzil or 30s. current Money for every hundred Tons, and 4d. current Money for every Ton under or over every hundred Tons, besides the Powder Duty.

By an Act in 1722, and another in 1732. The following Imposts on Liquors are collected.

	Current Money.	l.	s.	d.
Every Pipe of Madera Wine Imported	2	0	0	
— Pipe of the Western Islands or mixt with it	3	0	0	
— Ton of French, Rhenish, or Spanish	5	0	0	
— Ton of Beer	2	0	0	
— Dozen Bottles of Wine	1	6		
— Gallon of Rum	2	6		
— of Brandy	1	0		
— of Mum	0	6		
Beer, Ale, and Cyder, every 12 Bottles	1	6		

ANTIGUA.
By an Act passed in 1668. An Impost of Four and a Half per Cent. is laid in Specie on Commodities of the Growth of the Island exported. Perpetual.

By an Act passed in 1676.
Every Vessel Entering there, is to pay one Pound of Gun-powder per Ton.

By an Act passed in 1697.
An Impost is laid on all Liquors imported.

	l.	s.	d.
Madera Wines per Pipe	2	0	0
Of the Western Islands, or mixt therewith, per Pipe	4	0	0
French, Rhenish, or Spanish per Ton	8	0	0
— And if bottled, per Dozen	0	2	0
Beer, Ale, and Cyder per Ton	2	0	0
— if bottled, per Dozen	0	1	0
Every Gallon of Mum	0	4	
— of Brandy	0	2	6
— of Rum	0	2	0

Half the Duty to be drawn back on Re-exportation.

By an Act passed in 1721. Goods of The Produce of the French Islands import-

ed to Antigua, pay as follows, l. s. d.

Every Pound of refined Sugar	0	0	9
Cwt. of strained or Muscovado Sugar	0	5	0
— of Lump or powder'd Sugar	0	4	2
Molasses per Gallon	0	0	6
Cotton per Pound	0	0	6
Ginger per Cwt.	0	5	0

By an Act in 1726-7. An additional Duty of 20s. per Pipe is laid on all Madera Wine.

NEVIS.

By an Act passed in 1675. An Impost of Four and a Half per Cent. is laid in Specie on all the Commodities of the Growth of the Island exported. Perpetual.

By an Act in 1699. A Duty of One Pound of Pistol Powder per Ton is laid on every Vessel entering and staying 48 Hours. And one Fuzil for every 100 Tons.

By an Act in 1699. A Duty or Impost is laid.

On every Gallon of Rum imported	12	0	
— of Molasses imported	10	0	

By an Act in 1717. The following Commodities of the Produce of the French

Islands, imported into Nevis, or re-shipped or removed from one Ship to another in the Harbours there, shall pay

	l.	s.	d.
Every Cwt. of White Sugar	0	10	0
— Brown ditto	0	6	0
Gallon of Rum	0	6	0
— of Molasses	0	4	0

By an Act in 1725. An Impost is laid on

	l.	s.	d.
Every Pipe of Madera Wine Imported	1	0	0
— of the Western Islands or mixt therewith	4	0	0

— Ton of French, Rhenish, Spanish, Italian, and Canary

— if bottled, per Dozen

— of Beer, Ale, and Cyder in Cask

— if bottled, per Dozen Quarts

— of Rum

This Act was to expire in 1728, but is supposed to have been since continued by subsequent Acts, because it appears by the Treasurer's Account in 1735, that such Duties were then collected; but the Act for continuing the same, has not been transmitted to the Board of Trade.

By an Act passed in 1668. An Impost of Four and a Half per Cent. is laid in Specie on the Commodities of the Growth of this Island Exported. Perpetual.

By an Act in 1734.

Every Pipe of Wine imported

— Ton of Beer

— 12 Bottles of Beer

— Barrel of Cyder

By an Act passed in 1668. An Impost of Four and a Half per Cent. is laid in Specie on the Commodities of the Growth of this Island Exported. Perpetual.

By an Act in 1734.

Every Pipe of Wine imported

— Ton of Beer

— 12 Bottles of Beer

— Barrel of Cyder

By an Act passed in 1728. Perpetual.

The following Duties or Imposts are laid on

Every

By an Act passed in 1728. Perpetual.

The following Duties or Imposts are laid on

Every

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Ton of Spanish, or Madera Wine	6	0	0
— of the Western Islands or Azores, or mixt thereof	12	0	0
— French, Rhenish, or Portugal	5	0	0
— Gallon of Brandy, Arrack, or other Spirits	0	1	6
— Ton of Beer, Ale, or Cyder	2	0	0
— of Mum or Metheglin	3	0	0
— Cwt. of Ginger	0	15	0
— of Muscovado, or Pannet Sugar	0	3	0
— Pound of refined Sugar	0	0	6
— of Tobacco	6	0	4
— of Indico	0	0	3
— Cotton	0	0	3
— Cwt. of Cocoa in Vessels belonging to the Island	0	15	0
— in any other Vessel	0	1	0

All Vessels entering Inwards from any Place to the Northward of the Tropick of Cancer, one Pound of Gun-powder per Ton each Voyage.

All Vessels trading only to the Southward of the Tropick of Cancer, one Pound of Gunpowder per Ton per Ann.

By temporary Acts passed in 1734, and 1735. An Imposit is laid on every Slave Imported, of 1*l.* payable by the Purchaser.

B A H A M A S.

By an Act in 1734. The following Duties are collected.

Every Negroe Imported from Africa

— if Imported from any Colony in America, having resided there 6 Months and upwards	3	0	0
— if not resided there 6 Months, then but	0	6	0

— Pipe of Wine of the Madera or Western Islands

— Beer, and Cyder, per Barrel	0	1	6
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All Ships and Vessels not built in those Islands, that shall arrive there or depart from thence, and shall put on Shore, or take on board Goods shall pay per Ton each Voyage

Duties on Goods exported

— On every Bushel of Salt	0	0	1
— 100 Foot of 1 Inch Plank	0	1	6

All Plank thicker or thinner to pay in Proportion.

— 100 Feet of Timber	0	6	0
— Tortoise	0	0	9

B E R M U D A.

By an Act passed in 1690, or 1691. And two additional Acts to it passed in 1703, and 1723.

Every Vessel belonging to the Island under 40 Tons, shall pay

— each Voyage	0	2	0
— if above 40 Ton	0	4	0

Vessels belonging to Strangers to pay each Voyage per Ton

—	0	2	0
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By an Act passed in 1698. An Imposit is Laid on all Liquors imported by Strangers not Inhabitants there, viz.

For a Hoghead of Rum or Spirits not exceeding 80 Gallons	1	10	0
And all other Casks in Proportion			
For every sort of Wine, Cyder, Beer, Ale, and Mum, imported by a Stranger, no Inhabitant, viz.	1	s.	d.
Every Pipe of Wine	3	0	0
Other Cask or Bottles in Proportion			
Beer, Ale, Cyder, and Mum, per Hoghead	0	6	0
Other Cask or Bottles in Proportion			

N. B. The following List of Duties is computed in Carolina Money, which is about 700 per Cent. worse than Sterling.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A.

By an Act in 1722-3.

And continued by another passed in 1731. The following Duties or Imposit are raised.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On every Pipe of Madera Wine	6	0	0
— Fyal Wine	10	0	0
— Gallon of Vinegar	0	0	2
— Rum	0	0	4
— Barrel of Beef	0	10	0
— of Cyder from Northern Colon.	0	10	0
— Gallon of Molasses	0	0	3
— of Lime Juice	0	0	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Q. Bot. of Brandy or Rosa Solis	0	0	6
— Gallon ditto, in Cask	0	2	0
— Cwt. of Brown Sugar	0	2	6
— White Sugar	0	5	0
— Pound of refined Sugar	0	0	3
— Cwt. of Cocoa	0	15	0
— Pound of Chocolate	0	1	0
— Cwt. of Tobacco	0	15	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cwt. of Butter	0	10	0
— Cheese	0	5	0
— Candles	0	10	0
— Tallow	0	7	6
— Salt Fish	0	5	0
— Barrel of Herrings, Mackerel, or other pickled Fish	0	10	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
— Train Oil	7	6	0
— Blubber	0	5	0
— Pork	1	10	0
— Cranberries	0	10	0
— Cwt. of Beef	0	10	0
— of brown Bisket	0	1	3
— of white ditto	0	2	6
— Midling Bisket	0	2	0
— half Barrel of Flower	0	2	6
— Cwt. of Hams and Bacon	1	0	0
— Soap	1	0	0

On Timber, Plank Boards, Staves, Shingles, or any other Lumber from other Plantations 20*l.* per Cent.

All other Wooden Ware 5*l.* per Cent.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On every 1000 of Bricks from other Plantations	0	2	6
— H. and Mare under 15 H. high	0	0	0
On all Negroe Slaves directly from Africa or any other Place, except Spanish Negroes, if above 10 Years of Age	10	0	0

Duties payable in the Plantations:

573

All Negroes under 10 Years of Age (Sucklings excepted)	5	0	0
On all Indians imported	50	0	0
Deer Skins, per Skin	0	0	6
On every Barrel of Pitch and Tar	1	0	0
Cwt. of scraped Ginger	0	10	0
of stalded Ginger	0	2	6
Kegg of pickled Sturgeon	0	2	6
of ditto Salmon	0	2	6
Pound of Preserves, Sweetmeats and Suckads	0	0	3
of Sperma-ceti	0	2	6
Gallon of ditto Oil	0	2	6
Cwt. of Bees Wax	0	7	6
Bushel of Peas and Indian Corn of Michaelmas, 1723	0	1	0
Pound of Indico	0	1	0
Barrel of Onions	0	10	0
of Apples or Pears	0	2	6
Pound wt. of Whalebone	0	1	0
of Beaver	0	0	6
Dozen of Otter, Fox, Cat, or Raccoon Skins	0	1	0
Cwt. of Piemento	0	5	0
Ton of Logwood	0	10	0

All European Goods one per Cent. on their prime Cost from Europe, rating the Difference of Exchange at 400 per Cent. in the current Money of Carolina.

Goods sold or moved from one Ship to another in the Province, to pay the same Duties as if landed, and be incited to the same Drawback. Duties to be paid on Goods exported.

On every Pound of tann'd Leather	0	0	2
tann'd Calf or Deer Skin	0	0	0
Raw Hyde	0	5	0
Indian dress'd Deer Skin, a Pound and upwards	0	0	6
under a Pound	0	0	3
Raw Deer Skin	0	0	6

Goods imported.
On every Negroe above 10 Years old from America } 50 0 0
under 10 Years old } 5 0 0
Except new Negroes who had not been six Months on Shore in America

On every Spanish Negroe, Indian, Mulatto or Molatto, per Head } 150 0 0

All Goods re-exported in 6 Months after imported, shall be allowed a Drawback of three fourth Parts of the Duty paid on importation.

By an Act passed in 1734. The further Additional Duties are raised in the Nature of Port Duties for fortifying Charles Town.

On every Pipe of Madera Wine	4	0	0
Gallon of Rum	0	0	5
of Molasses	0	0	2
Barrel of Flower	0	2	6
Cwt. of Muscovado Sugar	0	2	6
Clayed Sugar	0	5	0

GEORGIA.

There has hitherto been no Act passed for laying Duties of Importation or Exportation in this Province.

NORTH CAROLINA.

There are no Laws of this Province in the Plantation-Office, laying Duties of Importation or Exportation.

VIRGINIA.

An Act in 1680. Lays an Impos

On all Tobacco exported. Perpetual.
On Every Hoghead } 0 2 0
The same for every 500 lb. wt. exported in Bulk, and proportionable for a greater or lesser Quantity. Lays also a Tonnage Duty.

Of 1 half lb. of Gunpowder, and } Sterling,
3 lb. of Shot per Ton, or } 0 1 3
And 6d. per Poll for every Person } 0 0 6
imported, except Mariners

By an Act in 1705. An Impos
Is laid on the following Goods exported for the Use of the College erected in that Colony,

On every raw Hyde exported	0	0	3
tanned ditto	0	0	0
dress'd Buck Skin	0	0	1 1/2
undress'd ditto	0	0	1
dress'd Doe Skin	0	0	1 1/2
undress'd ditto	0	0	0 3/4
Pound of Beavers	0	0	3
Otter Skin	0	0	2
Wild Cat Skin	0	0	1 1/2
Mink Skin	0	0	1
Fox	0	0	1 1/2
12 Raccoon Skins	0	0	3
12 Musk Rat	0	0	2
every Elk Skin	0	0	4 1/2

An Act passed in 1726. Lays a
Duty on Liquors imported, part expired, but by that Part of it still in Force, Sterling.

Every Gallon of Rum, Brandy, and other distilled Spirits imported, and every Gallon of Wine pay } 0 0 1
until the Year 1737

By an Act passed in 1732.
Every Gallon of Rum, Brandy, and other distilled Spirits, and every Gallon of Wine shall pay } 0 0 3
Except such Liquors as are imported directly from Great Britain.

MARYLAND.

By an Act passed in 1704. A Duty of Two Shillings per Hoghead is laid on all Tobacco exported, half to the Proprietors, and half to the Governor.

By an Act passed in 1704.
All Persons not being Inhabitants in the Province, and exporting Beef, Pork, or Bacon, shall pay } l. s. d.
For dried Beef and Bacon, per Cwt. } 0 1 0
undried Pork and Beef per Barrel } 0 1 0

By an Act in 1704. A Duty of
Three Pence per Ton is laid upon the Tonnage

nage of all Ships entering that Province, except such as *bona fide* were built in, or belong to the People of that Province,

By an Act in 1735. A Duty is Laid on the following Goods imported, viz. Sterling.

Every Gallon of Rum, Spirits, Wine	0	0	9
and Brandy imported by Land	0	0	9
—by Water	0	0	3
—every Irish Servant imported	0	1	0
—Negroe	0	1	0

The Government of this Province is in a Proprietor, who is not obliged by his Charter to transmit to the Crown such Laws as are passed there for Approbation or Disallowance; but the Proprietor being a *Roman Catholic* in 1689, K. William and Q. Mary took the Province under their Protection, and appointed a Governor, and Q. Anne did the same, and during that Time the Laws of the Province were transmitted for Approbation, amongst which the foregoing are found.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Is a Proprietary Government, and there are no Acts of this Province transmitted to the Plantation Office, laying Duties of Importation or Exportation.

NEW JERSEY.

By an Act in 1725. A Duty is Laid on the following Goods exported.

Every Bushel of Wheat or Wheat-meal unbolted	0	1	0
—1000 Staves 35 Inches long or under	0	15	0
—if above 25 & under 45 Inches long	0	10	0
—above 45 and under 56	0	10	0
—56 Inches long and upwards	0	10	0
—1000 of Headings, of any Sort	0	10	0
—Bolt that Sives or Heading can be made of	0	0	0

By an Act in 1730. Lays a Duty on the Importation of every Person convicted of Murder, Felony, &c. 5 s. 0.

By an Act in 1733. A Duty of Forty Shillings per Ton, is laid on all Copper exported to any other Plantation.

NEW YORK.

By an Act in 1732. A Duty is

Laid on the Importation of	1	s.	d.
Every Slave 4 Years old and upwards directly from Africa	2	0	0
—from all other Places	4	0	0
—Pipe of Wine	2	5	0
—Gallon of Rum, Brandy, or other distilled Liquor or shrub	0	0	2
—Gallon of Rum or Spirits distilled in the Province wholly or in Part from Molasses	0	9	4
—100 l. Value of European or India Goods imported from the British Islands in the West Indies	5	0	0
—Cwt. of Cocoa	0	4	0

By an Act in 1732. A Duty is Laid on every piece of Strouds sold at Oswego. 0 10 0
On every Gallon of Rum 0 1 0

By an Act in 1734. A Duty of 3 s. current Money per Ton, is laid on all Vessels entering in, or clearing out, except Vessels built in the Colony, or wholly owned by the Inhabitants thereof, or the Inhabitants of Great Britain; and Coasting Vessels between Cape Henlopen and New Hampshire inclusive, and Whaling Vessels.

By another Act in 1724. A Duty is Laid on empty Cask imported. 1 s. 4 d.
On every empty Hoghead 0 1 6
—Light Tvice 0 1 0
—Barrel or smaller Cask 0 0 9
—Flower or Bread Barrel 0 1 0
—Flower or Bread Half Barrel 0 0 7 1/2

By an Act passed in 1734. On every Barrel of Cyder imported 0 1 0
—Barrel of Pork 0 3 0
—Barrel of Beef 0 2 0
Cyder, Pork, and Beef from New Jersey, excepted

MASSACHUSETTS.

By an Act passed in 1734. The following Duties were laid on Goods and Merchandize imported, and on the Tonnage of Shipping, viz.

On every Pipe of Wine from the Western Islands	1	10	0
—the Canaries	2	5	0
—Madera	1	15	0
—and all other Sorts	1	15	0
Every Hoghead of Rum	1	10	0
Every Hoghead of Sugar	0	2	0
—Molasses	0	1	0
—Tobacco	1	15	0
Every Ton of Logwood	0	3	0
On all other Goods 3 d. on every 100 s. Value			
All Goods imported from Great Britain excepted.			

All Molasses and Rum belonging to Foreigners shall pay

For every Hoghead of Molasses	0	3	0
—of Rum	6	0	0

All such Liquors or Goods imported from any other Place than of their Growth, shall pay double.

Every Vessel coming to trade in this Province, (except Ships all owned in the Province, or belonging to Great Britain, or to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or New Hampshire) shall pay each Voyage 5 s. per Ton, or one Pound of good new Pistol Powder for every Ton Burthen (saving for that Part owned in Great Britain or this Province, or the aforesaid Governments which are exempted.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By an Act passed in 1702. A Duty is laid on the Tonnage of all Shipping, viz. One Pound of good new Gun powder

powder in Specie for each Ton such Vessel contains.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A new Government not sufficiently settled to establish an Assembly; and therefore cannot make Laws or raise Taxes.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

Not allowed to make Laws; nor several other Privileges enjoyed by other Plantations:

ON the 11th the House, according to Order; resolved itself again into a Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That a Sum not exceeding 217,269*l.* 4*s.* and 10*d.* should be granted to his Majesty for the Ordinary of the Navy, (including Half-pay to Sea-Officers) for the Year 1736.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty upon Account towards the Support of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, for the better Maintenance of the Seamen of the said Hospital, worn out and become decrepid in the Service of their Country.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 24,518*l.* 10*s.* should be granted to his Majesty upon Account, for Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital for the Year 1736, which Resolutions were next Day agreed to by the House.

The House having on the 10th begun to hear the Matter of the Petition of Richard Sheppard, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surry, in Pursuance of their Order mentioned in our last, and having proceeded in the said Hearing on the Thursday following, the Petitioner, after he had examined all his Witnesses in Support of his Petition, was advised to give up the Affair, whereupon Mr. Alderman Heathcote, the sitting Member, was prevail'd on not to give the House the Trouble of examining any Witnesses in Support of Right, or to pass the Affair any further, so that upon the Tuesday after, the House resolved *Nem. con.* that George Heathcote, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of Southwark in the County of Surry.

Febr. 20. A Petition of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in their general Quarter Sessions assembled, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That the drinking of Geneva and other distilled spirituous Liquors, had for some Years last past greatly increased, especially among the People of inferior Rank; and that the constant and excessive Use thereof had already destroyed thousands of his Majesty's Subjects, and rendered great Numbers of others unfit for useful Labour and Service, debauching at the same time their Morals, and driving them into all manner of Vice and Wickedness; and that that pernicious Liquor was then sold, not only by Distillers and Ge-

neva Shops, but many other Persons of inferior Trades; by which Means Journeymen, Apprentices, and Servants, were drawn in to taste, & by degrees to like, approve, and immoderately to drink thereof; and that the Petitioners apprehended the publick Welfare and Safety, as well as the Trade of the Nation, would be greatly affected by it, as that Practice was dangerous and mischievous to the Health, Strength, Peace, and Morals, and tended greatly to diminish the Labour and Industry of his Majesty's Subjects; and therefore praying that the House would take the Premises to their serious Consideration, and apply such Remedy as the House should judge most proper.

Which Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House; and it was resolved that the House would upon the Monday following, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the said Petition.

Accordingly on Monday the 23d the House resolved itself into the said Committee, and (Sir O. T. being in the Chair) the Matter of the R. was moved the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That the low Price of spirituous Liquors was the principal Inducement to the excessive and pernicious Use thereof. 2. That in order to prevent the excessive and pernicious Use of spirituous Liquors, a Discouragement should be given thereto by a Duty to be laid on all such Liquors by retail. 3. That the vending, bartering, or uttering the said Liquors should be restrained to Persons keeping publick Brandy Shops, Victualling Houses, Coffee-houses, Ale-houses and Innholders, and to such Apothecaries and Surgeons, as should make use of the same by way of Medicine only. 4. That no Person keeping a publick Brandy Shop, a publick Victualling House, Coffee-house or Alehouse, or being an Innholder, should be permitted to vend, barter, or utter the said Liquors, but by a Licence, with a Duty payable thereupon.

Which Resolutions were all agreed to without any Debate in the Committee, and being next Day reported to the House, they were there likewise agreed to without any Debate; and as from these Resolutions it appeared that it would be necessary to lay on some new Duties, and that it might perhaps be necessary to make some Alterations in the old, therefore it was ordered, that the said Report should be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty.

Accordingly the said Committee of Ways and Means took this Affair into their Consideration on Monday the 8th Day of March, when the following Resolutions were moved for, viz.

1. That for all spirituous Liquors, which any Retailer thereof should, from and after the 24th Day of June, 1736, be possessed of, there should be granted to his Majesty a Duty of twenty Shillings per Gallon.

2. That

2. That from and after the 24th Day of June, 1736, the sum of 50 l. yearly should be paid to his Majesty, for a Licence, to be taken out yearly by every Person keeping a publick Brandy Shop, a publick Victualling-house, Coffee-house, or Alehouse, or being an Innholder, who shall vend, barter, or utter, any such spirituous Liquors. And on the 17th of March, ~~the~~ the following Resolutions were moved for.

1. That the Duty and Revenue, which should arise by Licences for vending Brandy or Spirits, as also the present Duties on Low Wines, Strong-waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, and all other Spirits whether foreign or *British*, and such Duties as should arise by retailing the same, should be united to, and made part of the general or Aggregate Fund established by the Act of the first of King George 1. and should be issued and applied to the Uses to which the said Fund is, or should be made applicable.

2. That all the several Annuities, Payments, and Appropriations, which were then charged upon and payable out of the said several Duties on Strong-waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, or any other Spirits, should be charged upon, and made payable out of the said Aggregate Fund.

Upon the Motion for the first of these Resolutions, several Gentlemen testified their Dislike to the laying on so high a Duty at once upon all spirituous Liquors; because it was really in some Manner laying a Prohibition upon the Retailer of any such, and particularly *Wm P—y*, Esq; stood up and spoke to the following Effect:

SIR, I believe it will be admitted by every Gentleman, that the constant and excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors among the inferior Rank of our People, is a Practice which has of late Years grown to a monstrous Height, and it will be as generally and as readily admitted, that this Practice is dangerous and mischievous to the Health, Strength, Peace, and Morals of the People, and that it tends greatly to diminish the Labour and Industry of his Majesty's Subjects; therefore I believe we shall all agree in this, that some Method ought to be taken for putting a Stop to this Practice; but whether it be necessary for this End, to lay a total Prohibition upon the Retail of such Liquors, is a Question that will, in my Opinion, admit of some Doubt, and deserves our most serious Consideration, because of the many bad Consequences with such a Prohibition must certainly be attended. —Let us consider, Sir, that the Distilling Trade is a Business which has been carried on by royal Authority for about 100 Years, and that it has been not only highly approved, but very much encouraged by several Acts of Parliament passed since the *Revolution*. Under such publick, such great, and such solemn Sanctions, what Person in the Kingdom could imagine that the Trade was in itself pernicious, or that

it was inconsistent with the Health and Welfare of the People. No Man could; and accordingly great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, especially within these last 40 Years, have betaken themselves to this Business, and have employed all the Money they were Masters of in providing Materials proper for the Business. And further, Sir, as the distilling of such Spirits has met with great Encouragement from the Legislature for many Years past, so likewise the Retail of them hath been so much encouraged, or at least connived at, that there is not now an Inn, an Alehouse, or a Coffee-house in the Kingdom, but what owes a great Part of its Profits to the Retail of such Liquors: By which Means there are now such Multitudes of Families in the Kingdom who owe their chief if not their only Support to the distilling, or to the Retail of such Liquors, that they very well deserve the Care and the Consideration of a *British* House of Commons. The only Complaint now before us, Sir, is against the constant and excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors among Persons of inferior Rank: There is no Complaint against the Liquors themselves, nor was it ever said that a moderate Use of any sort of such Liquors was hurtful; nay, it will be granted, I believe, that the moderate Use of them is upon many Occasions convenient, if not necessary; so that by a total Prohibition of such Liquors by Retail, we seem to be carrying the Remedy much farther than the Disease, even with respect to our home-made Spirits. But with respect to Rum, I am sure there was never any Complaint against the constant and excessive Use of that Liquor among Persons of inferior Rank, therefore I can see no reason for putting a Stop to the Retail of that Liquor; and when we consider the present low and distressed Condition of our Sugar Colonies, and that they are now chiefly supported by the Sale of their Rum, I think we ought not to put almost an entire Stop to the Consumption of that Liquor, without some very strong and very urgent Reasons for so doing. —From what I have said, Sir, I hope no Gentleman will suppose or imagine, that I am arguing against our taking some Method for putting a Stop to the constant and excessive Use of such Liquors amongst Persons of inferior Rank. No, Sir, I shall readily and willingly agree to any proper Method for that Purpose; but I must declare that my Concern is so great for the Multitudes of Families both in this Island and in the *West-Indies*, who now owe their chief Support to making and vending of such Liquors, that I cannot give my Consent to any Regulation which will turn them entirely, and at once out of that Business, to which they at present owe their chief Support; especially, as I am convinced the Disease we have now under our Consideration does not any way stand in need of such a desperate Cure: And I have likewise so great a Regard for his Majesty and his illustrious Family, and for the Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom, that I cannot give my Consent to a Regulation which I

foresee will raise great Disaffection to the present Government, and may produce such Riots and Tumults, as may endanger our present Establishment, or at least such as cannot be quelled without spilling the Blood of many of his Majesty's once faithful Subjects, and putting an End to the Liberties of the People. It is a dangerous, it is, Sir, a terrible Thing, to reduce many Thousands of Families at once to a State of Despair, which will be the certain Consequence of laying so high Duties upon the Retail of Spirituous Liquors as will amount to a total Prohibition.—The constant and excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors amongst the inferior Rank of our People is the only Complaint now properly before us, and as it is evident that this Grievance proceeds entirely from the low Price of our home-made spirituous Liquors, it is certain that a Duty upon all such perhaps less than that which was imposed by the late Act against *Geneva*, would prevent the constant and excessive Use of such Liquors amongst the inferior Rank of our People: This, Sir, I think is evident from the Effect of those high Duties which are laid upon Brandy and Rum; for it is certain, that Brandy and Rum are more coveted by the Vulgar, and may easily be made more palatable than any sort of home-made Spirit; yet we have never heard of great Complaints made against the constant and excessive Use of Brandy or Rum among Persons of inferior Rank; the Reason of which certainly is, because the Duties upon these Liquors have raised the Price so high, that the lower Sort of People cannot afford to make a constant and excessive Use of them; and therefore it is plain, that if the Price of all home-made Spirits were, by a Duty to be laid upon them, made as high as the Price of Rum is at present, it would prevent the constant and excessive Use of them among the Vulgar.—It cannot be said, Sir, that nothing but a total Prohibition can be an effectual Remedy against the Evil complained of, because we all know that the late Act against *Geneva* was effectual so far as it went: It was made, we know, to extend only to Compound Spirits, and with respect to them it was an effectual Remedy, for it put an entire Stop to the constant and excessive Use of such Spirits amongst those of inferior Rank; but some of the Distillers immediately began to make a Sort of plain Spirit, which, I believe in Derision of the Act, they called *Parliament-Brandy*, and this the common People made as constant and as excessive an Use of, as they had before done of compound Spirits: This was the Case of that Act, and if it had been amended, and made to extend to all home-made Spirits, instead of being repealed, there would never have been Occasion for any such Complaint as that we have now before us: How it came to be repealed, I shall not now take upon me to explain; but upon recollecting what was the Effect of that Act, I think we need not give ourselves any great Trouble in searching after a Remedy for the Disease now complained of: Let us but revive that

Act, extend it to all home-made Spirits, and add some Clauses for preventing any Person's selling spirituous Liquors without a Licence, and I am convinced the Remedy will be found to be effectual.—But admitting that nothing but a total Prohibition will do; yet, for God sake, Sir, let us have some regard to the many poor Families that are now supported by the distilling and vending of Spirituous Liquors: Do not let us, for God sake, turn them all at once out of their Livelihood: Let us consider how difficult it is for a Man who has been bred up to, and has long exercised one Sort of Business, to turn himself all at once to another, by which he may support his Family: Let us consider what a Loss he must sustain by the Sale of those Utensils he had occasion for in his former Way of Business: The Difficulty must upon all Occasions be great, the Loss must be considerable; but by turning such Multitudes adrift at once, we shall make the Difficulty insurmountable, and the Loss irreparable; for there will be such Numbers brought at once to look out for new Employments, that it will make it impossible for any one of them to succeed; and there will be such a large Quantity of a certain Sort of Materials brought at once to the Market, that none of them will bear any Price. In short, Sir, the Difficulties and Distresses which many poor Families must be drove to, raise in me most melancholy Reflections, and they must raise in the Breast of every Man I hear me, most compassionate Concern; therefore, if it be thought absolutely necessary to lay on such Duties as will amount to a Prohibition, I hope they will not be laid on all at once: We may now lay on a small Duty upon all sorts of Spirits sold by Retail, and a small Duty upon Licenses for selling by retail; we may increase those Duties the next Session, and we may go on increasing yearly, till they be at last brought up so high as to amount to a Prohibition: By this Method People will have Time to look about them, and will get out of the Trade by degrees; which will make it the less hurtful to every particular Man, and the more easy for him to fix himself in some new Way of Business, by which he may be able to support his Family.—I have often heard, Sir, of Sumptuary Laws, by which certain Sorts of Apparel, or rather Decorations, have been forbid to be worn by Persons of inferior Rank; but I never yet heard of a Sumptuary Law by which any sort of Victuals or Drink were forbid to be made use of by Persons of a low Degree; yet this is, as it appears to me, what seems to be now intended: We are absolutely to forbid the Use of Spirituous Liquors to all those who are not able to purchase a certain Number of Gallons at a Time: A poor Journeyman or Labourer shall not have a Dram, shall not have a Glass of Punch, unless he can spare to lay out 8 or 10 s. at a Time, which I am sure two Thirds of our People cannot well spare to do: Whereas if a Man is rich enough to lay out 8 or 10 s. at a Time, or profligate enough to pawn his Coat, in order to raise the Money, he may drink as much, he may commit as many

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any Debauch in that Liquor as he pleases, the Law contrived by the Wisdom of the British Legislature against the excessive Drinking of Spirits shall put no Restraint upon any such Man of Spirituous Liquors, even when taken in the most moderate Way, are of such a pernicious Nature, that they ought never to be tasted without the Advice and Prescription of a Physician, we ought to take Care of the Rich as well as of the Poor, by putting it out of the Power of the former, as well as of the latter, to taste the bewitching Cup without such Advice and Prescription; but if the moderate Use of such Liquors be no Way hurtful, I can see no Reason for our making any invidious Distinction between the Poor and the Rich; let us leave the moderate Use of such Liquors to all, and take all proper Methods for preventing their being immoderately used by any. This I think, Sir, may be done by a much lower Duty than that now proposed, and therefore, tho' I have as great a Regard for the Health and the Morals of the People as any Gentleman in this House, yet I cannot but be against the Motion now made to you, because of the terrible Consequences with which it must necessarily be attended.

To this it was answered in general.

That no sort of distilled Spirituous Liquor was absolutely necessary for the Support of Nature; such Liquors were at first used only by Physicians, Surgeons and Apothecaries, in some dangerous Distempers, and were never dispensed by them but in small Quantities; but when such Liquors were to be met with at every Corner, and People left at Liberty to take as much of them as they pleased, few Persons could keep themselves within any Bounds, because a small Quantity deprived them of their Reason, and the Companions they usually met with at such Places encouraged and tempted them to drink to Excess. That it was impossible to prevent this Excess, without greatly diminishing the Number of Retailers of such Liquors, and raising the Price so high, as to put them out of the Reach of all Persons of inferior Rank; who were the only Sort of People that were generally apt to make a Custom of getting drunk with such Liquors; for that very few of the better Sort of People had ever been found to commit frequent Debauches in such Liquors; and even with respect to them, by putting it out of their Power to meet with such Liquors at a cheap Rate in any Place of publick Resort, the Temptations which might arise from promiscuous Company, or from Companions and Friends meeting together, would be entirely taken away, and very few Persons were so ridiculously abandoned as to get drunk by themselves, without any Company or Conversation. That they were very sensible of the Difficulties to which great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects would be reduced by the Duties to be laid upon the Retail of such Liquors; but the Interest of every particular Man must give way to the general Interest; and where the Preservation of the Society was so visibly and so essentially

concerned, the Prejudice that some few particular Persons might suffer was not to be regarded. However, that all possible Care would be taken of those that might any way suffer by the Duties to be laid upon the Retail of Spirituous Liquors, in order that they might be enabled to fall upon some other way of supporting their Families; and as every one would be convinced that their being turned out of their present Way of supporting their Families, was become necessary for the publick Good of their Country, and for the Preservation of the People in general, it was to be presumed that every Man would willingly submit to such a Regulation, so that it could not raise any Disaffection to his Majesty's Person or Government, nor could it produce any Riots or Tumults. That with respect to Rum and Brandy, it was very certain that they likewise had been often drank to a very great Excess, notwithstanding the high Duties laid upon them, and were as pernicious both to the Health and the Morals of the People, as any home-made Spirit. That it would be ridiculous to lay a higher Duty upon home-made Spirits, which were the Manufacture of the Subjects of this Island, than upon Rum or Brandy, especially the latter; and that if our Sugar Islands should suffer a little by our lessening the Consumption of Rum, they could not complain, when they considered that it was for the sake of preserving their Mother Country, the general Interest of which was always to be preferred to the particular Interest of any Colony; for if any sort of Spirit should be exempted from the Duties then to be imposed, the Retailers would sell all Sorts of Spirits under that Denomination, and the Distillers would compound them in such a Manner, that it would be impossible to discover the Fallacy. That they would willingly agree to the Method proposed by the Hon. Gentlemen, of laying on but a small Duty at once, and raising that Duty by degrees; but they were very sure the laying on a small Duty would not be an effectual Remedy for the Evil so loudly complained of; and if the Spirit which was then in the Nation against all Sorts of distilled Spirituous Liquors should be allowed to subside, they were afraid they would never be able to get any new Act passed for raising that Duty, because of the Multitudes of People that would always be engaged by their own private Interest to oppose the passing of any such Law; therefore they thought it was absolutely necessary to take Advantage of the present Conjunction, in order to put an effectual Stop to a Practice which had been so long, and so justly complained of; and for that Reason they were for agreeing with the Motion. The Question being then put upon the Motion, it was agreed to without any further Debate, and without any Division, as was the other Resolution of the 8th of March above mentioned. The other two Resolutions which were proposed on the 17th, occasioned a much longer Debate, but they likewise were agreed to without a Division.

On the 19th the said Resolutions of the Committee were reported to the House, when those of the 17th were again debated; but all the four Resolutions were at last agreed to by the House, and then a Motion was made, that the Resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole House, who were appointed to consider of the Petition of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in their general Quarter-Sessions assembled, and agreed to by the House upon Tuesday the 24th Day of February last, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was ordered, That a Bill should be brought in upon the Resolutions then last read, and also upon the Resolutions that Day reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, and agreed to by the House; and that the Master of the Rolls, Sir Charles Turner, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Dodington, Sir George Oxenden, and Mr Winstington, should prepare and bring in the same.

On Monday the 22d of March, a Motion was made, That the Commissioners of the Excise should lay before the House an Account of the Net Produce of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise from Midsummer 1716, to Midsummer 1726, distinguishing each Year, and the Produce of the several Duties belonging to the said Excise.

Now to let the Reader into the Causes which produced this Motion, we must take Notice, that the first two of the four Resolutions agreed to in the Committee of Ways and Means as above-mentioned, were moved for by the Master of the Rolls, and agreed to on the 8th; and were, as was imagined by many, all that was necessary for the Foundation of a Bill; but when they were going to direct their Chairman to report these two Resolutions to the House, an Honourable Gentleman who had been for these two Resolutions stood up and moved that they might sit again before they directed any Report, because, as the Duties proposed to be laid upon Spirituous Liquors would certainly very much diminish the Consumption of such Spirits, it was not to be expected that the Duties upon such Spirits would produce so much yearly as they had formerly done; and as the former Produce stood appropriated for answering certain Annuities and Payments, particularly to the Civil List, it would be necessary to consider of Ways and Means to make good the Deficiencies that might happen by the two Resolutions they had then agreed to: Whereupon the Committee agreed to sit again upon that Affair before making any Report; and accordingly on the 19th the House resolved itself again into the said Committee, when the same Gentlemen acquainted the House, that the Share the Civil List only had in the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, had for several Years last past amounted

to at least 70,000l. Yearly, one Year with another; and as a great Part of this Annuity would be lost to the Crown, it was necessary to make it good from some other Fund; therefore he proposed appropriating all the Duties on Spirituous Liquors to the *Aggregate Fund*, which makes a Part of the *Sinking Fund*, and charging that Fund with all the Annuities and Payments formerly payable out of these Duties; in Pursuance of which, he moved for the two Resolutions agreed to on the 17th, as abovementioned. This Proposition brought on a Debate, in which it was strongly insisted, that the Civil List, instead of being a Loser, would be a Gainer by lessening the Consumption of Spirits, because the Consumption of Beer and Ale, and of Wine, and the Produce of the Duties on Wine-Licences, &c. would be thereby greatly increased; so that the Loss the Crown might sustain by lessening the Produce of the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors, would be much more than made good by the Increase of almost all the other Revenues appropriated to the Civil List; particularly that upon Beer and Ale.

Upon the other Side it was granted, that there might probably be an Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale; but as what the Amount of that Increase might be, was uncertain, and as the Amount of the Loss the Crown was to sustain was certain, therefore that Loss ought then to be made good out of some certain Produce; and if there did really happen any Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale, they might call for an Account of it in 2 or 3 Years after, in order that the same might be appropriated to the *Aggregate Fund*, for making good what was proposed to be taken from that Fund.

This Debate gave Occasion to the calling for the said Account of the Net Produce of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise, &c. in order that it might afterwards from thence appear what Increase had arisen in the Excise upon Beer and Ale, by the preventing or lessening the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors; and in order that that Increase might be appropriated to the *Aggregate Fund*, by the Bill which was then to be brought in: But upon putting the Question, after a long Debate, it was carried in the Negative by 182 to 122.

On Monday, March 9. the Master of the Rolls presented to the House, according to Order, the said Bill, which was intitled, *A Bill for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof*; and the same being received, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up, and by his Majesty's Command acquainted the House, That, as the Alterations proposed to be made by that Bill in the Duties charged upon all Spirituous Liquors, might, in a great Degree, affect some Parts of his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, arising from the same, his Majesty, for the Sake of remedying so great an Evil, as was intended by that Bill to be prevented, consented to accept any other Revenue of equal Value.

Value, to be settled and appropriated in lieu of his Interest in the said Duties.

The Bill was then read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time: After which a Motion was made, That the said Bill should be printed, which occasioned some Debate; but upon the Question's being put, it was carried in the Negative.

On Wednesday, March 31. the said Bill was, according to Order, read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and on the 6th of April, a Petition of the Merchants and Planters trading to and interested in the British Sugar-Colonies in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the Resolutions which the House had come to for granting to his Majesty a Duty of 20s. per Gallon for all Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and for the Payment of the Sum of 50,000. Yearly to his Majesty by every Person retailing the same, would bring, as the Petitioners apprehended, unavoidable Ruin on the Sugar-Colonies, tho' the Evil complained of did not arise from the Consumption of the Commodities imported from the said Colonies; and representing to the House a State of their Case, with regard to the Consumption of Sugar, Molasses and Rum, as it would be affected by the Bill brought in upon the said Resolutions, in full Assurance, that the Wisdom of the Legislature would find Means effectually to suppress the Evils occasioned by the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, without destroying the Sugar-Trade, upon which the Subsistence of so many Thousands of his Majesty's Subjects depended; and therefore praying that the Petitioners might be heard by themselves or their Counsel, against so much of the said Bill, as they conceived might extend to their Prejudice, or affect the British Sugar-Trade.

After the Reading of this Petition, a Motion was made, That the said Petition should be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed; and that the Petitioners, if they thought fit, should be heard by themselves, or their Counsel, before the said Committee, according to the Prayer of their Petitions: but this Motion being objected to, and it being alleged, that it was contrary to the Method of Proceeding in that House, to hear Counsel or Parties upon any Petition against a Money-Bill, the Gentlemen who had made and seconded the Motion, desired the following Journals might be read, viz.

1. The Journal of the House, June 1. in the 10th of K. William, in relation to the several Petitions of the Bailiffs, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Occupation, Art and Mystery of Weavers, within the City of London, and of the Wardens and Assistants of the Company of Worsted Weavers in the City of Norwich, in the County of Norfolk, and to the several Orders of the House thereupon; and to the Order of the House for referring the Consideration of the Petition of the East-India Company to the Committee of

the whole House, to whom the Bill for raising a Sum not exceeding two Millions, for settling a perpetual Fund for Payment of certain Annuities after the Rate of 8l. per Cent. per Ann. for every 100 l. and for further Advantage therein mentioned, redeemable by Parliament, was committed, and for hearing the said Company by their Counsel upon the said Bill before the said Committee.

2. The Journal of the House of April 15. in the 11th of K. William, in relation to the Report of the Committee of the whole House, who were appointed to consider of a Bill for taking off the remaining Duties on Glass-Wares.

3. The Journal of the House of May 5. in the 13th of K. Wm, in relation to the Petition of several Persons in Behalf of themselves and many others, who did advance and pay into the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, the Sum of 564,700 l. at a Time of extraordinary Necessity, on the Faith and Credit of an Act of Parliament, made in the 6th and 7th Years of his Majesty's Reign; and to the Order of the House for hearing the Petitioners by Counsel at the Bar of the House.

4. The Journal of the House April 3. in the 8th of K. Wm, in relation to the Petition of the Master and Keepers, or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery and Art of Brewers of the City of London, and to the Order of the House thereupon.

5. The Journal of the House April 7. following, in relation to the Petition of Richard George and Anne Dabwood, younger Children of George Dabwood, Esq; deceased, and to the Petition of the most noble Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, and to the several Orders of the House thereupon.

6. The Committee Book of the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the Proceedings April 9. 1696. of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill concerning low Wines was committed.

7. The Journal of the House May 9. in the 13th of K. William, in relation to the Hearing of Counsel at the Bar, upon the Petition of the Persons, who advanced and paid into his Majesty's Exchequer the Sum of 564,700 l. upon the Credit of the Act for laying Duties upon Coals and Culm.

8. The Journal of the House March 20. in the 11th of Q. Anne, in relation to the Order of the House, for referring the Consideration of the Petition of the Agents, Planters and Merchants, concerned in, and trading to the Island of Barbadoes, to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown was committed.

All which Journals were accordingly read, and then the Gentlemen who were for the Motion proceeded to this Effect, viz.

That in respect to those Money Bills which were brought in for answering the current Service of the ensuing Year, there was some Reason for not admitting Petitioners to be heard against them; because such Services required

an immediate Supply; they could not be carried on without Money, and they generally could not admit of any Delay; therefore the publick Safety made it often necessary to pass such Bills with the utmost Dispatch, and for that Reason the House had laid it down as a Rule not to admit Petitioners to be heard against them; but even in such Cases the Rule was not without Exception, as appeared from the Journals that had been read to them, especially the first, where Petitioners were admitted to be heard against that Bill, notwithstanding the great Sum that was thereby to be raised, and notwithstanding the greatest Part of that Sum was designed, and was absolutely necessary for the Support of our Civil Government, and of our Land and Sea Services, as appeared by the Clause of Appropriation contained in that Act; and considering the precarious Situation the Affairs of Europe were then in, it could not be denied but that the Demands for those Services were then as pressing, and required as much Dispatch as could almost at any one Time be supposed.

But that with respect to the Bill then before them, it could not properly be called a Money Bill: There were, 'twas true, some Taxes to be imposed by the Bill, but those Taxes were not designed as Supplies for answering the current service of the Year: They were designed only for putting an End to an Abuse which had lately crept in among our People, and therefore the Rule for not admitting Petitioners to be heard against a Money Bill, could in no manner of Way be applied to the Bill then before them.

To this it was added, That with respect to any Trade in which the Subjects of this Nation had no Rival, the Legislature might pretty freely make such Regulations as they had a Mind, but with respect to any Trade in which our Subjects were rivalled by Foreign Powers, we ought to be extremely cautious in making any new Regulation; because in such a Case the smallest Discouragement might give Foreigners such an Advantage over us, as might enable them to turn us entirely out of the Trade; which might very probably be the Case with respect to the Sugar-Trade; for in that Trade it was well known we had a most powerful and a most dangerous Rival; and for us to make a new Regulation which might affect that Trade, without so much as hearing what our own Subjects, who were engaged in the Trade, had to say against such Regulation, was shewing such a Disregard to the Subjects, and to the Trade and Commerce of Great Britain, as they hoped would never in any Case be shewn by that House.

To this it was answered in general,

That every Bill by which any Tax was levied upon the Subject was a Money Bill, and had always been understood as such by that House; and therefore the Bill then before them was as much a Money Bill as any other. That with respect to the Rule of not hearing Petitioners against such Bills, it must be supposed to have had a Beginning, as all such

Rules have; and therefore before that Rule came to be fully established as a Rule for directing the future Proceedings of that House, many Precedents might be quoted against the observing of that Rule, because it was from those very Precedents that the Rule took its Rise: It had been observed, that as soon as any Bill was brought in for laying a Tax or Duty upon any sort of Goods, the Dealers in such Goods always petitioned, and desired to be heard by themselves or their Counsel against the Bill, and always under a Pretence, that the passing of such a Bill would injure the Trade of the Nation; yet upon hearing what they had to say, it was generally found, that all their Arguments proceeded from private Prejudices or selfish Views, or that they had nothing to offer but what had been before under the Consideration of the House; so that it almost always appeared, that the Hearing of such Petitioners by themselves or their Counsel, was taking up a great deal of the Time of the House to no purpose: For this Reason the House came at last to establish it as a Rule not to be departed from, not to admit Petitioners to be heard by themselves or their Counsel against any such Bill; which Rule had then been inviolably observed for many Years, and the Reason for observing it was as strong with respect to the Bill then before them, as with respect to any other.

That they ought, without doubt, to be extremely cautious in making any Regulation which might discourage our Sugar-Trade, or our Sugar-Colonies, but neither that Trade nor any of those Colonies could be of any Weight, when put in the Balance against the Health and the Happiness of the People of Great Britain; and if, for the Preservation of the Health and the Morals of the People of Great Britain, they found themselves under a Necessity of making a Regulation which might lessen the Consumption of Sugar among the People of this Island, they must fall upon some Way of giving an Encouragement to that Trade with respect to Foreign Markets, which would be a greater Advantage to the Nation, and would prevent the Ruin of our own People. But that for this Purpose they had no Occasion for hearing the Petitioners by themselves or their Counsel; because as every one of them had a Representative in that House, they might communicate their Thoughts upon that Subject to their several Representatives, by which Means the House would be as fully informed of what they had to say, as if they were to be heard by themselves or their Counsel at the Bar; and therefore, as the granting them any such Hearing would be taking up the Time of the House to no purpose, they could not but be against it.

The Question was then put upon the Motion, and carried in the Negative without a Division: Whereupon the Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

Immediately after, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Society

Society of Merchants Adventurers within the City of Bristol, under their common Seal, was presented to the House and read; setting forth that the Bill then depending before the House, to lay a Duty of 20 s. a Gallon on all spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and a Sum of 50 l. yearly to be paid by every Retailer of the same would, if enacted, be destructive to the Petitioners, and many thousands more of his Majesty's Subjects, as well in the Sugar Colonies, as in the adjacent Parts of the said City; and therefore imploring the House to consider the great Loss, which must immediately thereafter ensue to the Revenue, Navigation, B. Traders, and others concerned in Sugar and Rum, and what Advantage Foreigners might make thereof; and to afford such Relief therein, as to the House should seem meet; for that in their humble Opinion, a proper Relief might be granted to them, without preventing the Evil complained of in the Bill from being effectually suppressed.

This Petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the Table.

April 7, the Order of the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill being read, a great Number of Accounts relating to this Affair, were ordered to be referred to the said Committee; and then the House having resolved itself into the said Committee, they made some Progress in the Bill without any great Debate or Division, after which they put off the further Consideration of the Bill to Friday then next.

April 8, a Petition of the Merchants and Owners of Ships trading from the Port of Liverpool in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to and from the British Sugar Colonies in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth that the greatest and principal Branch of their Trade consisted in the Exportation of Manufactures, the Produce of Great Britain, to our Colonies in America, and bringing *Muscovado* Sugars in Return for the same, three fourth Parts of which Sugars, could not be consumed without being first refined, and two fifth Parts when refined were drawn into Molasses, whereof near two thirds were distilled into Spirits; and that if the Bill brought in upon several Resolutions of the House, in order to lay a Duty of 20 s. a Gallon upon all kinds of spirituous Liquors retailed within this Kingdom, Rum from his Majesty's Plantations not excepted, should pass into a Law, the greatest Consumption of refined Sugars would be entirely lost, and Rum which is near a fourth Part in Value of the Produce of our Sugar Colonies, would also be rendered of little or no Value, and two thirds of the Molasses produced from refined Sugars, must become useless, to the inevitable Ruin of our Sugar Plantations, and Destruction of the two most valuable Branches of our foreign Trade, to the British Colonies and the Coast of Africa; and therefore expressing their Hope, that the Legislature would not hazard so beneficial a Trade, to cure an Evil, that never would have happened from Rum, or any other Li-

quor of that Value, but would be able to find Means effectually to suppress the same, without extending such Means to any of the Liquors that were distilled from the Produce of our own Plantations; and praying, that the House would be pleased to take their Case into Consideration, and give such Relief therein, as the House should find most meet.

This Petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the Table.

Next Day the Order of the House being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider further of the said Bill, it was ordered, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee to have Power to receive a Clause for enabling such Persons as had exercised the Business of Distillation for a Time to be limited, or had served, or were then bound as Apprentices to such Business, to exercise and follow any other Trade or Business in any City, Town or Place, in that Part of Great Britain called England.

After which the House resolved itself into the said Committee, and proceeded without any great Debate or Division, until they came to that Clause in the Bill by which it was enacted, 'That the Duties and Revenues which should arise by Licences for vending Brandy or Spirits, as also the present Duties on Low-wines, Strong-waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, and all other Spirits, whether foreign or British, and such Duties as should arise by retailing the same, should from and after the 29th of September 1736, be united to, and made Part of the general or Aggregate Fund established by the Act of the first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George I. and should be issued and applied to the Uses to which the said Fund was, or should be made applicable.'

After reading this Clause, it was opposed by several Gentlemen as being unnecessary, because tho' the Produce of those Duties was appropriated to the Payment of several Annuities and other particular Uses, and tho' that Produce might perhaps be less in Time to come than it had been for some Years past, yet they did not believe that by the Regulation made by that Bill, the Produce of those Duties would be so much reduced, as to be under what it was when those Appropriations were made; and if that should be the Case, any small Deficiency that might happen, might be provided for by next Session of Parliament, when the Amount of that Deficiency would be ascertained: But it being insisted on that the future Produce of those Duties could not near answer the Ends to which it was appropriated, and that it was absolutely necessary for the sake of publick Credit, to grant a new Fund to the Creditors of the Publick, by the same Bill by which they took away or diminished their old, the Clause was agreed to without a Division.

Then the next Clause was read, which was in these Words: "And whereas the said Duties upon Low-wines, Strong-waters, Brandy,

By, Rum, Arrack, and all other Spirits whether foreign or British; are amongst other Duties and Revenues charged with, and liable to pay several Sums of Money, as well for the Support of his Majesty's Household and Family, and for Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as for Payment of Annuities and other Payments to several Corporations, and to other Persons intitled thereunto; and it may so happen, that by making Alterations aforesaid in the said Duties, the Funds charged with the Payments aforesaid may prove deficient: And whereas by a Medium of eight Years, computed from the Time of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne to *Midsummer* last past, the Sum of ~~70,000~~ is taken to be the Medium of the annual Produce of what has been applied of the Duties aforesaid to the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family: To the End therefore, that neither his Majesty, nor any other Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who is or are intitled to any Part, Share or Interest in the Money arising by the said Duties, may be Loser, or receive any Prejudice by the Alterations aforesaid, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said *24th* Day of September, 1736, there shall be paid to his Majesty during his natural Life, (which God long preserve) out of the Monies of the said general or Aggregate Fund, the Sum of ~~70,000~~ *per Annum*, being the aforesaid Medium of what has been annually applied of the Duties, aforesaid, towards the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and other his Expenses and Occasions, from his happy Accession to the Throne, to *Midsummer* last past."

After the reading of this Clause, a Motion was made by some of the Gentlemen concerned in the drawing up of the Bill, to fill up the Blank with the Sum of 70,000 *l.* that Sum, as they said, being the Medium of what had been annually applied of the aforesaid Duties, towards the Civil List, from his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, to *Midsummer* last past: Whereupon the Gentlemen who had opposed the former Clause declared, that they were likewise against this whole Clause, and that they would afterwards take the Liberty to give their Reasons; but as it was necessary in point of Form, to fill up the Blank, before any Thing could be said either for or against the Clause, therefore they would propose that the Blank should be filled up with the Sum of 43,000 *l.*

As this was the lesser Sum, the Question was of Course to be first put for filling up the Blank with this lesser Sum, and as this was opposed by the Gentlemen who had proposed to fill the Blank up with the Sum of 70,000 *l.* it brought on a long Debate, in which some of the chief Arguments made use of in favour of the lesser Sum were to this Effect, viz.

SIR, when I come to give my Reasons for being against this whole Clause, I shall shew that the Civil List cannot be any Loser by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous

Liquors, because, whatever may be thereby lost to the Civil List, will be much more than made good by the Increase of the Consumption of other Liquors, of the Duties upon which the Civil List has a much larger Share than it has of those Duties payable upon spirituous Liquors; therefore whatever Sum this Blank may be filled up with, I must look upon every Shilling of it, not as a Compensation, but as a new Addition to the Civil List Revenue, and since I do not think that the Crown has Occasion for any new Addition to that Revenue, I must look upon this whole Sum as a real Loss to the People: I must look upon the whole, Sir, as a sort of Purchase Money we are to pay for the Bill now before us; and since we must pay a Price for preserving the Health and Morals of the People, surely if we are good Merchants, if we are honest Trustees for the People, we should endeavour to bring down that Price as much as we can. But supposing, Sir, that the Loss the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, were not to be made good by the Increase which that Diminution will naturally produce in some of the other Branches of that Revenue; the yearly Sum to be given to the Civil List in lieu of that Loss, ought not to be calculated from a Medium of eight Years after his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, but from a Medium of eight Years immediately preceding his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne; for when the Parliament, which established the present Civil List, were considering what Duties would be sufficient for raising that Revenue, which they thought was necessary for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, they could not have under their Consideration the Produce of those Duties in Time to come; and much less could they have under their Consideration an Increase which might arise by an Abuse, so as to put it out of the Power of Parliament to rectify that Abuse, without making good to the Civil List the increased Revenue, it had acquired by that Abuse: They could have nothing under their Consideration but the Produce of those Duties for Years past, and for this Reason the Clause, now before us, ought to have been drawn up in a quite different Manner from what it is; or at least it ought to have been left to the Committee to determine, whether they would take the eight Years before, or the eight Years after his Majesty's Accession; in which Case it ought to have been in these Terms: And whereas by a Medium of ~~eight~~ *eight* Years computed from ~~the~~ *the* the Sum of ~~70,000~~ *is taken to be the Medium of the annual Produce of that Part of the Duties aforesaid, appropriated to the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family.*

This, Sir, was, in my Opinion, the only proper and regular Method in which this Clause could have been brought in: If it had been brought in according to this Method, the Committee, where only it is proper to determine such Things, would have been

been left at full Liberty to chuse the Medium of any Number of Years after, or the Medium of any Number of Years before his Majesty's Accession; and if we had chose the Medium of eight Years before his Majesty's Accession, which we certainly ought to have done, $\frac{1}{2}$ Medium would not have amounted to $\frac{1}{2}$ Sum now under our Consideration; because the Abuse with respect to the Consumption of home-made Spirits was not near so great in the eight Years preceding his Majesty's Accession, as it has been in the eight Years since; and every one knows how greatly the Produce of the Duties upon foreign Spirits increased after that miraculous Tide which opened the Port of *Dunkirk*, and which brought in upon us an Inundation of *French* Brandies under the Name of *Flemish*; insomuch that in the Year 1723, which was the Year after that prodigious Tide, and but two Years after a very remarkable Change in our Administration, the Duties on foreign Brandies and Spirits amounted to above 70,000*l.* whereas in the Year 1721, they did not amount to 25,000*l.* and we likewise know, that, since his Majesty's Accession, this Inundation has rather increased than diminished.

But again, Sir, supposing we were to take this Matter in the best Light we can for the Crown, and in the worst Light for the People: Supposing that we ought to calculate the Loss which the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors from a Medium of eight Years to be computed from the Time of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne to *Midsummer* last; yet surely the extraordinary Increase that happened in the Duties upon foreign Brandies and Spirits in the Year 1723, ought not to be brought into that Calculation; for in that Year, we may remember we reassumed our Desire to encourage our own Distillery, and for that Reason, (*French* Brandies being wanted, as was pretended, to mix up with and rectify our own Spirits) as well as for the Love and Esteem we bore the *French*, a Law was passed, for lowering the Duties upon *French* Brandies, and for making all foreign Brandies pay an equal Duty with them: This of course gave the Alarm to our old Friends at *Dunkirk*, who foresaw that they could no longer import *French* Brandies upon us under the Name of *Flemish*, and therefore, before that Act took Place, they brought in such large Quantities of Brandy, that the Duties on foreign Brandies and Spirits, for that Year only amounted to near 318,000*l.* which was near 200,000*l.* more than was usual in any one Year; yet this extraordinary and casual Produce seems now intended to be brought in, for magnifying the Loss which the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, and for increasing the Sum with which the People are to be loaded for making good that pretended Loss. I say pretended Loss, Sir, because I am convinced the whole will appear to be so, and therefore I am now for filling up the Blank

with the smallest Sum I have here proposed; but when the Question comes to be put upon the Clause in general, I shall give my *Negative* to the Whole, and for that Reason I shall give my self very little Concern about the Sum with which it is now to be filled up.

The Answer was in Substance as follows, viz.

I Shall not, Sir, take up your Time with endeavouring to shew, that the Loss which the Crown may sustain by lessening the Consumption of spirituous Liquors cannot be made good by the Increase that must thereby be occasioned in the Consumption of other Liquors; because I do not take it to be the Question now before us: It is evident from the Accounts upon our Tables, that his Majesty's Share of the Duties upon spirituous Liquors has for these 8 Years last past amounted yearly to about 70,000*l.* one Year with another, therefore if the whole of these Duties be for the future appropriated and made payable to the *Aggregate Fund*, it is evident, and I think admitted of all Sides, that his Majesty will by such Appropriation lose a yearly Revenue of 70,000*l.* which he has enjoyed ever since his happy Accession to the Throne; and that that Loss ought to be made good to his Majesty is a Question that seems to me to have been already determined by this House, when we agreed to those Resolutions upon which this Bill was founded: Therefore the only Question now before us, is, to determine how much his Majesty will really lose, in order that the same may be for the future made good to his Majesty out of that Fund to which we have already appropriated those Duties which formerly belonged to his Majesty's Civil List. This, in my Opinion, is no more than doing that Justice to his Majesty, which every Man in a private Capacity would in such a Case most reasonably expect from another: If I surrender a Part of my Estate to my Neighbour for his Convenience, it is but reasonable he should make good to me the Damage I may sustain by such Surrender. Whether the Loss his Majesty will most certainly sustain, by taking from him those Duties which formerly belonged to him, may be made good by the Increase of some of the other Duties appropriated to the Civil List, is a Question of a different Nature: I am certain it cannot now be determined whether there will be any such Increase or not; and if any such Increase should hereafter appear, then it will be Time enough to determine, how that Increase ought to be disposed of. — Now, Sir, with respect to the Loss his Majesty may sustain, and the Method by which the Quantum of that Loss is to be determined, it seems a little odd to me, that, in order to put a Value upon a Loss which his Majesty must sustain, by taking from him a Revenue which he has enjoyed, Gentlemen should propose to put a Value upon that Loss by computing the Produce of a Revenue which his Majesty never enjoyed: This Method of Computation appears to me

to very extraordinary, that I think I need only put it in its true Light, in order to shew that it is a Method we ought not to take. But it is said that when the Parliament, which established the present Civil List Revenue, were considering what Duties would be sufficient for raising the Revenue, which they thought was necessary for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, they could not have under their Consideration the Produce of those Duties in Time to come. In this, Sir, I happen to be of a very different Opinion; for as they were considering what Duties would be sufficient to raise a future Revenue, I think they could consider only a future Produce; and the Method in which that Revenue was established shews, that they had under their View only the future Produce of those Duties which they appropriated to the raising of that Revenue: They considered that 800,000*l.* a Year was the least that was necessary for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of *Great-Britain*; and therefore, if the future Produce of those Duties, which were then appropriated towards raising that Sum yearly, should fall short, they obliged themselves to make it good: The yearly Sum of 800,000*l.* I say, they reckoned the least that was necessary for the Purposes intended; but then they considered, that even a larger Sum might be beneficially applied to the same Purposes, and therefore, in Case the future Produce of those Duties should amount to more than 800,000*l.* a Year, those Surplusses were by them likewise appropriated to the Civil List, and his Majesty has as good a Right to those Surplusses, if any has arisen, or should arise, as he has to any Part of the 800,000*l.* a Year. — From this Consideration, Sir, every Gentleman must see, that, if by any new Regulation we diminish the Produce of any of those Duties appropriated to the Civil List, we are in Justice to his Majesty obliged to make good the Loss which the Civil List may thereby sustain; for I hope the Parliament of *Great-Britain* will never act so childish a Part as to make a Grant in one Year, and to take back that Grant, or any Part of that Grant in the next: We may be obliged, for the sake of $\text{\textcircled{y}}$ publick Good, to make some Alterations in the Grants we have made, or may hereafter make; but it is to be hoped we never shall make any such Alterations without the Consent of all those interested therein, or without making good the Loss they may sustain. The Grant of the Civil List, as it now stands established, I must look upon in the same Way as if one Gentleman, for Favour and Affection, or some other Consideration, should make a Grant or a Present to another of a Ticket in the present Lottery, with this Condition, that if it came up a Blank, he would give him 5*l.* in lieu thereof, but if it came up a large Prize, the Whole should belong to the Grantee. Now if, after such a Grant made in the most solemn Man-

ner, the Ticket should come up a large Prize, I should think the Grantor both very childish and very unjust, if he insisted upon having any Share in that Prize, or upon taking any Part of it from the Grantee, without giving him an adequate Consideration. — We are now to enquire whether the Duties granted to the Civil List produce more than 800,000*l.* a Year, or not; but if they do really produce more, that Surplus is a sort of Prize we have already granted to his Majesty, and we neither can, nor ought to take any Part of that Surplus from him, or to make any Alteration by which that Surplus may be diminished, without making good the Loss in some other Way; and that Loss ought certainly to be computed from the Produce of the Grant since it was made, for before the Grant was made, there could be no such Produce. — Having now, Sir, shewn that it would be a most preposterous Method of Computation, to compute the Loss his Majesty may sustain, from a Medium of the Produce of any Number of Years before his Accession, I think I need not take any Notice of those Alterations which happened in the Duties upon spirituous Liquors, or any other Duties, before that happy Period; but give me Leave to take some Notice of that Alteration or Increase which happened in the Year 1733; with respect to the Duties on foreign Brandies and Spirits; and give me Leave to say, that from the very Nature of that Increase, it appears to me evident, that it ought to be taken into the Calculation, in order to increase the Medium of the Produce of the eight Years since his Majesty's Accession; because the large Quantities of *Flemish* and *Dutch* Brandies, that were then imported, were not all brought hither to be consumed within that Year, there having been in that Year no greater Consumption, I believe, of such Liquors than in former Years: No, Sir, they were imported, in order to avoid paying that high Duty which was soon after to take place, and were to be lodged here as a Stock in Hand, in order to supply the Consumption for several Years then to come, therefore we must suppose that that Stock, which was then thrown in upon us, has lessened the Importation of such Liquors, and consequently the Produce of the Duties upon them ever since; so that to exclude that Increase from our present Computation, would be doing a manifest Injury to his Majesty, because it would be taking from him the Advantage which appears upon one Side of the Account, without making any Allowance for the Loss with which that Advantage is ballanced upon the other Side of the Account. — From these Considerations, Sir, I am convinced that 70,000*l.* is the least Sum the Crown can lose, by taking from the Civil List that Share it formerly had of the Duties on spirituous Liquors; and as we cannot now have any Certainty that any Part of this Loss will be made good by the Increase of the Duties on other Liquors, therefore I shall give my *Negative* to the present Question; in

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order that the Question may be next put for filling up the Blank in this Clause with the Sum of 70,000*l.* to which I shall most heartily give my *Affirmative*.

The Reply was to the following Effect, viz.

SIR, Tho' the proper Question now before us be not, whether the Civil List may be a Loser or a Gainer by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, yet we find from what has been said on both Sides, that it is impossible to argue upon the present Question, without touching a little what belongs to the other; and when we do come to the other, I hope to make it as plain as Figures can make it, that without any Allowance from the *Aggregate Fund* as is proposed by this Clause, the Civil List will be a Gainer by the Diminution, or rather Prohibition of the Use of spirituous Liquors by Retail: But in considering this Question, we ought to distinguish most accurately what the Gentlemen of the other Side seem most industriously to confound: We ought to distinguish between this Question, Whether the Civil List will be a Loser by taking from it the Share it formerly had in the Duties upon spirituous Liquors? And the other Question, Whether the Civil List will upon the Whole be a Loser by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors?—With regard to the first of these Questions, Sir, it is what we have nothing to do with; for no Man ever doubted, but that the Civil List will be a Loser by taking from it that Share of the Duties on spirituous Liquors, which formerly belonged to it: But with regard to the other Question, If the Loss the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, or even by taking from it the Share it had formerly in the Duties upon such Liquors, if this Loss, I say, be made good to the Civil List by the Increase that will thereby be occasioned in its Share of the Duties upon Beer and Ale, and all other Sorts of Liquors, are we then bound, either in Justice or Honour, to make that Loss a second Time good to the Civil List, out of that Fund which is appropriated to the Payment of our Debts, and to the Relief of our People from the heavy Taxes they groan under? I say, No, Sir; both Honour and Justice are, in my Opinion, staked upon the other Side of the Question, and I hope this House will always be upon that Side, where they are at stake.—'Tis true, Sir, that by the present Establishment of the Civil List there are a great many Duties appropriated towards the raising of that Revenue, with the proviso, that if they do not produce 800,000*l.* yearly, if there happens a Deficiency, we are to make it good; but if there happens an Increase or Surplus, the Whole shall belong to his Majesty. This, I grant, is the present Establishment of that Revenue, but this Day's Debate shews us the Inconvenience of making such Establishments; and I am very sure, that neither his Majesty nor the Parliament ever

thought, or ever intended, that any of those Surplusses should be increased by any Thing that might tend to the Destruction of the People in general; nor was it ever intended, that the Parliament should not have it in its Power to prevent, or to put a Stop to a pernicious Consumption, without making good to the Civil List the Surplus that had arisen from that very pernicious Consumption. It may as well be pretended, that if the Plague should spread itself over *Spain* and *Portugal*, we could not prohibit Commerce with them; or prevent the Importation of their Wines, without making good to the Civil List its Share in the Duties upon those Wines, at a Medium to be computed for 8 Years past: Whereas in such a Case, I believe, it will be granted, that the highest Obligation we could lay under, would be to make the Civil List good 800,000*l.* a Year, in case the Produce of the other Duties appropriated for that Purpose should fall short of that Sum.—But, Sir, the Case now under our Consideration stands in a much stronger Light; for if all the Duties appropriated to the Civil List now produce a Million Sterling yearly, the Regulation we are to make, tho' it may entirely take away one Branch of that Revenue, or very much diminish it, yet it will increase some of the others so much, that all together they will still produce at least a Million yearly; and the utmost that can be pretended is, that the Parliament shall not by any new Regulation diminish the general Produce, or general Surplus of the Civil List Revenue, as it stands at present, or may stand at any future Period of Time. Nay, even with respect to this general Produce of the whole Duties appropriated to the Civil List, we ought to distinguish between those Regulations which may proceed from accidental Misfortunes, or the Nature of Things, and those Regulations which may proceed merely from the Will and Authority of Parliament; because his Majesty's uncountable Right to this general Produce must remain subject to the former, tho' perhaps not to the latter: If the Parliament should discharge or give up any of the Duties now appropriated to the Civil List, or apply them to some other Use, it might perhaps be said that we should be obliged to make the Loss good to his Majesty, even tho' it should be made appear, that the remaining Duties would produce more than 800,000*l.* a Year: This, I say, might be said, tho' I am far from thinking so; but if a War, or a Plague, or any such Misfortune should oblige us to make a Regulation, by which the Produce of any one of the Duties now appropriated to the Civil List should be entirely annihilated, or very much diminished, I am sure it could not be said, that we should be obliged to make the Loss good to the Civil List, as long as the remaining Duties produced the full Sum of 800,000*l.* a Year; and the Reason is plain, because this was a Misfortune incident to the Duty when granted, and therefore the Grant

of that Duty must still remain liable to this Misfortune.—Now, Sir, in the present Case, if instead of the high Duties by this Bill proposed, we had made a severe Law against Drunkenness, and had inflicted high Penalties upon all those who should have got drunk, or should have allowed any Person to get drunk in any of their Houses, after *Michaelmas* next, and had by such Means put an effectual Stop to that pernicious Practice of drinking to Excess, would not such a salutary Law have much diminished the Produce of most of those Duties appropriated to the Civil List? In which Case I would gladly ask the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question, if they would, or could with any Reason have insisted, that we were obliged to make the Loss good to his Majesty, even tho' the remaining Produce should still have amounted to above 800,000*l.* a Year? And again I would ask them, Wherein the Difference lyes between a Law for prohibiting Drunkenness, and a Law for laying such high Duties upon Liquors, as to prevent its being in the Power of most Men to purchase a Quantity sufficient for making them drunk?—I shall agree with the Hon. Gentleman, Sir, that if I surrender a Part of my Estate to my Neighbour for his Convenience, it is most reasonable he should make good to me the Damage I may sustain by such Surrender: But how is this applicable to the present Case? We do not desire any Surrender, we desire that the Duties may stand appropriated as they are at present; and we insist upon it, that no Damage can happen to his Majesty by what we propose: It is the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question who insist upon making a Surrender, and tho' they know they can sustain no Damage by that Surrender, yet they insist upon our paying them what Price they please to set upon it. We have indeed given a Lottery Ticket, and I believe that Ticket has proved to be a Benefit Ticket: We do not desire to take away any Part of that Benefit; but we find, that the very Fund from which that Benefit is to arise, is in Danger, and we only desire, that those to whom we gave this Benefit Ticket, would join with us in Measures for preserving that Fund: This is but reasonable, and since this can no way diminish the Benefit they are entitled to, it is not reasonable they should insist upon our giving them another Benefit Ticket for joining with us in a Measure, which appears to be necessary for our mutual Preservation.—From what I have said, Sir, I think it is evident, that, altho' the Civil List were to suffer by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, we are not obliged to make good the Loss: But as the Blank in the Clause now before us must be fill'd up with some one Sum or another, I shall now consider what has been said with respect to the Method of calculating the Sum, with which that Blank is to be filled up; and as upon the present Occasion the Establishment of the Civil List has been represented to us as a Grant from the Parliament to the

Crown, which ought not to be touched, or in the least diminished even for the Safety and Preservation of the People, I must take notice of one Rule observed by all Courts of Equity in the World, and that is, to explain the doubtful Meaning of a Grant by that which may be presumed to have been the Meaning of the Grantor at the Time the Grant was made. Suppose then, Sir, we had had at that Time a Prophet amongst us, and that Prophet had informed the Parliament, that in a few Years after, the Duties on spirituous Liquors would increase considerably, and that our People would begin to drink to excess of such Liquors, that for the Preservation of the People it would become necessary to put a Stop to that Excess: Suppose, that upon such Information a Question had arisen in that Parliament, for obliging any future Parliament, that might find it necessary to put a Stop to that Excess, to make good to the Civil List its Share in those Duties according to the Value it should arise to by that Excess, and according to a Computation to be made at the very Time when that Excess was to be at its highest Pitch. Can we imagine that such a Question would have met with any Reception in that Parliament, or in any Parliament? And if we cannot suppose it would, can we presume, that that Parliament meant, or intended to give his Majesty such an indelible Right to the Increase that might happen by the Extravagance of the People in any of those Duties then appropriated to the Civil List, that it should not be in the Power of any future Parliament to put a Stop to the Extravagance of the People, without making good to his Majesty's Civil List the Increase that had arisen by that Extravagance?—To illustrate this Matter still a little more clearly, suppose, Sir, that Parliament which established the Civil List had laid a Duty upon Laudanum, and had appropriated that Duty to the Civil List: Suppose that, in a few Years after, the Use of Laudanum should have become more general and more excessive in this Nation than ever it was in *Turkey*, inasmuch that Multitudes of our People should have been every Day found in the Streets murdered by the excessive Use of that Poyson, and that by this general and excessive Consumption the Duties upon it should have occasioned a vast Increase in his Majesty's Civil List Revenue, will any Gentleman pretend, that the Parliament could not make any Regulation for preventing the Abuse of that Poyson, without making good to his Majesty the Increase in the Civil List Revenue, that had been occasioned by that Abuse? Is not this the very Case with respect to spirituous Liquors? Therefore I am surpris'd to hear it said, that we cannot put a Stop to, or prevent the Abuse of such Liquors, without making good to his Majesty the Increase in the Civil List Revenue that has been occasioned by that very Abuse?—Thus, Sir, I think I have fully shewn what could not be the Meaning or Intention of the Parliament when they granted to his Majesty

Majesty the whole Produce of those Duties they appropriated to the Civil List; but now let us enquire a little what may be presumed to have been their Intention: For my own Part, I believe the only Meaning or Intention they had, was a good natured one, to give his Majesty's Ministers a little more Latitude in the Disposal of the Civil List Revenue, and to prevent their being put to the Trouble of laying the Accounts of that Revenue yearly before Parliament. But suppose they meant to grant his Majesty a Right to the whole Produce of those Duties as it then stood according to the Calculations they had made, which is the utmost that can be supposed they meant. Upon this Supposition, in order to know what his Majesty has a Right to by that Grant, we must examine into the Calculations they may have been supposed to have made for ascertaining, or at least guessing at the Value of what they were about to grant. In this Case we are told, that as they were considering what Duties would be sufficient to raise a future Revenue, they could have under their Consideration only a future Produce. I am sorry, Sir, to hear such a Manner of arguing in a Matter of such Consequence: For the raising of a future Revenue, to be sure a future Produce must be applied, but when People are considering and calculating what the Amount of that future Produce may be, and whether it will be sufficient to raise such a future Revenue, surely their Calculations must be founded upon their Experience of what is past, or upon their Knowledge of what is then present: If it is a new Duty, they found their Calculations on what is then supposed to be the Quantity or the Value of the Goods, made liable to that new Duty; and if it is an old Duty, they always consider the Produce of that Duty for such a Number of Years past, and from thence calculate what it may produce in Time to come; therefore we cannot suppose that the Parliament which established the Civil List, granted, or intended to grant any more than a Share of the Produce of the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors at a Medium calculated for 7 or 8 Years before his Majesty's Accession; and for this Reason, supposing that we are obliged to make that Grant good to his Majesty, which I am far from thinking, the Sum we are now to give to the Civil List for making that Grant good, ought to be taken from a Medium calculated for 7 or 8 Years before his Majesty's Accession, and not from a Medium since his Majesty's Accession, which has been greatly increased by the very Abuse we are now about to rectify.—It has likewise been said, Sir, that it seems a little odd for Gentlemen to propose putting a Value upon the Loss his Majesty may sustain by taking from him a Revenue which he has enjoyed, by computing the Produce of a Revenue he never enjoyed. Surely every Gentleman must see the Fallacy of this Argument: We do not desire to take any Revenue from his Majesty, and therefore we are not to

compute the Loss he may sustain by the taking of any Revenue from him; but if any Revenue be taken from him, the Parliament we say is obliged to make it good only according to that Value which was put upon it by the Parliament that granted it, and not according to the increased Value it may since have arisen to, by an Abuse which ought, long before this Time, to have been effectually prevented.—With Respect, Sir, to the great Increase of foreign Brandies and Spirits, that happened in the Year 1733, by the great Importation of *French* Brandies under the Name of *Flemish*; I shall readily grant that they were not imported for immediate Consumption, but in order to remain, and be kept here as a Stock in Hand; nay I must go further, I must suppose, that all or most of them still remain here as a Stock in Hand, I cannot suppose that any great Quantity of them has yet been consumed, because the Duties upon foreign Brandies have been as high in the Years 1734, and 1735, as they were in any two Years before 1733. And the Reason of this may be easily assigned; for as the Merchants at *Dunkirk* were obliged to make their Importations in 1733, in a great Hurry, they had not Time to send to *Nantz* and other Places of *France* for old Brandies, therefore they run in upon us all the new Brandies they had in their Cellars at *Dunkirk*, but as these new Brandies could not be fit to be drank in the Years 1734, or 1735, our Consumption for these two Years was supplied by new Importations of old Brandies from *France*: From whence we must reckon that the great Importation in the Year 1733 has no ways lessened the Duties upon foreign Brandies or Spirits for these last two Years, but may very probably do so for 2 or 3 Years to come; and therefore we must grant that to include the Increase of those Duties in the Year 1733 in our present Computation, is reckoning all the Advantage that happened by that casual Importation to the Account of the Civil List, in order to bring a double Loss upon the *Sinking Fund*; for that sacred Fund is to be charged with near *100000* a Year, during his Majesty's Life, more than it would have been charged with, if no such extraordinary Importation had ever happened; and by that extraordinary Importation, and the Decrease in the Duties on foreign Brandies, which must thereby be occasioned for several Years to come, that Fund to which those Duties are now to be appropriated must lose a very considerable Sum.

At last the Question being put for filling up the Blank with the Sum of 43,000*l*. it was upon a Division carried in the Negative by 211 to 106, and then the Question being put for filling up the Blank with the Sum of 70,000*l*. it was carried in the Affirmative without a Division.

On Wednesday, April 14. the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill were reported to the House, and all read a first Time, after which most of them were read a second Time,

Time, and agreed to by the House, without any Debate; but when they came to the above-mentioned Clause for giving 70,000*l.* to the Civil-List, a Proposition was made for altering that Clause, and for settling it in such a Manner, that if the whole hereditary and temporary Excise should in any one Year after that Time fall short of what it had produced upon a Medium to be computed from his Majesty's Accession to that Time, that Deficiency should be made good by the very next Session of Parliament.

This occasioned a new Debate, in which the Arguments for the Proposition, and against the Clause as it stood, were in Substance as follows, viz.

SIR, By the Clause as it stands at present, we are to make a new Grant to the Civil List of 70,000*l.* a Year during his Majesty's Life: Now there can be but two Reasons for our making this new Grant. It must be either, because we suppose that the present Amount of the Civil List Revenue will be diminished in a Sum equal to 70,000*l.* a Year, by the Regulation we are about to make; or it must be because we suppose that the present Amount of the Civil-List Revenue, is not sufficient for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, and that therefore we ought to grant an Addition of 70,000*l.* a Year to that Revenue, I may say, in all Time to come. These are the only two Reasons that can be assigned, and if both of them appear to be without any Foundation, we cannot surely agree to this Clause as it now stands.

To suppose that the present Amount of the Civil-List Revenue will be diminished in a Sum equal to 70,000*l.* by the Regulation we are about to make, is contrary to Fact, and contrary to Experience: For supposing the Civil-List's Share in the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, upon a just Computation, does amount to 70,000*l.* Yearly, yet we may be convinced by Experience, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale will always increase in Proportion as the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors decreases; and as the Civil-List has a much greater Share of the Duties on Beer and Ale, than it has of the Duties on Spirituous Liquors; it is, in my Opinion, certain, that the Civil-List will get an Increase of more than 70,000*l.* a Year by that Increase in the Duties upon Beer and Ale, which will be occasioned by the Regulation proposed by this Bill.—To confirm what I have said, Sir, Let us look into the Accounts that are upon our Table, and from them we shall find, that the Amount of the Duties upon Beer and Ale has constantly and regularly decreased, as the Amount of the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors has increased for these several Years backwards. In the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1725, the Excise on Beer and Ale produced 1,094,953*l.* in the same Year the Duties on home-made Spirits produced but 88,622*l.* From that Time to *Midsummer* 1729, half a Year before the late Gin-Act took place, the Duties on home-

made Spirits gradually increased, and accordingly the Excise on Beer and Ale gradually decreased, so that in the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1729, the former produced 1,043,373*l.* whereas the latter produced but 963,763*l.* which was 131,190*l.* less than it produced in the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1725.

In the Year 1729, the late famous Act against Geneva, and other Compound Spirits, was passed; and tho' that Act was evaded by the Sale of a new Sort of Spirit call'd *Parliament-Brandy*, yet, ineffectual as it was, it diminished a little the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, and consequently the Produce of the Duties on such Liquors; so that in the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1732, they produced but 100,025*l.* which was 43,870*l.* less than they produced in 1729. But as to the Excise upon Beer and Ale, what was the Consequence? As soon as that Act passed, that Excise began to increase, so that in the Year ended at *Midsummer* 1732, it produced 1,071,240*l.* which is 107,477*l.* more than it produced in 1729.—Again, Sir, upon the Repeal of the late *Gin-Act*, the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors began to increase, and consequently the Produce of the Duties on such Liquors, so that in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last they produced 154,094*l.* and the Consequence with respect to the Excise on Beer and Ale we find to be the same; for in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, it produced but 1,021,370*l.* which is 49,870*l.* less than it produced in 1732. From all which, Sir, I think it is as plain as Figures can make it, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale has hitherto always decreased or increased, as the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors has increased or decreased; and as that has been the Case in all Time past, we must suppose it will be the Case in all Time to come.—This then being laid down as a Maxim confirmed by Experience, let us consider how greatly, I may almost say, how entirely the Consumption, not only of home-made Spirits, but of all Spirits, will be diminished by the Bill now before us, and what an Increase that will make in the Consumption of Beer and Ale; but that I may not be accused of any extravagant Calculations, I shall suppose that the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors may hereafter be but one Third less than it was before; the natural Inference from thence is, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale will be one Third more than it was, and consequently that the Excise on Beer and Ale will, from the Time this Bill takes place, produce about one Third more Yearly, than it produced in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, which is 340,456*l.* But still further, that I may be as modest as possible in my Calculations, I shall suppose, that upon the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors growing less by one Third, the Consumption of Beer and Ale should increase but one Sixth more than it was before; even by this Supposition there must be a Yearly Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale, of one Sixth more than it produced in the Year ended

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ed at *Midsummer* last, which is 170,228 *l.* Yearly; and as very near one Half of the Excise on Beer and Ale, stands appropriated to the Civil-List, consequently one half of this Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale, being 85,114 *l.* yearly, must accrue to the Civil-List, which is 155,114 *l.* a Year, more than it can be supposed to lose by taking from it the Share it formerly had in $\frac{1}{2}$ Duties on Spirituous Liquors.

—From these Calculations, Sir, which are all taken from Accounts lying upon your Table, I think it is evident, even to a Demonstration, that the present Amount of the Civil-List Revenue will not be diminished; but on the contrary, that it will be a Gainer at least 15,114 *l.* by the Regulation we are now about to make. I know it may be said, that these Calculations are founded upon Facts which are in their Nature uncertain; and that, tho' they have formerly fallen out in the Manner I have represented; we cannot be sure of their falling out in the same Manner hereafter; yet I hope it will be granted, there is a strong Probability of their falling out in the same Manner hereafter, as they have done heretofore: The same Causes generally produce the same Effects; and unless we have really a Mind to grant a new additional Revenue to the Civil-List, this Probability ought to be a prevailing Argument with us; at least, to agree to the Proposition now made; for tho' it has been insinuated, that the Parliament may hereafter call for an Account, and dispose of the Increase that may arise in the Excise on Beer and Ale, we know, and the Case now in hand may convince us, how difficult it is for the Parliament to reassume any Revenue, or any Part of any Revenue that has been once granted to, and established as a Part of the Civil-List. If it should hereafter appear, that the Civil-List has got 100,000 *l.* a Year, or perhaps 200,000 *l.* a Year, which may probably be the Case, by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, occasioned by this Bill, I am very certain, if we agree to this Clause as it now stands, the Parliament will never be able to lay hold of any Part of that Increase, in order to apply it to the *Aggregate Fund*, for making good the 70,000 *l.* a Year, to be taken from that Fund by this Clause, nay, I question much if any future Parliament will be able to reassume that 70,000 *l.* a Year, or to discharge the *Aggregate Fund* from the future Payment of it, tho' it should then be made appear, that the Excise had actually increased, as plainly as I have now made it appear, that it probably will.

This Difficulty, Sir, may be prevented by our agreeing to the Proposition now made to us; and by our settling the Clause in the Manner proposed, the Civil-List may be a Gainer, but it is impossible it can be a Loser, even with respect to the Surplus it may now have above 800,000 *l.* a Year; which Surplus, we have been told, the Civil-List has as good a Right to, as it has to any Part of the 800,000 *l.* a Year: But I widely differ from the *Hon. Gentleman* who told us so; for if the Duties appropriated to the Civil-List now produce a

Million Yearly, and those Duties should by any Accident produce hereafter but 850,000 *l.* Yearly, the Parliament, according to the present Establishment of the Civil-List, would not be obliged to make good so much as One

Shilling of that Decrease; whereas if they should hereafter produce but 750,000 *l.* Yearly, or any Sum less than 800,000 *l.* the Parliament stands obliged to make good whatever they may produce Yearly less than that 800,000 *l.* so that there is at least this Difference between the 800,000 *l.* Establish-

Boment, and the 200,000 *l.* Surplus, that the Parliament now stands obliged to make good the 800,000 *l.* Establishment, but does not now stand obliged to make good One Shilling of the 200,000 *l.* Surplus; therefore it can by no Means at present be said, that the Civil-List has as good a Right to the Surplus, as it has to the Establishment: But, Sir, if we agree to the Proposition now made, the Civil-List will then really have as good a Right to the present Surplus, whatever it may be, as it has to the Establishment of 800,000 *l.* Yearly; for which Reason, if this Proposition be not agreed to, I must conclude, that the 70,000 *l.* appropriated to the Civil-List by the Clause as it stands at present, is designed as a new additional Revenue to $\frac{1}{2}$ Civil-List, and not as a Compensation for $\frac{1}{2}$ Loss it may sustain by the Regulation we are about to make.

This, Sir, leads me naturally to the next, and the only other Reason that can be assigned or supposed, for our agreeing to the Clause as it now stands, which is, because we suppose, that the present Amount of the Civil-List Revenue is not sufficient for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, and that therefore we ought to grant an Addition of 70,000 *l.* a Year to that Revenue, during his Majesty's Life at least, but I may say in all Time to come; for I do not find an Instance, where less has been granted to a Successor, than had been formerly enjoyed by his Ancestor. Now, Sir, as to this Reason, whatever the Gentlemen, who are immediately concerned in the Disposal of the Civil-List Revenue, may suppose, I am very certain his Majesty does not suppose any such Thing; because, if he had ever supposed any such Thing, he would certainly have communicated the same to his Parliament, either by a Speech from the Throne, or by a solemn Message, and would have desired such an Addition from them, as he thought necessary. There is no other Way by which his Majesty can communicate any such Want to his Parliament, and until he does it in this Manner, no Gentleman, as a Member of this House, can suppose, nay, as a Trustee for the People he is bound not to suppose, that his Majesty stands in need of any Addition to his Civil-List Revenue, or to any other Revenue; This therefore can be no Reason for us, as Members of this House, to agree to the Clause as it stands now before us, and I hope this House will never, without very strong and publick Reasons, take such a large Sum of Money from that Fund which is appropriated

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for the Payment of our Debts, and for freeing the People from that heavy Load of Taxes they now groan under.

The Answer was in Substance as follows, viz.

THE Question now before us, Sir, has been already so fully debated, that we need not go about to seek for any other Reason for agreeing to it, than that which is the true one; and which has been already set in so clear a Light, that I am surpris'd to hear any new Difficulties started, or rather, I should say, those Difficulties renewed, which have before been fully removed. The true and the only Reason for our agreeing to the Clause as it now stands is, that by the very preceding Clause we are to take from the Civil-List, and appropriate to the *Aggregate Fund*, a Revenue, which, upon a Medium since his Majesty's Accession, has brought in 70,000*l.* a Year: This being the true State of the Case, is it not evident that the Civil-List will lose at least 70,000*l.* a Year by the Regulation we are now about to make? And as we are to take that Yearly Sum from the Civil-List, and appropriate it to the *Aggregate Fund*, is it not most just and reasonable, that we should charge the *Aggregate Fund* with the Payment of that Sum Yearly to the Civil-List? 'Tis true, as the Produce of the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors will certainly be very much diminished by this new Regulation, the *Aggregate Fund* may not perhaps receive so much Yearly by the Share the Civil-List formerly had in those Duties; but this signifies nothing to the present Question, for if we were to take off any of our Taxes now appropriated to the Civil-List, or to the Payment of the Interest growing due upon any of our Debts, we should be obliged to charge the *Aggregate Fund*, or some Part of the *Sinking Fund*, with the Deficiency thereby occasioned, tho' that Fund should get nothing to answer the new Charge laid upon it.—But we are told, Sir, That if the Civil-List be a Loser by taking from it its Share in the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, that Loss will be fully made good by the Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale, which will naturally be occasioned by the new Regulation we are now about to make. Sir, whatever Increase may happen hereafter in the Excise on Beer and Ale, the Civil-List has a Right to its Share of that Increase without any new Grant from us, nor can we take that Right from it without doing a manifest Injustice; so that it appears to me a little extraordinary to say, that the Loss of that Right the Civil-List now has to a Share of the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, will be compensated, or made good, by another Right it was before intitled to, and which we neither could give nor take from it.—But, Sir, to waive this Argument for the present, and to suppose that a Right which we do not give, may be a Compensation for a Right which we actually take away, I cannot think it would be just in us to take from the Civil-List a certain Revenue of

70,000*l.* a Year, and give nothing in Return but an uncertain Produce, which may for what we know be worth little or nothing; for even by the very Calculations that have been mentioned of the other Side, it appears that the Excise on Beer and Ale does not always increase or decrease in Proportion as the Duties on Spirituous Liquors decrease or increase. In the Year 1729, the Duties on the latter produced but 263,373*l.* whereas in the Year 1735 they produced 154,094*l.* from whence we ought to conclude, that the Produce of the Excise on Beer and Ale was much higher in the Year 1729, than it was in the Year 1735, yet we find that in 1729 the Excise produced but 263,373*l.* and that in the Year ended at Midsummer last, 1735, it produced 1,021,379*l.* which is 57,607*l.* more than it produced in 1729.—This shews, Sir, that the Proportion between the Increase or Decrease of the one, and the Decrease or Increase of the other, does not always hold; and in Fact it has certainly always been, and will always be so; the Increase or Decrease of the Excise upon Beer or Ale, as well as the Increase or Decrease of the Duties on Spirituous Liquors depend upon so many other Accidents, that they cannot depend entirely upon one another, nor can any Man guess at the Increase of the one, from any Knowledge he may have of the Decrease of the other. I shall mention only one Accident, which was, I believe, the chief Reason of the Decrease of the Excise on Beer and Ale in the Year 1729. It happened in that Year, the Price of all Sorts of Corn, especially Malt was much higher than it was for several Years before of since, and for this Reason we may suppose none of our Brewers brewed any more Beer or Ale in that Year, than what was absolutely necessary for the immediate Consumption; none of them brewed any large Quantity for Staling, as they call it; whereas in a Year when the Price is low, they all brew great Quantities, which they keep by them as a Stock in Hand, to be ready to answer any future Demand. This is more particularly the Case with respect to those Sorts of Strong Beer or Ale which the Brewer may keep several Years in his Cellars, and is generally the better, the longer it is kept; and so this Accident, I believe, we ought chiefly to ascribe the great Decrease in the Excise on Beer and Ale in the Year 1729.—Sir, I am so far from thinking that the Increase or Decrease in the Consumption of Beer and Ale depends upon the Decrease or Increase in the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, that I believe they generally increase or decrease together; it is not the Consumption of either of these Liquors that is necessary for the Support of Nature which raises the Excise to its present Height: It is the Consumption occasioned by the Debauches and Extravagancies of the People, and these Debauches and Extravagancies depend upon so many Accidents that it is impossible to account for them in Time past, or to guess at the Consumption that may

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be thereby occasioned in Time to come. But I am persuaded that nothing will tend more to the preventing those Debauches and Extravagancies in Time to come, and to the rendering our People sober, frugal and industrious, than the removing out of their Way & many Temptations they are now exposed to by the great Number of *Gin-Shops*, and other Places for the Retail of Spirituous Liquors; for before a Man becomes flustered with Beer or Ale, he has Time to reflect, and to consider the many Misfortunes to which he exposeth himself and his Family by idling away his Time at an Alehouse; whereas any Spirituous Liquor in a Moment deprives him of all Reflection, so that he either gets quite drunk at a *Gin-Shop*, or runs to the Alehouse, and there finishes his Debauch, or at least empties his Pocket. From hence, Sir, I think it most natural to conclude, that the Bill now under our Consideration, if it passes into a Law, will diminish the Consumption of Beer and Ale, and consequently the Produce of the Excise on those Liquors, as well as the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors, and the Produce of the Duty on them.—I come now, Sir, to the Proposition this Day made to us, which I must say I look on as a very extraordinary one; because it would entirely alter the very Nature of that Grant of the Civil-List, which was made to his Majesty in the first Year of his Reign; and I wonder how Gentlemen can propose making any such Alteration in that Grant without his Majesty's Consent: I think they should at least in Decency have ushered it in with a Motion for an Address to his Majesty, humbly to pray that he would give his Consent to their making such an Alteration; for by the Establishment of the Civil-List as it stands at present, and as it was granted to his Majesty in the first Year of his Reign, he is to have during his Life the Produce of all those Duties then appropriated to that Revenue without any Account; yet now it is modestly proposed, that he should from henceforth be obliged to give an Account every Year to Parliament of the Produce of every one of those Duties, or otherwise to lose at least a Part of the Benefit of that Establishment: It was intended, and was actually granted to him by Parliament in the first Year of his Reign: Having thus, Sir, put this Proposition in its true and genuine Light, I am convinced I need not give the House the Trouble of any Argument to shew that we cannot come to any such Resolution, or agree to such a Clause in any Bill, without his Majesty's Consent, and as I have shewn that there is no Certainty that the Civil-List will be a Gainer by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, but on the contrary, that there is a Probability that it will be a Loser by the Decrease of that Excise, I think there arises from thence a sufficient Reason for our making good to his Majesty the Loss he must sustain by taking from the Civil-List its Share in the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, therefore I shall add no more, but declare that I am most heartily for agreeing to the Clause as it now stands.

The Reply was to this Effect, viz.

SIR, From some of the Arguments now made use of I think we may already begin to see the Truth of what was foretold in the Beginning of this Debate. We were then foretold, Sir, that if it should hereafter appear that the Civil List had got 200,000*l.* a Year additional Revenue by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale occasioned by this Bill, the Parliament would never be able to lay hold of any Part of that Increase, or even to reassume the 70,000*l.* Annuity we are now to grant upon a Supposition that the Civil List will get nothing by any such Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale. The Truth of this, I say, Sir, begins already to appear; for the Hon. Gentleman has told us, that by increasing the Consumption of Beer and Ale, and consequently the Excise on those Liquors, we give nothing to the Civil List but what it had before a Right to, whereas by diminishing, or taking from the Civil List its Share in the Duties on Spirituous Liquors, we take from it what it had formerly a Right to, and that therefore we cannot pretend to compensate a Right which we actually take away, by a Right which we do not give. This I think is the Argument, and if this can be justly admitted as an Argument for our agreeing to this Clause, it must always be a much stronger against the Parliament's ever pretending to take any Part of the Increase that may be occasioned in the Excise, or to reassume the 70,000*l.* Annuity we are now to establish.—Altho' I have never yet admitted, nor can admit, that the Civil List's Share in the Duties on spirituous Liquors ought to be computed at 70,000*l.* yet now, Sir, I shall take it for granted, because it signifies nothing to the present Dispute; for the principal Question now in Dispute I take to be, Whether the Civil List has such an absolute Right to that Share, that we can make no Regulations whereby the Value of that Share may be diminished, without granting a Compensation from some other Fund? And the next Question I take to be, Whether, if by the same Regulation the Value of the Civil List's Share in some other Duties or Excises be increased, we may not in Justice and Equity insist upon it, that the Advantage occasioned in the one Case may be admitted, so far as it will amount, as a Compensation for the Loss in the other.—As to the first Question, Sir, 'tis true, the Crown has a Right to the whole Produce of certain Duties appropriated to the Civil List, but that Right is to be considered in a twofold Respect. The Crown has a Right to the whole Produce of all those Duties, so far as may amount to 800,000*l.* Establishment, without being subject to any Accident or Contingency whatsoever, because if the Produce should not amount to that Sum yearly, the Parliament stands obliged to make it good, and if the whole Produce of those Duties shall amount to more than 800,000*l.* the Crown has likewise a Right to the Surplus, but that

Right

Right is subject to all Accidents and Contingencies, because if that Surplus should be by any Accident diminished, the Parliament is not obliged to make it good: Now, Sir, among the many Accidents to which that Surplus in its own Nature remains liable, surely this is one, That it may hereafter become necessary for the Welfare, perhaps for the Preservation of the Nation, to prevent or put a Stop to the Consumption of some Commodities, the Duties upon which contribute towards the producing of this Surplus: Would the Parliament be obliged in such a Case to make that Surplus good; or to establish any other Fund for compensating the Loss the Civil List might sustain by such an Accident? No, Sir, it certainly would not; unless that Loss should become so heavy, as to reduce the Surplus, and even diminish the Establishment; then indeed a Demand would arise upon the Parliament, and we should be obliged to make the Establishment good.—Suppose, Sir, that *France, Spain, Portugal, and the greatest Part of Italy*, should be united in an Alliance against us, which by our late Management may happen to be the Case; would it not then be absolutely necessary for us to prohibit the Importation or Consumption of all *French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian Wines*? Would not this very probably almost quite annihilate the Whole of what I have called the Surplus of the Civil List? Yet will any Gentleman say, that the Parliament could not prohibit the Importation or Consumption of those Wines, without making good to the Civil List its Share in the Duties upon them, to be computed at a Medium of the Produce for the preceding seven or eight Years, when perhaps the Consumption of them was at a higher Pitch than was consistent with the Good of the Nation, or the Health of the People? Surely, Sir, no Man will pretend to say any such Thing; the Parliament would not be obliged to make good any Part of the Loss the Civil List should sustain by such Prohibition, unless the Produce of the Duties appropriated to that Revenue should be so far reduced as not to amount to 800,000*l.* yearly, and even in that Case, the Parliament would be obliged only to make the 800,000*l.* good, they would not be obliged to make good any Part of that Surplus, which the Crown had formerly received and enjoyed by Means of 3 Duties upon those Wines.—Is not the Case now before us the very same? Our People have by Accident lately taken such a Turn, that it is become necessary for their Preservation to prohibit the Consumption of spirituous Liquors by Retail. Is not this, as well as the one I have mentioned, one of those Accidents to which the Crown's Right to the Surplus of the Civil List Revenue always was, and still is subjected? And can any Gentleman with Reason say, that we cannot prohibit the Retail of such Liquors, without making good to the Civil List the whole Surplus that has accrued to it, computed at a Medium of the Produce of those very Years when the Abuse of those Liquors

was at its highest Pitch?—The other Question, Sir, is, Whether, if by the same Regulation by which the Civil List's Share in some Duties is diminished, its Share in other Duties be increased, the Advantage occasioned by that Regulation in one Case, ought not in Justice and Honour to be admitted, so far as it will amount, as a Compensation for the Damage occasioned in the other? This, Sir, is a fair and a true State of the Question, without putting it into the Disguise of compensating a Right which we actually take away, by a Right which we do not give: And after having thus stated the Question in its proper Light, I shall make use only of a familiar Parallel in private Life, for shewing that it ought to be resolved in the Affirmative. Suppose a Gentleman in my Neighbourhood has a very large Marsh or Stagnation of Water in his Estate, every Year increasing so as to threaten his Estate with almost entire Ruin, and that the Water from that Marsh, after running through a Part of his Estate, falls upon a Part of mine, and there makes a new Marsh or Stagnation, by which a great Part of my Estate is rendered useless, and the whole brought into Danger: Suppose that upon surveying my Neighbour's Marsh, and the several Fields round it, I find that, by a Cut through another Part of his Estate and a Part of mine, his Marsh may be thoroughly drained, and that the Water, by being carried into a new Channel, will be prevented from overflowing any Part of my Estate, and will very much improve my Neighbour's: Suppose again, that upon a fair and just Survey, it appears, that the Rents of his Estate will, by the Cut or Water-drain to be made, be diminished to the Value of 20*l.* a Year, but that by the draining of his Marsh and rendering it good Pasture or arable Land, the Rents of his Estate will be augmented to the Value of 50*l.* a Year, so that upon the whole he will be a Gainer to the Amount of 30*l.* a Year. In this Case I must ask every Country Gentleman that hears me, If my Neighbour ought in Prudence to prevent my making that Cut or Water-drain through his Estate at my own Expence; or if he could either in Justice or Honour pretend, that I ought to give him 20*l.* a Year out of my Estate in Compensation for the 20*l.* a Year he pretends he is to lose by making the Cut or Water-drain through his Estate? I believe no Gentleman will say he could in Prudence refuse the one, or in Justice insist upon the other. Yet in this Case the Compensation he receives for the Right I take away from him, arises from a Right I do not give, a Right he was entitled to before I took the other from him.—Having now, I think, Sir, demonstrated, that, if the Loss the Civil List may sustain by the present Regulation be made good by the Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale occasioned by the present Regulation, we are neither in Justice nor Honour obliged to give any other Compensation, I may give up the other Question, and admit, that we are obliged to grant a Compensation,

in case the Loss is not made good by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, because, notwithstanding what the Hon. Gentleman has said, I am still of Opinion, that it is not only probable, but apparent, that the Loss in one Way will be sufficiently made good by the Advantage in the other. The very Nature of the Thing is to me a sufficient Proof; for granting, that the greatest Part of the present Amount of the Excise proceeds from the Debauches and Extravagancies of the People, it is well known, that those who once get into the Way of committing Debauches in Gin, can have no Relish even for the strongest Malt Liquors; and I am convinced there are very few Instances, if any, that ever a Club of excessive Gin-drinkers went from a Gin-shop, either to finish their Debauch, or empty their Pockets, by drinking common Beer at an Ale-house; because even to quench their Thirst they generally take small Beer or Water, and mix it up with Gin; and many of them continue at the Gin-shop till they cannot find the Way to an Alehouse, or even to their own Beds, if they have any, but content themselves with the clean Straw, which at some of those Places they have for nothing; so that even from the Nature of the Thing we must conclude, that those who have once taken to the excessive drinking of Gin, give over almost entirely the drinking of Beer or Ale, and if we can lay those People under a Necessity of returning to drinking of strong Beer or Ale, we must necessarily very much increase the Consumption.—By the Report, Sir, of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at *Hick's-hall* in the Month of *January* last, we find, there were then within *Westminster, Holborn, the Tower, and Finsbury* Division (exclusive of *London and Southwark*) 7044 Houses and Shops, wherein Geneva and other Spirituous Liquors were publicly sold by Retail, of which they had got an Account, and that they believed it was very far short of the true Number; from whence, Sir, if we include *London, Southwark*, and the other Places within the Bills of Mortality, I may modestly compute there are 20,000 Houses and Shops within the Bills of Mortality, where Geneva and other Spirituous Liquors are sold by Retail; and tho' the People within the Bills of Mortality are computed to be but a fifth, or a sixth Part of the People of *England*, yet I shall reckon but 20,000 Houses and Shops in all the other Parts of *England*, where spirituous Liquors are sold by Retail, the Whole being 40,000. Now to each of these Houses I shall allow but ten Customers who are excessive Drinkers of Gin, such I call those who may drink about half a Pint a Day, one Day with another; and ten Customers who are moderate Drinkers of that Liquor, such I call those who do not drink above half a Quartern a Day, one Day with another. This makes in all *England* 400,000 excessive Drinkers, and 400,000 moderate Drinkers of spirituous Liquors; and considering how universally the Custom of drinking

such Liquors has got in among the common People, Men, Women and Children, I believe this Number will not be reckoned too large.

—Let us next suppose, Sir, that if the Retail of such Liquors were entirely prohibited, and these Drinkers of Gin should return to the Use of Malt Liquors, that each of the excessive Drinkers of Gin would for the future drink a Pint of strong Beer a Day, one Day with another, and that each of the moderate Drinkers of Gin would for the future drink half a Pint of strong Beer a Day, one with another, more than they drink at present; we may from thence see how greatly the Consumption of Beer and Ale would be hereby increased; for 400,000 Pints and 400,000 half Pints makes 600,000 Pints, or 75,000 Gallons a Day, which makes 27,375,000 Gallons, or 805,147 Barrels in a Year: The Excise at 4*d.* 6*d.* per Barrel upon this Increase in the Consumption, would produce an Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale of 181,158*l.* yearly, one half of which being 90,579*l.* would belong to the Civil List; so that even in the most modest Way of Computation, and according to all the Ways of Computation, the Civil List will get more by the Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale, than it can be supposed to lose, according to the highest Computation, by taking from it the Duties on spirituous Liquors; and that my Computation of Gin-drinkers is within Bounds appears from hence; that the supposed 400,000 excessive Drinkers at half a Pint a Day, and the 400,000 moderate Drinkers at half a Quartern a Day, according to this Computation, consume but 31,250 Gallons a Day, which is 11,396,250 Gallons in a Year, the Duties upon which, at 3*d.* a Gallon, amount to but 142,453*l.* per Annum; whereas the Duties upon these Liquors for this last Year, amounted to 154,094*l.* and we cannot suppose but that there are some Frauds with respect to the collecting of these Duties, as well as in most others.—I have chosen this new Method of Calculation, Sir, not because I think the other Way false or deceitful, but to shew, that from whatever Method we chuse, and from the most modest Calculations we can make, this general Truth will always appear, That by prohibiting the Retail of spirituous Liquors, the Civil List will get more by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, than it can lose by the Decrease of the Duties upon such Liquors: And now with respect to the Observations made upon the other Method, I must say, that the Gentlemen of the other Side treat us as Free-thinkers are treated by some of their Antagonists: They state a weak or a false Argument for us, answer it, and then triumph in the Victory they have obtained. I have never heard it said, Sir, in this House, nor in any other Place, that as the Duties upon spirituous Liquors decrease or increase, the Excise upon Beer and Ale must always increase or decrease in an exact Proportion: That if the Duties upon the former decrease or increase one fifth, one sixth, or one tenth, the other must increase or decrease exactly

ably one fifth, one sixth, or one tenth, and neither more nor less. No, Sir, we know there are many other Accidents may contribute to the Increase or Decrease of the Excise on Beer and Ale, and therefore this Proportion cannot be exact: Yet I cannot allow, that the Accident mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, could have any great Influence upon the Excise in the Year 1729; for the Price of Malt was not, so far as I remember, so high that Year, as to put our Brewers out of the common Way of brewing; and besides, we know that the strong Drink brewed for common Draught, from whence the greatest Part of the Excise is raised, is never designed to be kept a great many Years, so that in such Sort of Drink the Brewers never think of laying up a great Stock, in order to provide for a Year of Scarcity: But I shall mention one Accident, which, I will take upon me to say, has greatly contributed to keep up the Excise these last two Years, and yet has contributed nothing towards raising the Produce of the Duties, at least on Home-made Spirits; I mean, Sir, the late general Election for this Parliament, and the many very extraordinary disputed Elections that have been since; for it is certain that these Elections and Disputes have added greatly to the Consumption of Beer and Ale, tho' I have never yet heard of a Candidate who treated his Voters or his Witnesses with Gin.—And lastly, Sir, with respect to the Proposition this Day made to us, I am surprised to hear the Hon. Gentleman say, that it alters the Nature of the present Establishment of the Civil List; for upon the contrary, it pursues exactly the Nature of that Establishment: With respect to the present Civil List, so far as the Parliament stands obliged to make it good, his Majesty is accountable; for he cannot make any Demand upon the Parliament, till he has laid an Account of the Civil List Revenues before them, in order to shew them the Deficiency: By the Proposition now before us, we are to enlarge that Establishment, we are to oblige ourselves to make a further Sum yearly good to his Majesty, and I hope the Hon. Gentleman would not have us lay ourselves under such an Obligation, and at the same Time put it in the Power of any future Minister to come and tell us whenever he pleases, that there was a Deficiency as to that further Sum, and that therefore he insisted upon our making it good, without laying any Account before us from whence that Deficiency might appear.—To conclude, Sir, from the whole that has been said upon this Subject, it appears evident to me, that if the Surplus of the Civil List should be diminished by what we are now about, we are not obliged to make it good: If we were obliged to make it good, it ought not to be computed at 70,000*l.* per Annum: That if it should be computed at 70,000*l.* per Annum, it is apparent that it will be made good by the Increase of the Excise: That if this were not apparent, the Proposition now made to us will fully answer that Uncertainty: That the Propo-

sition now made to us is exactly conform to the Nature of the present Establishment of the Civil List; and that if it were not, it is become necessary, by the Demand now made upon us in favour of the Civil List; so that in no supposable Case I can find any Reason for taking such a large Sum as 70,000*l.* a Year from that sacred Fund appropriated for relieving the People, and especially the poor Labourers, Artificers, and Manufacturers, from the heavy Taxes they are now charged with, and therefore I cannot agree that this Clause, in the Form in which it is at present, should stand Part of this Bill.

The Question being then put, to agree with the Committee in the Amendments made to this Clause, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Affirmative by 183 to 110.

To be continued in our next.

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The MIRACLE of St JANUARIUS.

THE other Day, I was at a Meeting of the President, the Directors, and many other worthy Members of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, who were all of them treated at a truly Philosophical Feast by Mr Neuman, Counsellor to his Prussian Majesty, Physician, Professor of Chymistry, and in that Art, one of the greatest Men of the Age.

The Table was elegantly furnished: But that, which in my Opinion exceeded all, was the Miracle that was served up at last Course.

This Gentleman caus'd to be brought out of his Laboratory three chrysal Vials, each of which (to use the Words of Father Labat, speaking of the Miracle of St Januarius's Blood at Naples) contain'd a Substance of very small Bulk, being dry, black, and so hard, that when he shook the Vials, it made a rattling Noise against the Sides.

Then the Gentleman caus'd a human Skull to be brought: There is no Necessity to believe it was that of St Januarius. 'Tis sufficient, that it wrought the same Miracle: For he no sooner took the first Vial and mov'd it near to the Skull, but the mention'd Substance grew Red, and (as Father Labat expresses it) became thinner and fluid, swell'd beyond its former Dimensions, and fill'd the Vial. Behold a Miracle, that gives Assurance of the Favour of the protecting Saint.

The second Vial being brought near to the Skull, it flow'd but a very little: A Token of but an indifferent Share of the same Favour.

The third Vial, containing the same Substance, was likewise brought near the Skull: But the mention'd Substance continued dry, black and hard. The Reason was, because Hereticks were present.

I can find no Difference between this, and the Miracle wrought at Naples, every Sept. 19; except that we omitted on this Occasion, the Ceremonies that are there used with so much Gravity; and likewise, that the Gentleman who shew'd it us, had no Design, either to blind our Eyes, or lighten our Pockets.

I am, Sir, Yours &c.
IG.

IGNOTO to H. O.

*Nec cognovi quendam, qui majore auctoritate
nihil diceret.*

S I R,



AM a Man of my Word; but find no need yet of asking pardon.

Art. 8. You charge me with holding the Clergy contemptible, citing these for my Words, *They may be divided into one Half Philosophers, and the other, gloomy Conjurers.* This is false; my Words are, *Our Clergy floats between Philosophers and Conjurers.* My Purpose was not to make a just Division, but to mark the extreme Points to which Parts and Temper, good or bad, may raise or sink them; and I thought none but the very Dregs of the Order capable of arguing preposterously upon the Point in Debate: I could not divide them by Divines, presuming that every Clergyman was a Divine; and I did not fear to call some of them Conjurers, without Offence to those who deserve Esteem, because *Hocus Pocus* being a Corruption of *Hoc est Corpus* proves, that foolish Doctrines relating to the Sacrament, made our Ancestors consider some Priests and Conjurers in near the same Light.

Art. 9. You charge, that I hold the Sacrament useless and wicked, and cite, *Because Present Misery and Happiness attending Vice and Virtue will keep us to our Duty better than That.* This is doubly false: My Words are *Constant and Necessary*, and in my Letter *That* is not relative to the Sacrament, but to the Opinion, that Religious Rites are appointed for the Expiation of Guilt; and that Opinion (not the Sacrament) I say, is productive of practical Atheism. My Meaning is, that he who believes, that without Holiness he shall not be sav'd, will be more steady than if he believ'd, there was a religious Rite, which would compensate for want of Holiness: Such a Rite serving in the Place of Holiness shortens the Duty, and is compendious Sanctity; and he who thinks the *Opus Operatum* equivalent to Sanctity, may be tempted to a vicious Life. But (*P. 329 B*) you seem to wish to be thought to attempt to prove, that the Sacrament is such a Rite; thus, *Because, with true Repentance, Faith in Christ's Blood, and a thankful Remembrance of his Sufferings, It expiates Guilt.*

Here, Sir, I am amaz'd: Do you banter your Friend, or me? Me, in giving me this for an Argument? Or him, by hinting to him, that the Rite will not expiate unassisted by a Habit and Disposition, which are of themselves expiatory? This is, *Nomine ponere, Re tollere.*

Art. 10. You charge, That I hold there is no Future Judgment, because God cannot record, and shew us our Sins. This is Misrepresentation. *W. F.* argued, That if God was not a minute Inspector of every Action, he cannot call Men to a future Account: I oppos'd, that he might call Men to a future

Account, tho' he was not a minute Inspector of every Action; and that as we believe it in his Power, to place every Incident of our Lives at once in our View; that as our Hearts were always open to him, and all Time instant, it was preposterous to think an Action could be conceal'd from him, tho' he did not record it when committed; and that it was not possible for him to be ignorant of any of our Actions, when he pleas'd to know them, tho' at the Instant of their Performance, they were not Objects of the Divine Mind.

B These 3 dismiss'd, that I may be *Rectus in Curia*, I will examine the other 7.

1. *Diversly conceiving* implies not *Free-thinking* in the ill Sense of the Word.

2. *The Maze of the Attributes* had reference to *W. F.*'s Manner of Reasoning upon them: But if you have declared your unfeigned Assent, you are out of Character when you find fault with the Term *Inexplicable*. It becomes not you to say that nothing in them is *inexplicable*; should you toil to reconcile every eccentric Appearance to one plain System, of which the Attributes, as we conceive them, were the Laws,

and reason high,
*Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will and Fate,
D* Fixt Fate, Free-Will, Foreknowledge absolute,
You'd find no End, in wand'ring Mazes lost.

3. The Creation thrown from his Hand, you think, imply'd Neglect; have you never heard of *projectile Force*?

4. and 5. To these I answer, that I confined my self expressly to consider *W. F.*'s particular Scheme of particular Providence: And when you cite as from me (*P. 328 D*) *The Assertors of a particular Providence may be said*, you cite unfaithfully; my Words are, *The Assertors of his Scheme of particular Providence may be said.*

6. You charge me to hold the Use of Scripture in Religious Disputes impertinent: My Words will bear no more, than that single Texts may be wrested to countenance any Opinion in Religious Disputes. This, Sir, you ought not to deny, who have shewn your Dexterity at it.

You condemn my Expression, *Every Man deifies his own Idea of Perfection.* This Thought I find more properly and diffusively express'd by Mr Lock, B. 3. C. 6. S. 11. *The most advanc'd Nation we have of God, is but attributing to him in an unlimited Degree the same simple Ideas, which we have got from Reflection on what we find in ourselves, and which we conceive to have more Perfection in them, than would be in their Absence.* Now I apprehend, what either of us have said to be done by Men in this Case, is no more prohibited by the Texts from Solomon, than is the Learning of *Algebra*.

To prove, that every Man is constantly an Object of \S Divine Mind, you cite, (*P. 328 D*) *Known unto God are all his Works from the Beginning:* Which are the Words of James arguing, that all the Dispensations of God, the

tho' to us manifested in Succession, were by him ordain'd from the Beginning.

These are such Specimens of a bold and lucky Genius, that your Good Judges must pronounce you a Man not to despair of picking out Words, which may countenance the Opinion, that the Moon is made of Green Cheese.

7. You charge me with holding, that Human Pride gives Rise to some Doctrines of the Church. Were you not a Conjuror, you could not have known my Thoughts: My Words import no such Thing. Sift them again, Sir.

Now, Sir, *Solvuntur*—*Tabula, ego missus*. Convicted so oft of bearing false Witness, you must submit to the Charge of Falsehood; and had you been educated at *Billinggate*, you could not have deny'd, that *skulking Free-thinker, bungling Sceptic, Heretic and Blasphemer*, are scurrilous Terms: That these are empty Lines and idle Words, you shall satisfy yourself. Try to form an Argument with the Words of the 1st Paragraph (P. 328) which destroys my Position at the Head of it; and to destroy that Position is their Business.

I want not your Indulgence to the *Sensurion*: The Thought was Sir *Isaac Newton's*, applauded by *Addison*, appeal'd to by *W. J.* alluded to by me, with the Mark of Disapprobation. But there is a Thought of yours about it, which I do not understand, *Nothing is without or beyond the Essence of God*: If by that you mean, that Place and Space are not predicable of God, we are agreed; but then you renounce *Pythagoras*: And if *Nothing is without the Essence of God* may be render'd *Nihil* or *nullum Ens est extra Deum*, the Consequence of which must be, *Omne Ens est intra*, then *Quid censet Diabolum? Intra, an Non Ens? Ah! Quanta laboras Miser in Charybdi!*

I cannot agree with you, that the *Anima Mundi*, even in the Primitive Simplicity of *Pythagoras*, is a Scripture Doctrine: I will give you the Words of *Tully* for a Comment upon those you cite from the Poet: They are in the *Epicurean's* Part, and not being contradicted by the *Stoic* or *Academic*, may furnish us with the Primitive Doctrine of the Philosopher. *Pythagoras, qui censuit Animum esse per Naturam rerum omnium intentum & commensuratum, Ex Quo nostri Animi caperentur, non vidit distraktionem humanorum animorum discepi & dilacerari Deum, & cum Adferri Animi essent, quod plerisque contingeret, tam Dei partem esse miseram, quod fieri non potest: Cur autem quicquam ignoraret animus hominis si esset Deus? Quomodo porro Deus iste, si nihil esset nisi Animus, aut infixus aut infusus esset in Mundo?*

Ex Quo and *Infusus* explain the *Inde* and *Miser* of the Poet, who himself speaks as fully, *Geor. l. 4. v. 221. Esse Apibus partem Divinae Mentis*.

Wake, wake, Sir; is this a Scripture Doctrine? Not only the Race of Man and Spirits, Good and Bad, but all the Brute Creation of One Substance with the Father?—I assure

you I never thought it: I adore him animating and informing innumerable Worlds by the Almighty Fiat, not by Infusion.

In your other Paragraphs you wrangle with me from Mistakes real or affected, which, to set right, would be too tedious: But I cannot conceal my Surprise, that you should drop your own Thesis with so Buffoon an Air; it carries not in it the Evidence of first Principles, and therefore will admit the Forms of Arguing: When I recollect *Procacia Plebis ingenia, impigra lingua, ignavi animi*; I am apt to suspect you a Mechanic in Masquerade: But whoever you be, Sir, we are ill-match'd Disputants. To you my Scile is obscure; and in your Snip-Snap I cannot find the Argument; moreover your Conscience is much too supple, and therefore I'll urge you no farther: Add to that, you have treated me like a Boy, and I consider you as my Top: you have slept charmingly, and now are down: Lie still; for if you are set up, you are rais'd to the Lash: Remember the Scourge in the Hand of

IGNOTO.

Old Whig, Sept. 30. N^o 82.

Remarks on the Altar-Piece in the Parish Church of St James's Clerkenwell (See Vol. V. p. 651, 665, 679.) with a short Extract of the Bishop of Lincoln's Case.

IN the Year 1683 the Parishioners of *Moulton*, *Lincolnshire*, upon Pretence of beautifying the Church, and by virtue of an Order from the Deputy Chancellor, set up the Images of 13 Apostles, *St Paul* being one, and the Holy Ghost in Form of a Dove over them. After this they Petition *Dr Barlow* the Bp of the Diocese for his Approbation. He denied their Petition, hereupon the Chancellor annuls the Order of his Deputy, and the Images were remov'd or defaced. Upon which the Persons concern'd, appeal to the Prerogative Court, the Bp was cited by the Dean of the Arches to shew Cause why he suffer'd such Images to be defaced. On this Occasion his Lordship wrote a Breviate of the Case, wherein he fully prov'd from many *Authentic Records, Injunctions and Statutes*, of *Edw. VI. Q. Elizabeth, K. James*, &c. and also from the book of Homilies, That Images in Churches painted on Cloth or Wall are unlawful, repugnant to the Christian Religion, and contrary to the Articles of the Church of England, to which, all the Clergy, Graduates in the Universities, Chancellors, Commissioners, &c. are ex animo to assent, approve and subscribe, without any Glosses of their own. Upon reading this Case the Prosecution against the Bp was immediately stopped.

Hence it appears, that any genuine Son of our Protestant established Church, who knows any thing of her Doctrine and Constitution, could not want either Right or Reason to complain of the Altar-Piece lately set up at the Parish Church of *St James, Clerkenwell*,

* See Article 35.

as being manifestly contrary to our *Honours, Canons and Acts of Parliament*. And therefore any Gentleman's giving Information to the Bishop of the Diocese, either privately or publicly, of this offensive Irregularity, could not reasonably be considered as any Mark of Undutifulness to his *Spiritual Father*, his Right Reverend *Diocesan*, or as evidencing any Want of Respect or Zeal for his *holy Mother, the Church of England*. And if his L—p had thought fit to have regarded this Information or Complaint, so far as to have expressed his Dislike of this innovating Spirit, and had taken the proper Method to have this Picture removed, it is apprehended he would have been in no great Danger of being exposed to the same Inconvenience that Bishop Barlow was; he would have had little Reason to have feared a Citation from the *D—n of the A—s*. However, should it so have happened that his L—p's Zeal for *Protestantism* and against *Papish* Usages and Customs, should have drawn on him this Trouble, Bishop Barlow, we see, would have furnished him with an easy Answer and a sufficient Defence: An Answer and Defence that, in this Reign, and under a King and Queen so truly and thoroughly *Protestant*, could not have failed of soon stopping all vexatious Prosecutions of that Kind, when it was so speedily effectual under a Government and Administration, which, to speak very modestly, had shewn great Leanings towards *Papery*, and an Inclination to introduce and encourage its Superstition and Idolatry.

If, indeed, his L—p has no *Jurisdiction* in Affairs of this Kind, no *Power*, no *Authority* to interpose for the preventing or remedying such Abuses as these, then it must be own'd, that Mr *Watson*, and many other Persons in his Diocese have been expecting a great deal too much from his L—p, and have been giving themselves and his L—p very unnecessary and unprofitable Trouble.

But by this Case of Bishop Barlow, it should seem, that both the Bishop himself, and the Christian People in that Day, did imagine, that his Lordship had a Right some-way to interest himself in Affairs of this Nature.

And if this be one of those Abuses, which the Bishop of every Diocese has Right, Authority and Power to take Cognizance of, to censure and reform, then the utter Inattention and absolute Silence of his L—p as to this Evil complained of, will be too great a Confirmation of the Truth and Justice of this Remark, *viz.* That when the redressing or reforming Abuses or Grievances in the Church had been left to the Caprice of the Governing Part of the Clergy, it had never been esteemed, or found, to have been put on a very secure Foundation.

The Craftsman, Oct. 2. N^o 535.

Origin of Kings, and Different Methods of choosing them.

THE late Exaltation of *Kouli-Kan* to the Throne of *Persia*, and of *Theodore* the

first to That of *Corsica*, hath furnish'd me with the following Observations.

First, That it is wrong Judgment and even Folly in *sovereign Princes*, or *States*, to drive their Subjects to Desperation, and provoke Them to shake off their Obedience. One would think that the great Preeminences and Advantages annex'd to the *supreme Power*, would be enough to satisfy Those, who enjoy it; but Experience shews us that it rarely happens so, and that the Possession of *superior Power* serves only to create an Appetite for more; which instead of gratifying Those, who are seiz'd with it, deprives Them of That, which They might long possess in Quiet, if They could be contented. Thus the late *Sophi of Persia*, and the Republick of *Genoa*, by wearing out the Patience of the People, first lost their Hearts and afterwards their Allegiance.

As for his *Corsican Majesty*, He seems to be only the Instrument of some greater Power behind the Curtain. But the victorious *Kouli-Kan*, who hath now taken the Title of *Schah Nadir*, bids fair for establishing his Family on the Throne of *Persia*, and being the Founder of a new Race of Kings.

This furnishes a fresh Example that the highest Degree of *sovereign Power* will not satisfy an ambitious Mind, without the formal Title of *King*, and the Solemnity of a *Coronation*. We had before two remarkable Instances of This in *Julius Caesar* and *Oliver Cromwell*.

Nothing can set this strange Itch after *Kingship* in a more ridiculous Light, than a Story I have read of a certain Country, where the People chose a King for 12 Years; at the Expiration of which he submitted to be *castrated*, and another was chosen to succeed Him, upon the same Terms. Yet my *Author* assures me, there was as much Contention for the *Crown* in that Country, as in any other, — I humbly recommend it to the Consideration of the *Directors of our Operas*, whether this Country, if the same Custom still subsists, would not supply us with as good Singers as *Italy*, and even at a cheaper Expence. I dare say, there would be as much crowding after one of these *royal Capons*, as any of our present *Warblers*; and He must be very well qualify'd to act the Part of a *King*, having already practis'd it, for 12 Years, upon the real Stage of the World.

Such Observations naturally lead one to reflect on the Origin of *Kings*, and by what Degrees They rose to that Height of Power and Riches, which They enjoy, in most Parts of the World, at present.

It is generally agreed that *Fathers* were the first civil *Governors*, whose Dominions reach'd no farther than their own Families; but They soon extended their Limits, either by Force, Fraud or Compact. A King, in those Days, was no more than the Head of a *Clan*, or the Chief of a little Tribe, like *Tomo Cachi* and other *Indian Monarchs*. But in Process of Time, some of Them, growing more

more powerful than their Neighbours, invaded their Dominions, and annex'd them to their own; giving Themselves the Titles of *Princes, Kings or Emperors*; and when any particular Family had enjoy'd this Dignity for several Generations, They pleaded an *hereditary, indefeasible Right* to it, and some of Them even pretended to an *actual Commission from God*; tho' their only Title was founded, perhaps, on *Treachery and Bloodshed*, or at most on the *Election of the People*.

The latter, no Doubt, is infinitely the best Title; but the Misfortune is, that all *Electi- ons* are so liable to *Corruption*, that it exceeds the Wit of Man totally to exclude it.

What could be a more plausible Method, at first Sight, than That taken by the ancient *Persians*, who agreed that amongst several Candidates for the *Crown*, the Choice should fall upon Him, whose Horse should neigh first, after He came into the Field of *Electi- on*? And yet every Schoolboy knows that *Darius* eluded This, and got Himself unfairly chosen *King*, by shutting his Horse up with a *Mare* the Night before.

The *Venetian* Method of electing a *Doge*, notwithstanding all its intricate Checks is not intirely free from Practices of this Kind; and domestick Experience, in a late Instance, may convince us, there is no sure Dependence upon a *Ballot*.

I think the most unexceptionable Method, as yet invented, is That practised by the Citizens of *Dort*; who chuse their Magistrates, as Mr *Bayle* informs us, in the following Manner. The Candidates kneel round a large Table, with their Beards extended upon it. Then a *Loufe* is placed exactly in the Middle; and the Person, into whose Beard it creep, is the *Magistrate elect*.—This, I say, seems to be the fairest Mode of Election hitherto devised; yet it is subject to Evasion; *deigning Men* will try all Methods to make their Beards grow long, and in order to over-reach their Competitors, no Doubt *false Hair* hath been often foisted upon Them. Besides, a skilful Naturalist could easily put us in a Way of bribing the *Loufe-Elector*, by greasing the Beard of one particular Candidate with some Ointment, or Preparation, adapted to his Palate.

Another Thing, which these late *Revolutions* suggest to me, is the Vanity of high Birth, and long Pedigrees; for if We examine the greatest royal Families now in the World, We shall find many of Them sprung from a much lower Original than *Kouli-Kan*, or the Baron de *Newhoff*, even supposing the worst, that hath been said of Him to be true.

I shall not enquire minutely into the Origin of the two great Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, nor of the *Plantagenets*, *Tudors* and *Stuarts*, it not being my Design to throw the least Contempt upon any sovereign Prince, but only to expose the ridiculous Claim of *hereditary Rights*, and to shew that no Title to a Crown can be so just and firm as That, founded on the *Consent*, and supported by the, *Affections of the People*,

This is peculiarly the Case of our *British Kings*, especially since the *Revolution*; and a good Prince cannot desire more Power or Stability than the present Constitution affords Him; for our ancient Kings were so far from being superior to Those of modern Times, in any Respect, that We may see how They increased, from Time to Time, in Grandeur, by the very Titles They assumed, and the Crowns They wore.

History informs us that our ancient Kings, of the Saxon Race, and long since the *Conquest*, did not affect any swelling Titles, or pompous Epithets. Henry IV. is said to be the first King of England, who had the Title of *Grace* conferr'd upon Him. To Henry VI was given That of *excellent Grace*; to Edward IV. *High and Mighty Prince*; to Henry VII. sometimes *Grace*, sometimes *Highness*; to Henry VIII. at first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; I think James I. completed it to the present Style of *sacred Majesty*, or *most excellent Majesty*.—Before K. John, our Kings made Use of the singular Number, as may be seen at the End of Writs, & run thus, *Tiste Meips*.

The Statues, Coins and Pictures of our ancient Kings, shew that their Crowns were very plain and simple, in Comparison to what they are at present. And tho' it is said that Edward the Confessor had an Imperial Crown, We do not find it upon the Heads of any of our Kings till some Ages after the *Conquest*.

I shall not enter into any Comparison between the ancient Revenue of the Crown and the present; tho' it would appear that our modern Kings have more Advantage over their Predecessors, in this Particular, than in any other.

The Reader will observe that I have carefully avoided entering into the Characters or Qualifications of any of the present Rulers of the World. I scorn Flattery, and would not willingly give Offence. It is said of *Arcina* that, by the Keeness of his Pen, He kept the several Princes of Christendom not only in Awe, but under Contribution. I am not vain enough to imagine This to be in my own Power; but I think I have hit upon a Scheme which may be of Service to Mankind; for I take it for granted that most of the Princes in Europe are my courteous Readers.

Mr Addison having made a Table of Fame for the Heroes of Antiquity, I propose, to erect a Board of modern Kings, where each of the Monarchs now reigning shall be placed in his due Rank; and to settle that important Point, which hath caused such ridiculous Strife and Contention; I mean the *Pas of Ambassadors*, who are to have Precedence, for the future, according to the Rank, which shall be adjudged to their respective Masters at my Board. In this Work I will proceed with the strictest Regard to Justice, and my sole Enquiry shall be into their personal Behaviour as Men, Christians and Kings. What have They done for the Service of God and the Interest of true Religion? How have They promoted, by their Example, the Cause of Virtue, Honour and Integrity?

Have

Have Trade and Manufactures been improved, or cherish'd; have Arts and Sciences flourish'd, under their Patronage and Protection? What truly national and publick-spirited Works have They perform'd Themselves; or what Discoveries, for the Benefit of Mankind, have They encouraged in others?—If instead of such meritorious Actions as These, which ought to be the only Qualifications for Distinction and Preheminence, *one Prince* should value Himself for his *Bigottry* and the Number of *Masses* He hath said; *Another* for the Multitude of *Stags* and *wild Boars*, which He hath destroy'd; a *Third* for his Skill in *Fiddling* and *Turning*; and a *Fourth* for the *Size* and *Foppery* of his *Troops*; these and such like ridiculous Pretensions shall give Them no Right of Precedence at my Table.

I have already collected most of the principal Materials for this Work; and I proceed in it with the greatest Pleasure, because I doubt not that the *Person*, whom I wish to see at the Head of my Table, will be placed there by his own superior Merit, and a general Approbation of Mankind. But, for certain obvious Reasons, it is probable that I may leave it to be published by my Executors after my Death.

In the mean Time, I have some Thoughts of bestowing another Paper upon *Queens*; and hereby give Notice of this my Design to all *Court-Writers*, that They may prepare their Answers to my Paper before it comes out, and particularly advise Mr *P—t—n's* Mercenaries to be ready with proper Panegyrics upon the Occasion.

An Anonymous Writer in the Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 14. says, He looks on the foregoing Craftsman to be in the Nature of a threatening Letter, to bring all the Princes in Christendom, as it tells us *Aretine* did, under Contribution to him, or else to expose their Characters. The ingenious Mr *C—* has been famous for endeavouring to raise Contributions of this Kind, from whom there is some Reason to believe, Mr *D'Anvers* took the Hint. If his Design should succeed, I hope he will bestow upon that worthy Person the Office of his Master of the Ceremonies, and appoint him to receive the Presents that shall be made him, when the Ministers of the several Princes shall make Application to him in the Names of their respective Masters for a Place at his Board; where according to the Rules he has laid down, *Theodore*, the first King of *Corfica*, ought to have the Precedency; and as an Acknowledgement for such a peculiar Mark of Distinction, that illustrious and potent Monarch can do no less, than confer upon Mr *D'Anvers* the Honour of *Knighthood*.

Weekly Miscellany, Oct. 2. No. 197.

Prayer a Natural Duty.

These notions are call'd *Natural*, which Mankind have universally agreed to profess. Mankind have universally agreed to

profess a Belief of a God; and, therefore, the Belief of a God is esteem'd a *Natural Notion*: And this *Universal Consent* of Mankind in the Belief of a Deity, has been generally allow'd a Proof of the Reality of his Existence: The Worship of a God has been as *Universal* as the Belief of his Existence; and, therefore, the Worship of God, or Prayer, is a *Natural Action*. We may with great Propriety, pronounce it *Natural* to a Man to worship God, or pray to him, if all Men, that acknowledg'd his Being have ever done it. What now can the Deist plead in excuse, for the Neglect of a Duty which has the Sanction of the *Universal Consent* and *Practice* of Mankind to recommend it to him? I do not here urge *Universal Consent* and *Practice* in the Way of Authority, but of Argument. I do not say, that he is obliged to Pray, Purely, because others, in general, have done so; but it is very likely, that Prayer should be a reasonable and proper Action, because it has been so *Natural* for Mankind, however different in Opinions and Customs, to practise it. I only speak as a *Deist*, when I talk of Mankind's being led to the Practice of this Duty by the Light of Reason; for, I am far from thinking that Reason alone would have discovered our Obligations to perform it, in a Manner so plain and obvious as to make the Practice *Universal*. Nay, I very much question whether *unassisted Reason*, in Men of the clearest natural Understanding, could have convinc'd them fully, without some express Declaration from the Supreme Being concerning the Duty. And, therefore, I make no Manner of Doubt but that the Practice had its Original, not from the Reasoning of Mankind about it, but from the positive Direction of God, and was continued and spread thro' all Ages and Nations of the World by Tradition. But the Deists, who reject the very Supposition of any *Supernatural Direction*, have no Way of accounting for the *Universal Practice* of Prayer but from Reason alone directing all Mankind to it; and yet, at the same Time they are oblig'd by their Principles to assert that Reason alone cannot possibly prove Prayer to be a Duty: So that they must admit a known *Falsity*, namely, the *Universal Opinion* and *Practice* of the World, and yet deny that Mankind had any Reason for such an Opinion and Practice. Here is an Effect without any sufficient Cause to produce it. These Gentlemen of Science and Demonstration, who pretend to admit no Principles but upon the clearest Evidence, would do well to clear their Scheme of such Difficulties as these, before they give themselves an Air of Self-Sufficiency. If there be any Force in their Arguments concerning the Duty of Prayer, it turns directly against them in Proof of Some Revelation, whatever be the Consequence of it with respect to This Duty. If what We assert in Favour of it be true, and their Arguments against the Reasonableness of it upon natural Principles be conclusive, then we have from hence a fair Proof of a Revelation or Supernatural Direction from God, because

cause, without supposing such a *Supernatural Revelation* directing the World to it, they cannot rationally account for the *Original and Continuance* of it thro' all *Ages and Nations*. The more strongly they reason in *This particular Case*, the more effectually they subvert their *General Scheme of Infidelity*, by proving that God has *actually* done what they would fain prove that he *never did*, reveal himself *Supernaturally* to Mankind.—But if Infidels are thus inconsistent, Believers, who neglect this Duty of Prayer, are much more so.

UNSURMOUNTABLE Difficulties SURMOUNTED: Being an Answer to FOG's Journal of Sept. 4. concerning the DELUGE and the FIRST AGES. By the Author of The Doctrine of Abstinence from Blood, &c. fully explained. (See p. 126, 177.)

MR URBAN,

YOU have, in your last Magazine, given us FOG's Opinion of the *Deluge and the first Ages*, more, I suppose, because it treats of Matters singularly remarkable, than for any thing it is edifying in it: For, in my Opinion, 'tis one of the most incoherent Pieces that ever I read. He begins with telling us, — That what Moses speaks of the *Creation of Man*, is always in relation to the Jews; and that there was then, no doubt, other People, and the Fragments that remain of the History of the first Egyptians, Scythians, and especially the Chinese, are convincing Proofs of it.—Here the Gentleman falls in with the stupid Notions of the *Pre-adamites*. Yet mind him, — If, says he, we approach the Time of the Deluge, we find a thousand unsurmountable Difficulties. We read, that 2. or 300 Years after the Flood, Egypt was excessively peopled, so that 20,000 Towns could hardly contain its Inhabitants; China, Scythia, and Tartary, were also in as flourishing a Condition. How can we comprehend, that the 3 Children of Noah could in 200 Years produce so great a Number of Men for peopling such vast Provinces?—Here you see this sagacious Gentleman has found the History of the Tartars, as a People distinct from the ancient Scythians, who used to boast their Pedigree.

However it seems very plain to me, that the Design of this perplexed Discourse is, by rendering the plain History of the Creation, Flood, &c. as incomprehensible as the most absurd popish Doctrines, to endeavour to introduce his beloved Popery into this Island; for he thinks, if he can persuade People, that there is as unsurmountable Difficulties in the History of the Creation, as in the most ridiculous popish Tenets, then those who can believe the one, will easily be persuaded to adhere to the other. Now in order to surmount this Gentleman's unsurmountable Difficulties, and to show that the Believer of the Sacred Writings maintains no such Absurdities as popish Transubstantiation, &c. &c. &c.—I shall

First, Endeavour to give some Account of the Government of the Old World, and of the Number of Inhabitants which might probably

have been on the Earth at the Time of the Deluge.

Secondly, I shall give a true Account of this *Terraqueous Globe*, as it was before the Flood; and shall make it evident, that there is Water enough, now, in the Ocean to cover the Tops of the highest Mountains, even supposing 'em to be (as they really are) much higher than Mr Fog has placed them. (See p. 527 E)

Thirdly, I shall endeavour to give some Account of the Number of Inhabitants which might be on the Earth for the first 2, 3, 4, or 500 Years after the Flood, and shew that the Number was nothing near so considerable as Mr Fog has made it. And

First, I shall endeavour to give some Account of the Government of the old World, &c.—Mr Fog tells us, Scaliger testifies, that there were many Monarchies before the Deluge.—But upon what Authority does Scaliger testify this? If there be really any other authentick Account of Things done before the Flood, besides the first Book of Moses, let Mr Fog produce it; and if there is none, (as to be sure there is not) then Scaliger's Opinion can be good for nothing, no farther than it is supported by probable Reasons drawn from thence. 'Tis true, Moses informs us, that there were then Giants in the Earth, begotten by the illegal Commerce of the rest of Adam's Children with the Daughters of Cain; and that these made use of their Strength to oppress their Brethren, contrary to God's Appointment: But these were far from being legal Governments, or from collecting Men into Societies to govern them by Law. This is evident; for tho' God had from the Beginning appointed a Superiority and Subordination between Men and their Wives; and between elder Brethren and the younger, yet, as Supreme Lawgiver, he reserved the Power of punishing all Offenders to himself, and gave no Man upon Earth Authority to punish another for his Crimes.

This appears plain in the Case of Cain, who having murder'd his Brother Abel, God himself descended to judge him; and after he had pass'd Sentence upon him for his Crime, he declared that he would take seven-fold Punishment on him, that should dare to follow his cursed Example, and do to him as he had done to another, Gen. iv. 15.

Again; When Lamech had slain a Man, and a young Man, Gen. iv. 23: he glories of his own Security, from the Wrath of Men, under a seventy times seven-fold Vengeance from above, as being an Offender so much worse than his Forefather: This is a plain Indication, that he knew of none upon Earth who had Authority given him to punish such Evil-doers; but rather, that worse Punishments would be inflicted upon those who should dare to take the Sword out of the Almighty's Hands, to whom alone Vengeance belonged.

But it will, perhaps, be said,—If Things stood thus before the Flood, the Earth must needs become like Hell in a very little Time,

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for

for want of Government.—I answer, That it appears very plain & it did do so; for soon after the Sons of GOD, or the Professors of true Religion, had so far corrupted themselves as to match with the *beastly*, but *accursed*, Daughters of & House of Cain; a Bastard Race arose, great in Strength, but void of Grace, which, given in Divine Judgment for & Crime that produced them, made it their Business to oppress their Brethren, and to usurp that Dominion over others which the LORD had not given them; so that the Earth was corrupt before GOD, and the Earth was fill'd with Violence. GOD saw this, and it determined him to pour out a Flood of Water upon the Earth, and to drown all that Generation together; which when he had accomplished, in order to prevent the future World from coming up to this Pitch of Wickedness, and because *sinful* Man was unfit for the immediate Government of an *Holy* GOD, he made others his Delegates, and ordained, that *whosoever shed Man's Blood, by Man his Blood should be shed*, Gen. ix. 6. Thus the Civil Magistrate became vested with Power from above to punish Evil-Doers; and to encourage Piety and Virtue; and 'tis here we must place the Date of his Authority.

But besides all this, it is evident, that there was not a sufficient Number of People before the Flood to form many great Monarchies. I know some People are apt to relate wonderful Stories, as if every one of the Ancients might have 100 Children apiece, and perhaps many more; but these are silly Fancies, fit only to be related by Mr Fog, and his Brethren.—The Sons of Noah, who for several Ages lived much longer than Men do now, yet had no more Children than their Posterity now commonly have; as any one may satisfy himself, that will but read their History in *Genesis*: Noah himself had but 3 Sons, and not one of them till he was 500 Years old: Lamech of the House of Cain had two Wives, and in all Probability these had but 2 Children apiece. Shem, Ham and Japhet, had no more Children than People now ordinarily have: Abraham had but one by Sarah; Isaac but 2 by Rebekah; Jacob but 7 by Leah, 2 by Rachel, and 2 a-piece by his 2 Maids. These Examples, and many more that might be added, are sufficient to satisfy me, that Men in the first Ages of the World had no more Children than they commonly have now; tho' I doubt not but as their Children were stronger, so there were very few born but what lived to be Men, whereas the one half of Mankind now do not arrive to 10 Years of Age.

Taking it therefore for granted, that Men had not more Children in those first Ages of the World than they have had since; we may safely conclude, that the Number of Mankind at the Time of the Deluge, could not exceed 25 Millions; and I am apt to believe they were not half so many: This will appear evident, if we compare the 14 Generations from Adam to the Flood, with 14 that have been

since, which we have no reason to think they could exceed, and in all Probability they could not near equal.

Now, as it was just the same Number of Generations from Abraham to David; and as David caused the People of Israel, one great Part of the Seed of Abraham, to be numbered, let us see how many these might probably amount to. The Scripture informs us, that the Men of Israel were 1,100,000; and the Men of Judah 470,000, beside the Tribes of Levi and Benjamin, which were not numbered, 1 Chron. xxi. 5, 6. and if these be supposed to be 430,000 more, the full Sum of Israel will be 2 Millions: I have good reason to think that all the Males came into this Reckoning; so that, if we allow there were as many Women as Men, the total Sum of all Israel will be 4 Millions in the Days of David: But because some may doubt whether the Children came into this Account, let these be 4 Millions more, so the Sum will be 8 Millions; a most prodigious Number for the Quantity of Ground which they inhabited: Now, as the Promise of Multiplication was more especially made to Isaac, we have no reason to think that the rest of Abraham's Children came any thing near this Number; yet let's suppose that the rest of Abraham's by Keturah amounted at the End of this Time to 7 Millions; and because Ishmael's was promised to be a great Nation, let his Seed amount to 6 Millions, and the Children of Esau to 4 Millions, which will be as many for the Country they inhabited, as Israel was before; so then the whole Company of Abraham's Children, at this Reckoning, will amount to 25 Millions. Any one that seriously reflects on this vast Company, I am apt to believe, will think I have quite exceeded the Truth, notwithstanding the Promise made to Abraham on that Account, and the great Multiplication of the Israelites in Egypt: But however, if this be incredible, it will follow, that the Antediluvian Race's exceeding it, is far more so; and I think, if he considers the Wickedness and Violence that the World then abounded with, no reasonable Man will allow them to be half so many, which Number does not exceed that of the Inhabitants in the Kingdom of France; so that it is evident, there could not then be many great Monarchies: Nor indeed was there any; for those lawless Giants did not attempt to govern others by Laws, but, like cruel Murderers, made use of their Strength to oppress and destroy them; so that it would be an Injury to the worst Tyrant, since, to compare him with them.

To conclude this Head: The want of Civil Magistrates, authorized by GOD, to punish Wickedness, was one Thing that brought the World to such a dreadful Pitch of Impiety, as made it necessary to destroy that whole Race by the Flood of Waters.

[To be continued.]

P. S. Please to inform your Readers, that when the Temple at Jerusalem was in its Glo-

yy, there were 15 Steps, or Stairs, that led up from the Court of the Gentiles to that of the Women, and 15 more led up from the Court of the Women into that of the Men: On each Side of these Stairs there was a small Room, where the Singers laid up their Instruments. The Singers stood on these Stairs to praise J E-HO VAH, and hence the 125th Psalm, with some others, is called in Hebrew *המנון הדר*, which the blunt A. P. renders by Words expressing the very same Idea in English,—A Song of the Stairs.—I return the great, great B. Q. Thanks for his two Specimens of a literal Translation from Horace, they give me a perfect Idea of the Author of them, who is certainly Heir apparent to one of the brightest Gentlemen in Europe: I congratulate him therefore, on the noble Seat he is like to have upon Oxmantoun-Green, where he may write Secular Verses for the Use of suitable Company.

The Craftsman, Oct. 16. N^o 337.

A Caution to Kings. James II. mislead.

THE elegant Author of the *Adventures of Telemachus*, represents *Sesoftris*, as so excellent a Prince, that He could scarce be blamed for any Thing, during his whole Life, but confiding too much in his Favourite, *Metaphis*; who, notwithstanding all the Wisdom of the King, found Opportunities of deceiving Him; upon which *Telemachus* makes the following Reflection:

“Alas! how are Kings exposed! The wisest are often abused. Cunning and interested Persons continually surround Them; while good Men retire from Courts, because They are neither forward, nor Flatterers. They wait till they are sought for; and Princes seldom search for Them. On the contrary, ill Men are bold, deceitful, impudent, and insinuating;—O! how unhappy is a King, who is open to the Artifices of bad Men!”

Sesoftris afterwards discover'd that *Metaphis* had deceived Him through Covetousness; upon which He condemn'd Him to perpetual Imprisonment, and seized all the Riches, which He had amass'd by corrupt Means.—

In Book 18. which describes the Descent of *Telemachus* into Hell, the Prince saw, in that Abyss of Darkness and Misery, a great Number of Kings, who had pass'd upon Earth for tolerably good Princes, yet were now condemn'd to the Pains of *Tartarus*, for permitting Themselves to be govern'd by wicked and designing Men. *Telemachus* expresses his Opinion of such Princes, thus:

“A weak, ignorant and unexperienced Prince ought more to be dreaded than One who will look into Affairs, and is able to understand and determine every Thing himself. A weak and ignorant Prince can see nothing but by the Eyes of a giddy Favourite, or of a flattering, turbulent, and ambitious Minister. And Mentor, in these Words.—“The selfish Crew, that beseege Princes, are overjoy'd to see Them inaccessible to others; for a King, inaccessible to Men, is likewise inaccessible to Truth.”

I recite these Passages to shew the Sentiments of so great a Man as the late Archbishop of Cambray, in a Book professedly written for the Instruction of a young Prince; and tho' it is composed of fictitious Incidents, &c. the Reflections, which He makes, and the Inferences He draws from them, are too amply verify'd, in real Life, by the Histories of all Nations; but by none more than those of our own. This hath been already shewn, in the Cases of all our most unfortunate Kings, since the Conquest, viz. Edw. II. Richard II. Henry VI. Charles I. and James II.

But there is one particular as to K. James II. I think was never yet fully explain'd; This unhappy Prince, went on not only obstinately, but precipitately, in his Prosecution of his destructive Schemes, against the general Voice of his People, till They grew desperate, and were driven to the last Resort of appealing to Heaven for Redress. Nay, so fatally blind was He to his own Interest, that when a large, naval Armament was actually preparing in Holland, and his good Friend, the French King, sent Him Notice that it was design'd for a Descent upon England; He still listen'd to the Counter-Assurances of his false, or ignorant Ministers, on whom only He rely'd; and rejected the Offer of his christian Majesty's Assistance. This is mention'd in History; but there is something more than I believe is generally known; for I am well assured that Louis the 14th wrote a Letter with his own Hand to acquaint Him that the Embarkation in Holland was intended against Him, in Concert with many of the principal Persons in his own Kingdom; and that his Intelligence was of such a Nature, that He had not trusted so much as one of his Ministers with it; and therefore earnestly intreated Him to make his own proper Use of it, with the same Reservedness; since the least Communication would not only defeat the End, which He propos'd by it for his Majesty's Service, but prevent all such Information, for the future, by discovering the Canal, from whence He received it.—To This K. James sent an Answer, in his own Hand-writing likewise, that He was very much oblig'd to his good Brother of France, for his kind Intentions; but that He was perfectly easy Himself as to the Design of the Dutch Armament; and thought Himself oblig'd in Gratitude to acquaint his most christian Majesty, that He had received certain Information of its being level'd at Him, and to join his Protestant Subjects in the *Cevennes*; for which Reason, He begg'd his Majesty to put Himself immediately upon his Guard against it.—The French King was very much surprized at this Answer; and, being well assured that his Brother of England was impos'd upon, wrote Him another Letter, in the same private Manner, confirming the Truth of his former Intelligence, and conjuring Him, in the most pressing Terms, to let Him know whether He had not communicated the Substance of it to some of his Ministers.—K.

James

James reply'd, that He had revealed it only to one, whom He named, and in whom He could repose the utmost Confidence.—Upon reading of This, old Louis cry'd out, with Tears in his Eyes, *Poor Man! He is lost; He is lost; He is undone; nothing can save Him.*

I tell this Story only as Matter of general Caution to Princes; for tho' it providentially happen'd for our Advantage that K. James was thus deluded; it hath often, and may often be again, the Fate of good Princes, as well as bad, to put their only Trust in those Men, who having first render'd Themselves universally odious by vile Measures, can find no other Refuge than in betraying and sacrificing their Masters. I shall therefore conclude with some general Observation, adapted to the Service of all Princes.

It frequently happens that a King is led to the very Brink of Destruction, which it is almost impossible for Him to escape, before He apprehends Himself in the least Danger; & can never be his Case, but by resigning Himself up intirely to Those, whose Interest it is to deceive Him, and by shutting his Ears to every Body else.

It therefore behoves a Prince, for his own Sake, when Dissensions arise in his Kingdom, and ill Humours are visibly spread through the whole Body of the People, to make a strict Enquiry into the Causes of them. The best Way of doing this is to hear all Parties; weighing their respective Arguments in his own Mind, with a just and equal Balance. That old Maxim of our Law, *audi alteram Partem*, can never be more properly apply'd than in the present Case.

Things are sometimes reduced to such an unhappy Pass, by a long Course of Male-Administration and provoking Conduct, that the Government in a Manner stands still, and there are but two possible Methods of carrying it on any farther, with Success; That is, either regaining the Affections of the People by a Change of Measures, or subduing them by Force. In the first Case, a Prince cannot take a surer Method than by sending for the greatest Men in his Kingdom, and consulting with Them. By great Men I do not mean Those in Power, or under their Influence, who are Parties in the Case; nor Those, who are in immediate Opposition to Them, but such Men, I mean, as are truly great, not only by their high Birth and the Possession of large Estates, but by their known Experience in Affairs of State, and disinterested Conduct for a long Course of Years.—Such Men will never deceive a Prince; and it is in the Power of such Men only to retrieve the Affairs of a disemper'd Government, by fair Means.

In the other Case, That of subduing the People by Force, what hath a Prince to depend upon?—He must always keep up a numerous, standing Army, to prevent Insurrections at Home.—He must engage Himself in burthenfome Treaties with every neighbouring Prince.—He must encourage Luxury

amongst all Degrees of People, in order to reduce Them to Poverty, and thereby keep Them in a constant State of Corruption and Dependence.—He must discountenance all Men of Virtue and Abilities, preferring only fit Tools for such a Design.—In short, He must endeavour to quell the Spirits, and subvert the Liberties of the People, as well as to draw the national Wealth into a few Coffers, by severe and oppressive Laws, which cannot be put in Execution without military Force.

A wise and a good Prince cannot hesitate a Moment which of these two Methods to take, in such a critical Conjunction as I have here supposed.

Whilst the Contention, in any Nation, lies between Successor and Successor, or between one King and his Competitor, all Men of Understanding will naturally join with Him, if any such there be, whose Title is founded in their own Choice, and will chuse to bear with many Things which they may not like, rather than endeavour to destroy a settled Form of Government, which was constituted by Themselves; for as an excellent Writer observes, "it is certain that Princes (especially Those, whose Throne is built on such a popular Foundation) have it in their Power to keep a Majority on their Side, by any tolerable Administration, till provoked by continual Oppressions. No Man, indeed, can then answer where the Madness of the People will stop."

rog's Journal Oct. 16. No. 414

Short Character of the French King.

EVER since the Reign of Henry IV, the French Ministers have been endowed with a superior Genius, and the greatest of them were drawn from the Ecclesiastical Order; namely, the Cardinals Richieu and Mazarine; and Cardinal De Flaur, the Present Minister, deserves no less commendation; He form'd the Manners of his Sovereign from his tender infancy, and made him one of the greatest Kings, and one of the honestest Men in the World, a rare Character among Princes, to whom Integrity, Piety and Candour often appear ridiculous Virtues! All Europe has render'd him the Justice due to his Merit, and the Nation's Enemies are forc'd to acknowledge that the Helm of France since the Time of Card. Richieu, was never guided with so much Secrecy, Prudence and good Fortune.

From the Dutch SPECTATOR.

Burying in Churches infectious, by reason of the Steam from putrid Carcasses.

THAT this extravagant Abuse is very apt to cause Steams or Evaporations to rise out of the Earth, which may be not only nauseous but pernicious, especially in the hottest Days of Summer, cannot but be clear to the meanest Understanding. The Truth of this, I find, is strongly confirm'd by the judgment

AVANT of one of the greatest Physicians that France ever produced. This excellent Person, tho' a zealous Roman Catholick, had given Orders in his Will for his own Burial out of the City, and for inscribing these or such-like Words on his Tomb: *Here lieth N. N. who desired to be interred in his own Ground, rather than in the Church, lest he who studied to promote Men's Health, while alive, should be detrimental to it, when dead.*

Daily Gazetteer, October 21.

On the difficult Situation of a Minister of State in England.

THis Paper seems to be an Answer to Part of the Craftsman of the 16th, and shows how Ministers are beset with Flatterers, as well as Kings. It may be wonder'd (says this Writer) how any can envy a Minister of State in England; who is not only dependent on the Will of his Prince, but is likewise accountable for every Branch of his Administration to the People. He can, it is true, confer Benefits; but he cannot, like a Minister under an absolute Monarch, resent Injuries. He must not only bear to have his best Designs ascribed to the worst Motives, but likewise others imputed to him which he never thought of. His Doors must be always open to the noisy impudent Pretender, as well as to the Man of real Worth: Tho' he has many Creatures and Dependents, yet he has few Friends, who have Capacity to render him any substantial Services; and a weak Man may do him as much Mischief by his ill Conduct, as a Knave by his Perfidy. Nay, those that live in the greatest Intimacy with him, will often betray him, either skulk to secret Cabals of his Enemies, or suffer those over whom they cannot but have a strong Influence, not only to act in open Opposition to his Measures, but to treat his Character with the greatest Indecency. He to whom this Providence is assign'd, ought to have a Mind stored with Ideas, a vast Genius, Quickness of Thought and Facility of Expression, and to be able to see thro' all the Emotions of the Soul at one Glance.

Craftsman, October 23, N^o 538.

An Historical ESSAY upon the Translation of BISHOPS,

Mr D'ANVERS,

Socrates, an Ecclesiastical Historian of the 5th Century, informs us, * That one Perigenes, (no very profound Clerk, I presume, since I never heard of any of his Works) was the first Prelate that ever swap'd his Diocese for another. He was first ordain'd Bishop of Patra, and afterwards constituted Bishop in the Metropolitan See of Corinth. He was present in the Ephesine Synod, conven'd against Nestorius, in the Year 431.

* Socr. Hist. Lib. 7. Cap. 36.

From whence it follows, that no such Thing as the Translation of a Bishop, was ever heard of, till long after the Expiration of the *three first Centuries*, which are acknowledged, even by Divines, to be the only pure Ages of Christianity.

A Socrates ushers in his Catalogue of translated Bishops with the following Narration:

† After the Deposition of Nestorius from the Episcopal Chair of Constantinople, there was a Debate about the Election of a Bishop in his Room; and many were for choosing Philippus, but more nominated Proclus; and they who voted for Proclus would have carried the Election, had not some Persons of Distinction hinder'd it. These Persons asserted it to be expressly prohibited by an Ecclesiastical Canon, that he, who had been elected Bishop of any City, should be translated to another See. Thus the People were obliged to acquiesce; for Proclus had been before nominated to the Bishoprick of Cyzicum, and Maximian was elected. †

Valesius observes, that the Canon here spoken of, against the Translation of Bishops, is the 21st Canon of the Synod held at Antioch, in the Year 341, which enforces Conformity to the primitive Determination made concerning this Matter.

D The primitive Determination may be found in the 14th Apostolick Canon, which ordains as follows:—“¶ Let not a Bishop be allow'd to leave his own Parish (or Diocese) and invade another, even tho' he be violently importuned by many, without some just Cause urging him so to do, upon the Account of his Ability to do more Service to the People there by his godly Doctrine; and let this be done, not of his own Head, but by the Judgment of many Bishops, and upon their earnest Solicitation.”

F I could wish it had been express'd in more absolute Terms; since the loose wording of it leaves room for Jesuitical Evasions, which even some of our Protestant Prelates don't fail to make use of. To prevent this, I suppose, was the Design of the 15th Canon of the Council of Nice, held in the Year 325; which I look upon as an Explanation of the former; † For abolishing the Custom, which prevails in some Places, contrary to Canon, it is decreed, “That neither Bishop, Priest, nor Deacon, shall remove from City to City; and that if any one attempt it, all the Proceedings in this Case shall be null, and the *res* restored to the Church, in which he was ordain'd.”

In Compliance with this explicit, anti-quibbling Canon, when Eusebius, Bishop of Antioch, was deposed, not only for getting a Bastard, but (which is ten times worse) for Heresy, for Sabellianism, and the Synod

H † Id. Lib. 7. Cap. 35.

¶ See it in Le Clerc's Edition of the Patres Apostolici.

† See Johnson's Clergyman's Vade Mecum, Vol. the 2d.

pitch'd upon **** Ensebins**, Bishop of *Casarea*, to succeed him; that *self-denying Prelate*, conscious of the Rules and Constitutions of the *primitive Church*, which had been lately ratified by a Canon of the *Nicene Synod*, obstinately declined the Election. The Emperor *Constantine* highly applauded his Piety. He wrote to the People of *Antioch*, "That he very well knew the *Person*, whom they had chosen, that not many could be found equal to him; but yet it was not reasonable that *one Church* should be served to the Prejudice of another; that the *Souls of Men*, in a *smaller*, as well as in a *greater Church*, were equally dear to Heaven, and therefore should not have their *Guide* and *Pastor* ravih'd from them."

To *Ensebins* himself he wrote thus:—
"†† I perceive how exactly you observe the Rule of *Ecclesiastical Discipline*; to persevere in those Things, which are both acceptable to God, and agreeable to *Apostolical Tradition*, is highly pious. In this you may esteem yourself happy, that, by the Testimony of almost all the World, you have been judged worthy to be *Bishop of the whole Church*. But your Wisdom, which hath instructed you to keep the *Commandments of God*, and the *Apostolical Canon of the Church*, hath done very well in refusing the Charge of the See of *Antioch*, and in desiring to continue in that *Episcopal Station*, wherein, by the Divine Appointment, you were first placed. I have written to the People, as also to your Colleagues, who had apply'd to me about it; which Letter, when your *Holiness* shall peruse, you will easily understand that, it being but just I should refuse their Request, what I wrote to them concerning it was by *immediate Guidance and Direction from God*. It will become your Wisdom to join in Consultation with them, that this *Affair of the Church of Antioch* may be peaceably settled."

I have given you these Extracts from the most approved Ecclesiastical Writers, to shew the Sense of Antiquity concerning *Translating* Authority of St Paul, in his Advice to *Timothy*, whom he had consecrated Bishop of *Ephesus*; (viz.) ¶ I besought thee to abide still at Ephesus.—I shall only add, that even so late as the Reign of *Henry VIII. Fisher*, Bishop of *Rochester*, actually refused to be translated to another *Dioecese* upon this Account.

But in some later Reigns, particularly that of *Charles II.* this Practice of *Translating* hath been turn'd to a bad Use, & regard to *Civil Government*; for as our *Rt Rev. Fathers in God* are allow'd a Seat and Vote in the *House of Lords*, where they are very considerable by their Numbers, some of our *modern Politicians* have found out a Method of attaching them to their Interest by collating them at first to a poor *Bishoprick*, and keeping

them in a State of Dependence, by the Hopes or Promises of a better. This is, in Effect, binding them to their good Behaviour; and many notable Points have been gain'd by it. A Nay, in some Reigns, it hath been carried to such an Height, that *Bishops* have been advanced from See to See, like our *military Officers*, by Seniority, and it hath been thought equally unjust to put one over another's Head. But a *Christian Divine*, who accepts of a *Bishoprick*, upon such Considerations, or with such a View, is guilty of a double Sin, by not only departing from the Institutions of the Gospel, and the original Design of his Office, but sacrificing the *Liberties of his Country* to worldly Ambition.

I am not very sanguine in my Hopes that what I have said upon this Subject will have much Effect; for we were told, several Years ago, by one of the *Court-Writers*, "†† that some Evils there are of such Prevalence, that however pernicious they may be, they must still remain, lest an Endeavour to reform should overturn the State."—Whether the Evil, of which I have been speaking, is of this Kind, or whether it is really no Evil at all, must be left to the Determination of all impartial Men.

D But there is another Practice in our Church, which hath been always look'd upon as a Grievance, and what I do not despair of seeing redress'd; I mean *Pluralities*, and consequently *Non-Residence*, which are Points of such Importance to us all, both as Men and Christians, but especially to the *Clergy*, that I shall take another Opportunity of troubling you with some Thoughts upon them.

Your constant Reader.

Old Whig, October 28.

Of NEWGATE SACRAMENTS.

THIS Writer first makes some Remarks on the Number (169) of Heads of Examination, in order to a due Preparation for the Sacrament, recommended by the Bishop of London to the Parishioners of *Lambeth*, when Pastor there; but especially on this:—"Do I regard my Spiritual Pastor as an Ambassador and Messenger from GOD, and set over me by his Appointments?"—Then now, says he, as every Parish Pastor is equally an Ambassador, I can't but congratulate my Country on this high Honour.—Happy England! Not one Parish within thy fortunate Territory without an Heav'nly Messenger set over it by Divine Appointment. O Newgate! who art also favour'd with thy peculiar Ambassador, with all Spiritual Powers and Prerogatives attending him, to scatter the Fears, and comfort the Souls of thy Prisoners, and send them with the Sacrament and a Song in their Mouths, safe and joyful, to the Regions of Immortality. Witness the Memoirs of our truly reverend Ordinary. How edifying his Account of *Tyburn Saints and Confessors*! The Civil

** *Socr. Hist. Lib. 1. Cap. 24.—Theodoret. Hist. Ecclesiast. Lib. 1. Cap. 21.*

†† *Euseb. Life of Const. Lib. 3. Cap. 61. Ag. Tim. ch. 1. v. 3.*

¶ Clodius and Cicero.

Society treats them as *Outcasts*, but our *Newgate Ambassador* receives them as Brethren, and gives them the *holy Viaticum*, that they may be declared Members of our establish'd Church, and *swearing* with greater Decency.— But 'tis not *Newgate* only that hath her *Villains*, and *Sacraments for Villains*; There are other *Dens of Thieves*, that have their Ambassadors and Communion. It is mention'd in the News from *Bristol*, that one *Harding* lately hang'd there, *behaved unconcerned*, and *curst his Wife just before he received the Sacrament*. And did he (*says this Writer*) receive the Sacrament, tho' unconcern'd, with *Curfes* in his Mouth, and without Repentance and Charity? Then he makes several Remarks to shew, that such *Tail-bird Sacraments*, ministr'd to *Whores* and *Rogues*, *Thieves* and *Cut-Throats*, is a debasing the *holy Ordinance*; and concludes with a Query, Whether this Practice of admitting Criminals to the Sacrament (as they may think, to secure them Mercy and Safety from future Punishments) is not a *principal Reason* of many Villainies daily practis'd among us.

The Craftsman, Oct. 30. No. 539.

A Defence of the Barbers against the Scheme in the following Paragraph.

'A Chemist from Germany is come over hither, in Order to obtain a Patent for a certain Water He prepares, that by only wetting the Corner for any linnen Cloch with, and rubbing it over the Beard a little, be it longer or shorter, instantly moulders away the Hair of it, like Dust or Powder, cleaner and closer than any Shaving, and in the 10th Part of the Time taken up in Shaving, and for less than a Penny-Charge each Time, and yet does not, in the least, soil or hurt the Skin, or cause any Smart, nor prevent the Beards growing again; nor does it smell any more than fair Water, nor can hurt the Mouth, Nostrils or Eyes, should any by Chance get into them.—It does the same on the Head, as well as Beard.

Dear Caleb,

THO' this Projector, pretends to come from Germany, in Order to ingratiate Himself with the People of England, there are very strong Symptoms of his being not only an Italian, but a Jesuit, and an Agent for the Pretender; sent over at this critical Juncture, to blow up the Coals of Sedition, and prepare the Way for some Attempt in his Favour. But as I am always very cautious of charging any Man with such a *traiterous Design*, without good Reasons; I will lay them very candidly before the Publick.

He makes some Remarks upon the Regard formerly paid to Beards; But (*says he*) since Shaving is establish'd in this Nation, and great Numbers of my Countrymen are legally bred to it, I think a Razor ought to be the only Weapon employ'd upon these Occasions. In short, my chief Objection to this Scheme arises

from hence; for let any impartial Man judge whether a Foreigner could have any good Design in projecting the Ruin of so large a Body of honest and industrious Tradesmen as the Barbers of this Kingdom, with all their Dependents; such as Soap-boilers, Razor-makers, Hone-makers, Strop-makers, &c. May not all these, in Conjunction with the unfortunate Distillers, Inn-keepers, and others, lately reduced, raise Commotions, and endanger the Quiet of the Government? How will such a formidable Army of Barbers, with their tremendous Poles in their Hands, instead of Pikes, their Basons, like Skull-caps, on their Heads, and their speckled Aprons, for Colours, terrify our Militia; and perhaps, our more regular Forces? I tremble to think of the Consequences, and fancy I see my native Country in all the Confusions of *Pole-Land*.

But I hope gentler Methods will be first try'd; and that if this pretended German should be supported by any of his Brother Projectors here, the Persons aggrieved will not proceed to any Violence, or Outrage, but patiently wait the Meeting of Parliament, and lay their Case, in an humble Petition, before that august Assembly.

But I hope there will be no Occasion to make such Application; for as this Hair-Water seems to be a chymical Preparation, and is proposed to be sold at so cheap a Rate as to bring it within the Reach of the common People, it is humbly presumed that it will come under the Head of distill'd Spirituous Liquors, and be subject to all the Restrictions and Penalties of the late Act. And if it should be so construed in Law, the Crown, not having a dispensing Power, cannot grant a Patent for vending it.

I must submit it to you, Mr. D'avers, how far this Scheme may affect yourself, and even the Liberty of the Press; for the Society of Barbers have been great Statesmen, in all Ages. *Lippis & Tonforibus notum* was a Proverb in *Horace's* Time; and they are no less eminent at present; so that shutting up their Shops would undoubtedly occasion as great a Stagnation in Politicks, as the *Gin-Act* itself, and prevent the People's being rightly inform'd how Matters go.—I wish This may not be one good Argument in the Projector's Favour.—But I hope another will have equal Weight on the contrary Side; for as our most excellent Ministers and Politicians have justly acquired the Character of being cunning Shavers, in all the Courts of Europe, it cannot be start to undermine the Profession, by which they have gain'd so much Honour and Riches Themselves, as well as Benefit and Glory to their Country.

There is another Set of honest Gentlemen, distinguish'd by the Name of Trimmers, whose Interest it equally is to put a Stop to the Progress of this pernicious Scheme; but as these Persons always keep a very watchful Eye upon every Thing, which hath the least Tendency to affect Themselves, I need not give Them any farther Hints.

Upon

Upon the whole, I think it the Business of all Professions, even *Statesmen* themselves, to discountenance such an Humour of *projecting* as hath lately infected us, or at least to lay it under some proper Regulations; for tho' it is generally employ'd in their Service, We have had several Instances to the contrary; as That of the * *Catoptrical Glasses, for dressing Meats and other Uses by the Heat of the Sun*; which would have entirely taken away the whole Produce of the *Coal-Tax* at once; and every Body knows that it is now apply'd to a much better Use than *building of Churches*.—Another Project, of the same Nature, was That of the late Mr *Fog*, for converting our *standing Army* into a *Waxen One*, (See p. 30) But it deserves Consideration whether such a Project might not be extended to the *Administration* itself.

The present *Projector*, I am inform'd, hath several other Inventions, if this has tolerable Success; particularly One, which he calls *Sal Anti-Atticum*, or a chymical Salt extracted from the *Numb-Fish*. A Grain or two of This being apply'd to the Tongue of a Lawyer at the Bar, will set Him instantly stut-tering, and in a few Moments render him totally dumb; or being dropt upon his Hand, will strike it with such a paralytick Numbness, that he will not be able to stretch it forth even for a *Fee*. This would be blowing up *Westminster-Hall*, in good earnest; and if Mr. *Nixon*, the Nonjuring Parson, were to be closely examined about it, I dare swear he could make some notable Discoveries.—The same Preparation might be likewise apply'd to Physicians, Courtiers and other honourable Gentlemen, whose Livelyhood depends on the Sensibility of their manual Nerves.

The best Way therefore to prevent such a dangerous *Projector* from doing Mischief, is to defeat his first Attempt, and crush Him at once. This wonderful Lignor, Whatever others may think of it is a *Water*, I am resolv'd to wash my Hands of, as I hope you will do, by publishing this Preservative against it. And I would advise him to retire out of this Kingdom, with all convenient Speed; it being more than possible that the Edge of those acute Weapons, which he hath endeavour'd to render useless, may be turn'd against Him.

Yours PHILÔ-TONSOR.

* See P—s and S—s Miscellanies.

Craftsman Oct. 9, has only the Remainder of a Letter from a *Clergyman* to a *Bishop*, begun Sept. 25, the Purport of which is to prove Bribery and Corruption Crimes of the most fatal Tendency.

Mr *Fog's* Papers that are omitted, contain Remarks on some Foreign Countries, as before on *Venice* and *Rome*. (See p. 536)

Method for bringing Sight to those who never had it.

MR URBAN,

YOU having rais'd my Curiosity by the Method for bringing Sight to those who

never had it, &c. mention'd, Article 4 in the last Register of Books, I got the Pamphlet but think it 6d. thrown away. It consists of 30 Pages, except a Chapter from M. *Belloste* on the Diseases of the Eye, which with the Preamble to introduce it, reaches to § 24th Page, I find it only an Advertisement or puff to recommend a Noftrum or two; the one pretended to be a safer Caustic than the learned *Belloste* knew of, to be applied behind the Ears for the Cure of Distempers in the Head, Eyes, Ears and Teeth, and the other a Liquid to be B snuffed up the Nose at the same time, or to be used without the Caustic, and being itself very efficacious, says the Anonymous Author, who takes an Opportunity to refer the Reader to the learned and celebrated Dr *Taylor's* Treatise on the Eyes. But I'm surpris'd that any Man who has been so lucky to improve on the famous *Belloste*, should deny himself the Honour as well as Advantage, that would certainly redound to him by putting his Name to such a happy Discovery. Since then, the Doctor has not thought fit to let us know who is meant when he says, my Caustic and my Liquid, is a certain, safe, perfectly sure, and efficacious, &c. I must conclude, every Man in his Senses, had better trust his own Surgeon, who, no doubt, has study'd *Belloste*; D than venture himself in the Hands of an unknown and perhaps Foreign Quack, that comes to pick up some English Pence.

M. *Belloste* indeed tells us, of an extraordinary Cure which is worth your Notice, when he was Surgeon Major to the King of France, in 1692 a young Soldier came to the Hospital of *Briancon*, having the Ball of one Eye so sunk, that an Hazle Nut might with Ease have been placed in the Socket, which seem'd to have nothing in it but a Spot of red Flesh at the Bottom, and this not caused by any external Hurt. He order'd the Operation of the Caustic to be made behind both Ears of the Patient, with an Intent of preserving the Eye that remain'd.—I thought, says he, no more of him for 3 Weeks, when asking after him, I was told he was well and that was all. I had the Curiosity to go to see him, and being come into one of the Wards, was shewn a Soldier who had two sound Eyes; upon which I said, This is not the Man; the Soldier answer'd Sir, I am the Man, but I could scarce believe him, till I had look'd behind his Ears. The Wounds were still open, and I was convinc'd to my great Surprize and Satisfaction, that he was the same Man; I should, adds he, be very cautious of giving credit to so unlikely a Story, but it is a real Truth, and the whole Hospital were Witnesses of it. And I have since perform'd the same Operation of the Caustic on Multitudes, and never without Success.

The Caustic opens the Glands and Vessels, and carries off the Humours which cause the Malady. But Mr *Belloste* prefers the use of an Iron Instrument in soporose Diseases, and this Pamphlet quotes another Gentleman who recom-

recommends opening the *Temporal Artery* for *Apoplexies* and violent *Mania's*, applying the *Cautic*, as above, immediately after.

I thought proper, Sir, to send you this Extract, that your curious Readers who have M. *Bellaſſe's* Works, may not be imposed on by a Specious Title, to a Pamphlet, which instead of Instructing me to restore Sight, has really made me see double. Your

Northwich, Oct. 17. Humble Servant T. J.

On the Hebrew Poetry of the Old Testament, and Translations thereof by Mr Facio and Others.

HAVING acted in the most impartial manner with regard to the Specimens of A. P.'s Translation, by publishing the chief Objections to, as well as Recommendations of it, we are call'd on to give the Public, Specimens of some other Translations by learned Gentlemen. One is by Mr *Nicolas Facio Drillicius*, Mathematician, and Fellow of our Royal Society, a Gentleman born at *Basil*, educated at *Geneva* where he has the Freedom of the City, but now residing at *Worcester*, being the same whom Providence made use of to save the Life or Liberty of King *William* when Prince of *Orange*.—He writes, that he has from the Year 1707 resumed the Study of the Hebrew Language, and not only found a Poetical Harmony in the *Psalms*, *Job*, *Proverbs*, the *Hymns of Moses*, and the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*, but has by repeated Trials investigated the true Laws of the Hebrew Metre. Upon this Foundation he has proceeded very far in translating the said poetical Books into English Blank Verse, and having communicated his Observations to Mr *Whiston* and other ingenious and learned Gentlemen, is advised to begin his Publication with the Book of *Job*, by Subscription. This he the more readily agrees to, because he thinks the many Versions he has seen of that Book are very defective, and the late Mr *Dadichi* was of Opinion, that there was not one good Version of *Job*; after this he proposes to publish the *Psalms* in Blank Verse also, finding upon the Appearance of the learned Bp *Hare's* Work, tho' he agreed in several Particulars with that excellent Author, that he differ'd greatly in others that are very essential.

We are sorry that we have not room for the whole Dissertation, but as it is not very different from Article XII. in the *State of the Republic of Letters* for September, (except some Errata, which that Author will probably advertise the Reader of in his Next,) I shall only take notice, & this learned Gentleman seems to intend a Translation Line for Line, and into the same Number of Syllables with the Hebrew Text, which (he says) by reason of a great Number of Elisions, Apostrophes, Synalephes, and of short and even exceeding short Vowels, may, at one's Choice, be read as containing different Numbers of Syllables; of this he gives an Instance in an English Line, which by using fewer or more Apostrophes, may be pronounc'd in 6, or from 6 to 12 Syllables,

according to what sort of Metre it is found in; viz.

My Spirit's d'erwhelm'd, 'tis griev'd.

A Mr *Facio* adds, he has 300 ancient Testimonies to confirm his Observations on the Hebrew Poetry, beside some Mr *Whiston* recommended to him from *Josephus*; not to mention the *Targum* which may be of very great Service; By it, for Example, we are directed to read the first Verse in the *Psalms*, as the Ancients did, tho' in a manner very different from what we durst have done without such Authority. It is there an Hexameter of 12 Syllables, and runs thus;

Toubeh | digbhar | dla hallek | bemi | | rash yin

Bless'd is he that goes not into th' ^{kath} ungodly's Schemes. ^{ish}

This Line is one of the Specimens of his Translation, he having given others of the whole *Psalms* in different Measures, even and uneven, corresponding to the Liberty that may be taken in scanning the Verses of the Text by a different Number of Feet; Tho' in order to have more room to express the Sense of the Text, he thinks the greatest Number of Syllables that a Hebrew Line can bear, may be chosen; or it may be translated by a shorter or longer, in Imitation of the *Targum*, or even by two Lines of English, when the Sense requires it.—Part of this Undertaking, having on it's being examined by some intelligent Persons of the Jewish Nation, received their Approbation, Mr *Facio* was encouraged to proceed in so difficult a Work, and doubts not of having in the main retrieved the Knowledge of the Jewish Poesy. If any contend he has not, he desires them to prove it, by pointing out a better Method.

This Gentleman, who has distinguished himself in the learned World, has almost ingenious Hypothesis, relating to the Cause of Gravitation, of which Sir *Isaac Newton* used to speak with Pleasure, as better accommodated than any other to the visible Effects of it. This with other valuable Discoveries may be divulged for the Satisfaction of the curious Naturalist, if his Scheme beforementioned meets with suitable Encouragement.

We must now take some notice of a Correspondent, who signs A. B., and informs us, he has translated (in order for Publication likewise by Subscription) the whole Book of *Psalms* into Poetical Lines exactly answering those of the Original; and desires us to print his Version of the 68th and 129th *Psalms*, in Answer to A. P.'s Challenge: And says, he will maintain them to be a grammatical, verbal Translation and more exact than A. P.'s; we have now only Room for the shortest, and the further Explication of A. B.'s Scheme must be refer'd to our next, when we shall be able to inform the Public, how far it agrees with the before-mention'd, or, what he will say to Mr. *Facio's* Challenge, which he had not seen when he sent his Letter.

A. B.'s Version of Psalm 129, against A. P.'s.

1. A SONG of * the unworthy Ascenders:

MAny a time, have my youthful follies
[distressed me; A
Now may, now may Israel say.

2. Many a time, have my youthful follies
[distressed me:
Nevertheless, they have not prevail'd against me.

3. Behind my back, the plodding thinkers
[have devised:
They have purposely increased the length,
Of their complaint of grievance.

4. The L O R D is a righteous one:
He hath cut out into lengths,
The cords of the wicked.

5. They shall be ashamed, they shall also be
[turned backward:
All, even all them that hate Zion.

6. They shall be, even like $\frac{1}{2}$ grass of $\frac{1}{2}$ roofs,
Which withereth before it hath grown up.

7. Wherewith $\frac{1}{2}$ reaper hath not so much as
[filled the hollow of his hand:
Nor he that gathereth on heaps at all reple-
[nished his lap.

8. Neither have they that passed by, said,
The blessing of the L O R D is upon you:
In the name of $\frac{1}{2}$ L O R D, have we blessed you.

* V. 1. i. e. Them that came up out of Egypt.

|| V. 6. Heb. drawn out.

London's Wonder, or the Chaste Old Batchelor,
being an Account of the Life, &c. of Mr.
Samuel Wright, whose WILL (See p. 472.)

ON a Grave-Stone in the Chancel of St.
Alphage, London-wall, are the follow-
ing Epitaphs:

"*Thomas Wright* of this Parish, Citizen of
London, departed this Life Nov. 26, 1700, in
the 62d Year of his Age, in Memory of whom
his affectionate Wife *AMY* laid this Stone,
who dy'd Feb. 3, 1724, in the 85th Year of
her Age." Close adjoining

"*Thomas*, Eldest Son of the above *Thomas*
and *Amy*, who dy'd March 25, 1727, in the
65th Year of his Age." Also,

Samuel Wright, Gent. late of *Newington*
Green, who dy'd July, 1736. aged 56.

THOMAS *Wright* the Father, tho' an Inde-
pendent, and one of Mr *Hewes's* Congrega-
tion, was a strict monthly Communicant in
the Church of *England*; had 22 Clergymen
and Dissenting Ministers attending his Funeral,
and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr *Philip*
Stubbes, who gives him a commendable Cha-
racter; that he was compassionate and liberal
to the Poor on many Occasions, and never
fail'd, tho' indispos'd, or in the Country, com-
ing to receive the Sacrament every Month at
his Parish Church. After he was out of his
Apprenticeship, he began the World with
nine Shillings, which he laid out in dry'd
Pease and Horle Beans, and dealt in them by
retail, till by his Industry he scraped up where-
with to buy him Utensils to set up his Trade
of a Wire-drawer or Maker of Silver-Lace;

but it being a Time of publick Mourning
for *Oliver Cromwell*, and Trade dull, the
Wire-drawers work'd for him a Farthing an
Ounce cheaper than ordinary, on Account of
his punctual Payment; but to encourage those
that were Industrious, he sometimes paid
them the Farthing abated. After the Resto-
ration of King *Charles*, Joy and Finery
seem'd to have no Bounds; there was so great
a Demand for Gold and Silver Lace, and Mr
Wright furnish'd so much of it, that enabled
him to leave an Estate acquir'd of 42,000*l.*
which in the Year 1727, came all to the
youngest Son *Samuel Wright*, who with what
Improvements he made left it as the Reader
has seen (p. 472, 473.)

N. B. This, with some sorry Reflections on
Mr *Wright's* declaring that *He never knew*
Woman as a Man does his Wife; is all
to be learnt from Mr *C—P's* Shilling Book,
entitled as above; except the Will of that
Gentleman given at length, and some Ac-
count of Col. *Chartres*, *Bancroft*, &c.
brought in to swell out the Book.

WE ought to inform the Public, That the
Map mention'd by the ingenious *G. S.* p. 554,
in relation to the Eclipse in *Feb. next*, is now
engraving, and will soon be published for the
Satisfaction of the Curious. We have receiv'd
also from other Correspondents some further
Charges, against a certain monthly Paper, as
abounding with Blunders and Mistakes, espe-
cially in the mathematical Part of it, namely
in the Answers given to the 3d and Prize-
Questions in the *Ladies-Diary*; particularly
E Mr *E. H.'s* most enormous Solution of the said
Prize-Question, which is censur'd with some
Severity: But we desire to be excus'd from in-
serting these Remarks, since we may fairly
plead *Non nostrum est*, &c. And besides, the
said *Diary* will come out Nov. 23, with the
proper Solutions to the Questions in Dispute,
which 'tis hoped will induce the Mistaken to
see and own their Errors, and thereby taking
away all Cause of Reflections, restore a Temper
becoming true *Philomaths*; who, we are for-
ry to observe, like some of our Poetical Cor-
respondents, seem to delight in lessening one
another's Merit. It may be necessary how-
ever, just to take notice from these Correspon-
dents, that the conjugate Diameter in the 3d
G Question is not 8.9492— but above 9; and
that the hourly Motion requir'd in the Prize-
Question is neither 3.055, nor 5.0783, but
6.81 Miles.

N. B. Having previous Advice of a third An-
swer preparing to the Mathematical Ques-
tion propos'd p. 496, we are not willing to
anticipate our Correspondent, and therefore
shall stay for it, in order to insert them al-
together next Month.

We hope *A. P.* (whose Answer is come to
hand) will be content till next Month with
what is said in behalf of his Version, in a
Postscript to *B. Q.* p. 602, 603 A.

AN HYMN to the ALMIGHTY.

Occasioned by the vain and too-nice Enquiry of
MAN, into the Origin and Being of GOD.

SOURCE of all being, of thy self alone,
Eternal, infinite, almighty one;
Who can, O God! thy essence comprehend?
Without beginning, and without an end.
Immense Divinity, who, who can scan?
'Tis too mysterious for the thoughts of man.
The more we aim, and strain, the more we miss,
Plung'd in th' unfathom'd depth of thy abyss.
Into the ark we must not vainly pry;
The guardian cherubs dare not come too nigh;
Thy glory dazzles the angelic eye.
In search of GOD *Moses* on *Horeb* bound,
Could give us no description but of sound:
And with what extasy, surprize and awe,
St Paul hints at what the apostle saw,
In vision saw.
About thy essence vain are all disputes,
'Tis ours to know thee by thy attributes.
(Our great Creator, merciful and just,
From whom our being, and on whom our trust)
All might, all mercy, justice all, all love:
And this is all we know of the Above.

Abstracted Goodness! teach us mortals, teach
How short our view, how scanty is our reach:
Teach us to know ourselves, to pray, and praise
A Pow'r not circumscrib'd by space or days;
That pow'rful Majesty, that GOD adore.
O teach us this, and we need know no more.

WESTMINSTER-SCHOOL continued.

IF to the right you thence your steps pursue,
An honour'd *room employs, & charms your view.
Where grandeur, void of gaudy pomp, appears,
Worthy the muses, whence her name she bears.
There *Bushy's* awful picture decks the place,
(Shining where once he shone a living grace)
Which seems to smile as cheerful to survey, 39
From crowds of youth, that pass from day to day,
That learning to as bright a pitch is brought,
As when herul'd, as when great *Bushy* taught.
Beneath the frame, in decent order plac'd,
The walls by various authors works are grac'd;
As if they all had there conspir'd to meet,
Willing to pay subjection at his feet.
Fix'd to the roof some curious lawrels show
What they obtain'd who wrote the sheets below.

Thence let the pleas'd spectator farther pass,
And view the school that will be, is, that was,
The best, the brightest, that may justly claim
The first observance in the list of fame. 42
There you for once an ancient building see,
From filth, from all-impending cobwebs free.
What bold, what proud *Arachne*, dares molest
The place where *Pallas* rules, and sits confest?
Fix'd to support the Roof above, to brave,
To stem the tide of Time's impetuous wave,
Nine stately beams their spacious arches show,
And add a lustre to the School below, 50
Where, midst the honours which her vot'ries pay,
Pleas'd Learning stalks triumphant ev'ry day.
When first *Eliza's* care this fabrick rais'd,
The Muses, with the future prospect pleas'd,
To their *Parnassus* bid a long adieu,
And smiling to this fav'rite mansion flew:

Perch'd on each beam the lovely sisters sit,
And there dispense their favours, and their wit.
Her walls, alas! tho' long they brav'd his rage,
Have felt & threats of time, & shocks of age: 60
But still thy praise, borne on the wings of fame,
Bright as it is, great School, shall shine & same.
Thou, spite of time, thy glories shalt display,
For time himself must die, ere they decay.

And now, my muse, thou guardian of her fame,
Thou ever-sacred, ever-hallowed name;
Assist my song, this pleasing task befriend,
By due degrees from clafs to clafs ascend,
Describe the diff'rent rules they all obey,
And paint the various labours of the day. 70

Rank'd into seven, distinct the classes lie,
(Which with the *Pleiades* in lustre vie)
Whose youth alike in thought and action skill'd,
Studious at home, and active in the field,
To ev'ry liberal art most amply prone,
Have ev'ry learned language made their own.

'Twas thus in early times, when *Greece* could
Of sons a num'rous, and a learned host; [boast,
Seven sages did in glorious lights appear,
(Of learning each a fountain pure and clear, 80
And grac'd with ev'ry beauty of the mind)
The wonder, and the glory of mankind.

First Class.

Next to the door the first and least appears,
Design'd for seeds of youth, and tender years.
Here *Æsop's* tales at once instruct and please:
(For all must rise to learning by degrees).
Here *Bushy's* ever-honour'd precepts teach
By easy rules the rudiments of speech.
Here, undisguis'd by art, you sweetness meet,
For, tho' unlearn'd, yet innocence is sweet. 90
Strangers as yet to ev'ry vicious view,
They trifles of their little life pursue.

Second Class.

The second next your willing notice claims,
Her numbers more extensive, more her aims.
Here *Æsop* in a clearer light is seen,
Here they perceive to what his fables lean.
Can stoke the *Fox* commending from below
The voice, the shape, the beauty of the *Crow*;
Who perch'd on high, far from his reach was far,
Bless'd (what he wanted) with a piece of meat.
When fetch'd from hence, at home young master
dines;

You'd wonder how his forward genius shines:
He fools his grooms, tho' ne'er so much discerning,
And makes his mother wonder at his learning.

Third Class.

Hence a Step nearer to *Parnassus's* height,
Look cross & School, & third employs your sight.
There *Martial* sings, there *Justin's* works appear,
And banish'd *Ovid* finds protection there.
Here first how Poets write, you're taught to know,
And learn to make your lines in number flow.
From hence the streams of *Helicon* proceed,
Which pure and clear o'er half & globe are spread.

Ye *Græks*, and thou surprizing bard of praise,
Who bind'st thy temples with a length of bays
See this bright class to genial lines give birth,
Tho' not superior, yet of equal worth
To your admir'd profundity of verse;
For if they don't write better—they can't worse

[The Remainder in our next

* *Musæum.*

Cibor.

*The FAREWELL.**By a young GENTLEMAN, who is dangerously ill.*

While sickness rends this tenement of clay,
Approaching change & rapture I survey;
O'erjoy'd I've reach'd the goal with eager pace,
Ere tardy life has measur'd half its race.
Nor shall I droop with sad old-age account,
Of all our plagues the heaviest and the worst;
Nor longer bear (man's wayward taste to please)
The hard constraint of seeming much at ease;
Nor wear an outward smile, and look serene,
While ruin, racks, and tortures lurk within. 10
Well has the bard, who best deserv'd to say,
Who lost the prize, tho' he obtain'd the praise,
Most justly trac'd the life of man below,
Thro' all its vast variety of woe,
Fear, sickness, want, loss, labour, sorrow, strife, 15
With all that shortens, and embitters life,
Love's hopeless pangs, & keep I wretch awake,
Pain, hunger, cold, & makes the heart to quake.
Fierce cold, entail'd on indigence alone,
But to the rich and happy rarely known, 20
Severest, deadliest, dreadful, last extreme,
Dire source of half ill's that shake our frame,
Ordain'd by wrath divine the sinner's doom,
Who feel their hell before they reach the tomb.
Accomplish'd bard! who tenderly canst tell 25
Of life's rude shocks, and yet sustain them well!
Whose soul appears thro' ev'ry changing scene
Superior, firm, intrepid and serene;
Unruff'd he by faction, envy, strife,
Enjoys the best and truest taste of life, 30
Discharging well what God and men require,
The debts of subject, comfort, friend, & fire:
Rich in contentment, as in virtue strong,
He never murmurs, but in tuneful song;
Yet tuneful song conveys & cheering sound, 35
"Thro' these is certain bliss a way is found.
Nor let me, partial grown to flesh and blood,
Record the evil, and forget the good,
For both I'll humblest adoration pay,
And hail the pow'r that gives, & takes away: 40
Long shall my grateful memory retain,
And oft recal the intervals of pain;
Nay, to high heav'n for greater gifts I bend,
Heath'n I've enjoy'd, & I had once a friend!
Above contempt a cheerful home I had, 45
This head was cover'd, & these limbs were clad;
When pleasing toil amus'd the joyous day,
I join'd the fair, the witty, and the gay;
Our labour sweet (if labour it might seem)
Admits the sportive, and instructive theme; 50
Yet here no lewd or useless wit was found,
We po'd the wav'ring sail with ballast found:
The evening crown'd the day by happy choice,
When all the sons of industry rejoice;
Wit, mirth, and music, sciences and arts, 55
Improv'd and exercis'd our nobler parts.
There learning plac'd her richest stores in view,
Or wing'd with love the minutes gaily flew;
True merit might unequal'd lustre wear,
For envious, base detraction came not there; 60
Nay, yet sublimer joys our bosoms prov'd,
Divine benevolence by heav'n belov'd!
Wan, meagre forms, torn from impending death,
Exulting, blest us with reviving breath:
The *shriv'ling wretch* we cloath'd, & *mod'ner cheer'd*
And sickness ceas'd to groan, when we appear'd,

Unask'd, our care assists with tend'nest art
Their Bodies, nor neglects th' immortal part.
Sometimes in shades impiet'd by *Cynthia's*
beams, 70

Whose brightness glimmer'd on *Ampl'd streams*,
We lead the sprightly dance thro' *Sylvan scenes*,
And bound like Fairies o'er the level greens:
To join the dance our blooming partners halte,
With love for ever sweeter, where ever chaste: 75
In ev'ry breast a gen'rous fervour glows,
Soft bliss! which mutual love alone bestows!
From fragrant herbage gemm'd w' orient dew,
And flowrets of a thousand various hues;
By wafting gales the mingling odours fly, 80
And round our heads in vernal breezes sigh,
Whole nature seem'd to heighten and improve,
The Halcyon-hours of innocence and love,
Youth, wit, good-nature, candor, sense combin'd,
To serve, delight, and civilize mankind: 85
In *Sylvan scenes* unrivall'd forms we shone,
And glory'd in a paradise our own.
In wisdom's love we ev'ry heart engage,
And triumph to restore the Golden age.

Now close & blissful theme, exhausted muse, 90
The latest blissful theme that thou shalt chuse;
Sate with life, what joys for me remain,
Save one dear wish, to balance ev'ry pain?
My ills remediless, and hopeless all,
On speedy fate with earnest cries I call. 95
So peevish babes, whose waking hour is o'er,
Whom bawbles still, and toys delight, no more,
Recline the head, with sullen grief oppress,
Till borne by friendly arms to welcome rest.

Whatever can politest souls engage, 100
The language, grace, and splendour of the stage,
The rural scenes, where truth and love resort,
The glittering pomp, and manners of the court;
The gift of guileless minds, gay sprightly mirth,
Blest balm of all our griefs and care on earth!
Deep science, which the letter'd sage explores,
Where artful wit displays her boundless stores;
Meer learning, where unskilful eyes alone
Mistake the diamond for the vulgar stone, 110
Till polish'd from the rudeness of the mines,
The brilliant gem with finish'd lustre shines;
Whate'er they boast, whose souls were form'd to
prove

The worth immense of friendship and of love:
Nay, if by miracle I cou'd retrieve 115
† What *health, content or competence* cou'd give,
The utmost human bliss! tho' I might hope
To die with *Granville*, or converse with *Pope*,
These soothing gifts cou'd yield no joy to me;
Sad, empty world! like that of *quitting thee*.

* This bard is one who calls himself SYLVIVS,
who wrote upon Life, Death, Heaven, and Hell,
&c. to whom the second prize was adjudg'd, tho'
by several good Judges, he deserv'd a first.
† In these three *Adr. POPE* places earthly Happiness.

SEVERAL of the PRIZE-EPGRAM-
Writers not having declar'd which of their
EPGRAMS they would have stand for the
PRIZE, it must retard the Determination of
that Matter: They are desired therefore to fix
on the EPGRAM they think best.

THE ROMAN BATHS.

OF all the splendid piles, & wonder view'd,
Whilst ancient Rome in brightest glory stood,
No structures, like her stately Baths, proclaim
Th' amazing grandeur of the Roman name.
The Roman temples in full plenty rose,
The Roman Baths by far out-number'd those:
If now with pride th' improving square is seen,
The boasted ornament of LINCOLN'S INN,
Say, what the praise, were all its domes around
With marble rail'd, and gilded turrets crown'd.
E'en such magnificence wou'd meanly shine,
Rank'd with the glittering Bath of Antonine;
Or that, immense, by Dioclesian rear'd;
† Like cities these, or provinces appear'd:
Apartments num'rous, lofty, richly fill'd
With all the embellishments that art cou'd yield:
Inlaid with † pearls the costly pavements shone,
Thro' silver pipes the crystal currents run,
In silver layers bath'd each wanton goddess,
And their soft limbs on silver couches rest.
Historians our credulity abuse,
Or thousands here might separate chambers chuse;
Yet if the gossip, Rumour, truth declares,
Assigning lovers off' went in by pairs,
Close woods and lonely Portico's adjoin'd,
And gloomy caves, for secrecy design'd,
And winding mazes cut thro' twilight groves,
With flames deck'd of nymphs & laughing loves.
Her Paphian court forsook, and Cyrian scene,
Here in full lustre reign'd the amorous Queen.
Oils and perfumes exhal'd their fragrant pow'r,
And tepid waves the languid limbs restore.
Nor was this pompous luxury, alone
To the Imperial race, or nobles known,
No, tho' the public bagnio's might receive
The serv'al † millions (aid in Rome to live,
Yet ev'ry Roman knight, to sooth his spouse,
Her bath (of Parian marble built) allows.
Nor this alone — When Syrus scorch'd the air,
To Baia's streams retir'd the gay and fair,
There with full feasts they crown the genial day,
And dance, and sing, and bathe the hours away.
Thus liv'd of old the Roman beaux and belles,
The British thus, at Bath and Tunbridge- Wells:
Me, humble bard, in wife exchange of these,
A bath, like Scipio's form'd, wou'd better please;
A native well, imbrow'd with mingling greens,
There far from courts, obscur'd in sylvan scenes,
With a choice book, or philosophic friend,
I'd chuse my hours of ease and mirth to spend.

† *In medium provinciarum.* Ammian. Marcel.
lib. xvi. * *Seneca, Epist. lxxxvi.* † *Vopisc. in Aureliano.*

A Survey of the AMPHITHEATRE.

ON! — Pigeons! — why whither turn ye?
What! — laggere! I've begun my journey?
If you to soon your speed diminish,
You'll grow quite cripp'd ere we finish.
My riddle by degrees unravels —
Good Gentlemen, I'm on my travels;
You're journ'ing too, as I presume,
I warrant you, — design'd for ROME:
Shall we join chat? — you'll quickly be-at-her,
I'm going to the AMPHITHEATRE.
Bless us, what's here! — what hodge podge ruin!
Is this that famous pile we're viewing?

So crack'd up in our schools — and taverns!
This heap of stones, and awkward caverns!
Vile place! more fit for brutes than men!
Rome? phaugh! — I think, 'tis Daniel's den.
Stop — let's observe — How vast the building!
In troth, I think they've wall'd a field in;
Look — rewar'd the centre have you — seen — a
Rough Pavement? — that was their *Arena*,
The frage where combatants, I wist,
Of old went as it hand to fist.
There, in the fencing-science taught,
Their desperate Gladiators fought,
Or Beasts engag'd (like cater-cousins)
Let loose to eat 'em up by dozens!
There — out of all those ugly nooks
They issu'd: tygers, bears, — adooks!
While Senators, on upper benches,
Sat safely cuddling of their wenches;
And rang'd Plebeian crouds, unmov'd,
The horrid spectacle approv'd,
Heedless what mischief in the show
Beset poor fighting rogues below.
Some wounded — those by monsters fed on —
This a nose off — that ne'er a head on —
The common fate of Gladiators, —
Fine shows, where monarchs were spectators!
Here — from these pipes, by time decay'd,
Observe — their currents were convey'd,
Which serv'd, when former sports were spent,
Their water-fights to represent,
By authors nam'd — (a peesters take ye!
Why what ye mules!) — their *Nauarchia*:
Where soldiers arm'd made dreadful charges,
From broad-side hulks, and leaky barges,
Brought thro' this arch — & this — & this thro' —
Holes, now — a dog cou'd scarcely pass thro' —
Hang this queer, gloomy, dirty station,
I'm weary of the speculation.
Let me from scenes so dread, repair
Back to my country's milder air;
There visit fam'd Bear-Garden heroes,
From whose sham-fights ne'er cause of fear rose;
Or trip to view some valiant Hibern,
At Sutton's — neighb'ring seat to Tyburn;
Where gentle butchers off' resort,
That brotherhood's peculiar sport.
Here may I sit, and fear no slaying,
Mid' those meek masters of sword-playing;
Lay wagers, laugh at Figo and Stokes,
And all our harmless fighting fo'ks.
ROME's fencing sparks, say what you please,
In wit fell vastly short of these,
Those met to kill, or to be kill'd,
But ours to have their pockers fill'd —
Shame of their boasted Roman sense!
To Wisdom they've the best pretence,
Who ne'er in those encounters fight,
To die — but get their living by't.

On a common News Monger, in allusion to Martial, Book 9, EPIGRAM. 36.

MANY good bits and sups thy chaps have gain'd,
For specious tales thy fertile brain has feign'd:
But since thy party cause now grows so stale
It won't procure thee half a pint of ale.
Lay hold of this propos'd, gushing Muse!
— I'll treat thee ev'ry day to hold thy tongue.
BOLUS.

THE COUNTRY-PARSON:

In Imitation of HORACE'S Country-Mouse,
Rusticus urbanum murem, &c. B. ii, Sat. 6.

HARD by the side of Snowden's lofty hill,
 Inclos'd with thickets and a purling rill,
 There liv'd an honest Vicar, free from strife,
 Tho' dog'd with that tempestuous thing—a wife.

Neat was his house, and humble tho' not mean,
 Fine without cost, and elegantly clean :
 In this parochial state he spent his years,
 Nor rais'd by fortune, nor depress'd by cares.

Grave, and close-fisted, yet who once did treat
 A London-Rector, at this humble seat,
 A priest well known at court, in daily wait
 On bishops, lords, and ministers of state ; (ther,

Could flatter, fawn and cringe, call this man bra-
 Say one thing openly—but mean another.—

Both were at Cambridge bred, and both had spent
 Sev'n studious years in friendship and content :
 But this, by hating Tory and Presbyter,
 Had gain'd a living from our Faith's Defender

On Cambria's hills, and now came down & way,
 To see his tenants, and receive his pay.

The rev'rend Vicar treats his cringing guest
 With all the rarities his house posselt.

The beer was rapt, & cyder rough and sweet,
 And beef, & pork serv'd up, & Lords might eat :

Next came the produce of the female goats, 25
 And apples blushing, in their ruddy coats.
 All these were order'd, that the guest might see
 How Wales abounded in variety :

But no such food cou'd gratify his taste,
 He loads his trencher with indecent waste, 30

Sticks his fork lightly in the smoking meat,
 And leaping, praises what he's forc'd to eat.

Now dinner's o'er, & night & mirth is crown'd,
 While loyal healths, & witty jokes go round ;

At last & Courtier mellow grown and free, 35
 Extols this unexpected luxury.

Alas ! (crys he) how hard's your present fate,
 Small is your fortune, but your soul is great :

Sure this munificent, aspiring mind
 Was ne'er for cliffs, and poverty design'd. 40

Why shou'd a man, of such transcendent worth,
 Return unheard of to his native earth ?

Let goats frequent & brake and savage den,
 You shall see courts, know kings, converse & men :

Disdain old rusty hats, & thread-bare gown, 45
 And learn the niceness of ph' engaging town.

First preach at court, then ask some pretty fee,
 A living, chaplanship, or deanery :

Act against conscience, not afraid to lie,
 And cry up W——e's virtues to the sky, 50

Then rail at St J——n, P——ey, and the rest,
 And always swear the present times are best.

Since life's still fleeting, & no man hath pow'r
 To hasten or retard the destin'd hour,

Since great & small must render up their breath, 55
 Nor Cambria's rocks can stand a siege & death :

Haste, haste with me, and thankfully receive
 All the kind Gods, & kinder KING can give.

But oh ! what Vicar with Socratick arms,
 Cou'd e'er withstand preferment's easy charms ?

H's thoughts are center'd in some high degree,
 H's desk's a throne, his vicarage a see. 62

With these delusions fir'd, he hates delay,
 And eagerly pursues the joyful way.

Both bear th' inclemencies of wind & wet, 65
 And reach St James's as the Sun was set.

His Lordship's house appears, the mastiffs roar,
 Th' obsequious porter cringes at the door.

Up stairs they go, the courtier leads the way,
 Unusual objects claim the vicar's stay. 70

He views the prodig' of the curious loom,
 And eyes both India's in one splendid room.

Within the lobby of a dome of state,
 Both with due patience for their suppers wait ;

At length repeated dainties grace & board, 75
 Th' untasted Offals of the piddling lord :

Ragouts, and Ortolans, and costly fish,
 Conceal diseases in the shining dish.

Our servile courtier acts the well known part,
 And helps the Stranger with the nicest art, 80

Picks out the morsel that is choice and rare,
 And cloy's his stomach with luxuriant fare.

Th' exalted vicar owns his happy station,
 Nor silently enjoys his new translation :

When lo ! the Steward, with undaunted face,
 Informs the courtier of his sure disgrace,

Cancels the honours which he had enjoy'd,
 And in one moment all his hopes destroy'd.

Th' affrighted vicar in this wretched state,
 Condemns his folly, but condemns too late, 90

Curfes the court, and all the servile train,
 Whose smile is treach'ry, & whose friendship bane.

" Farewel (he cries) St James's glittering show,
 " I'll to my vic'rage and my mountains go, 95

" There will I live, in unmolested ease,
 " On rythe-pigs, barn-door-fowls, & salutary pease.

E. R. H.

MR URBAN,

I Desire you to print the following lines to Mr DUCK ;
 they are in defence of a Christian Doctrine, which our
 late famous poets have taken upon them to censure. Mr
 DUCK as a Threshier, falls very properly under my cogni-
 zance as a Ploughman. I hope, I shall make him cau-
 tious how he uses such shocking comparisons for the future.
 Your humble Servant.

On Mites. By Mr STEPHEN DUCK.

DEAR Madam, did you never gaze
 Thro' Oprick-glass, on rotten Cheese ?

There, Madam, did you ne'er perceive
 A croud of dwarfish creatures live ?

The little things, elate with pride,
 Strut to and fro, from side to side :

In tiny pomp, and pertly vain,
 Lords of their pleasing Orb they reign,

And fill'd with harden'd curds and cream,
 Think the whole dairy made for them.

So Men, conceited lords of all,
 Walk proudly o'er this pendent ball,

Fond of their little spot below,
 Nor greater beings care to know,

But think those worlds, which deck the skies,
 Were only form'd to please their eyes.

On the Foregoing.

STEPHEN, forbear,—no more rash writings join
 In hostile arms, against the word divine :

That awful word makes man the lord of (1) all
 Yon heav'nly orbs, and this terrestrial ball :

That awful word the Saviour seats on high,
 Above th' immortal armies of (2) the sky,

Makes him th' almighty king of worlds unknown,
 And ev'ry creature bow before his throne, —

Thus speaks the *Word*, who drew all nature's plan;
That *Word*—the son of God!—the son of Man!—

Yet Stephen, fond *Misanthropos* to please,
Compares mankind to mites in rotten cheese;
Thus good and evil vanish in his song,—

Mites hale from mites, & who can lay, *they wrong?*

Thy erring fancy, sure, has rambl'd wide,
To give these *reason* but to give them *pride*;
Tho' *reasoning* mites who well support a theme,
Do well deserve to feast on *cards* and *cream*;
And who, in justice, can their right oppose,
If he that made the cheese, the cheese bestows?

'Twas *Prior* first this wand'ring course did steer,
Gay follow'd next, and *Pope* brought up & rear;
Since, tiny bards in clusters gang along,
And think all right, & greater bards have sung.

Thus have I seen, on *Morp's* prodigious bound,
A sheep, *unlucky*, break the fenced mound;
Another sees,—and runs the felt-same way,
Another,—and another,—with a *Bass*;
Whole flocks alarm'd, now, into mischief run,
And hundreds enter, where but one begun.

PHILOMEL.

(1) *Psalms* viii. 6. 1 *Cor.* xv. 27. *Heb.* ii. 8, 9.
(2) *Phil.* ii. 9, 10. † *A large common in*
S—shire.

To E. L. *Author of the Discovery.* (See p. 543.)

O Thou! whatever title please thee, tell,—
Lovemore—M. A.—*Melissa*—or E. L.?
Whether thou chuse the grand heroic lay,
Or the smart, frank, epistolary way?
Or satire's vein, or panegyric's flight,—
Dispos'd to flatter, or inclin'd to bite?
Which ever pleasing name delight thee most,—
Whether some country-priest, or country-toast?
Such wise *discoveries* have thy verses shown,
As modest pride, and conscious trash disown.
FIDO disclaims the mean imputed wit,
As courtiers scorn the manners of a cit,
Let *ASTRY* and *FIDELIO* sleep in peace,
Names of a day—and scriblers for—their ease.
Well dost thou mark poor wit's declining state,
So *Harlequins* insult the stage's fate!
Readers want senses, as much as *writers* shame,
And this thy time to purchase *easy* fame.

FIDO.

To Mr URBAN: Occasioned by SYLVIVS's
professing to copy FIDO, in his dull Epistle
to SYLVANUS at Bath, in the MAGAZINE
for September. (See p. 543.)

HANDEL, with harmony of Sound,
Had charm'd a list'ning audience round;
Skill'd, like *Timotheus*, to inspire
Now—glowing rage; now—soft desire:
Thro' ev'ry nerve reach'd ev'ry heart,—
—The Viol spoke the Master's art.

An awkward novice gape'd and stare'd,
And wond'ring what the Devil he heard,
Impatient fought the magic bow,
And scrape'd the viol to and fro.
The viol scream'd—the novice swore!—
"Sdeath! 'twas n't this I heard before!
I'm sure there's music in the thing;
—Then saw'd and thrum'd on ev'ry string!
The jarring strings, untune'd and wild,
His fond presumpt'ous hopes beguile'd!

Z---ds! — he cries out — 'tis won't'ous odd;
There must be music in't, by G---d!
—Music there is—egregious loud!
But thou canst never fetch it out.

FIDONIUS!

CONTENTMENT.

Descend, celestial Peace of Mind!
Thou lovely, soft, consoling guest!
Make each repining thought, resign'd;
And calm the tumult in my breast.
Hence, murmurs, sighs, and Fears, exclude;
And here produce thy Hallelu-bread!
Thy downy wings around me spread,
Exert thy kind, relieving art;
Thy heav'nly balm propitious shed,
To heal the sorrow-wounded heart!
O gently tune my soul to peace,
And make each jarring passion cease!
Thou, cheer'st our gloom, serenely bright;
The cordial giv'st for real woes;
Thou mak'st our cares, and burthens, light;
From Thee, our taste for blessings, flows:
From envy, pride, and discord free,
We here enjoy a Heav'n in Thee!

E. L.

The QUAKER; Or, a Second PRIOR:
Humbly address'd to J. N. Author of BLIND,
MAN'S-BUFF. (See p. 476.)

When *Dullness* saw the Muses fail,
Her trusty friends the summon'd all,
Resolv'd to stickle tooth and nail,
To help them forward in their fall.
Her trusty friends the charge obey,
Hypocrisy and *Self-conceit*,
And *Affectation* ever gay,
Around her throne in order wait.
The Daughter of eternal Night,
Fond of unmerited applause,
Survey'd her senate with delight,
And open'd thus the weighty cause:
"Long has a worthless miscerant race
Engros'd the universal fame;
"As they alone deserv'd the bays,
"Alone deserv'd a poet's name.
"Happy for us, indulgent death
"Has stop't their Gay's and Parnell's tongue;
"Has stop't their fav'rite Prior's breath,
"And left them only *Pope* and *Young*.
"To ridicule with blackest ink
"That worst of foes, some art devise;
"So shall the Muses empire sink,
"So shall the sons of *Dullness* rise.
"'Tis done, my Liege, said *Self-conceit*,
"The easy task be mine alone,
"With his own arms the foe we'll beat;
"And have a PRIOR of our own.
"At Reading, your last dear resort,
"Where true good sense and humour reign;
"A quaker holds his weekly Court,
"A quaker with his brethren twain,
"This friend shall see his glowing breast
"Swell'd with a wind that I'll inspire;
"Shall hail the pleasing welcome guest,
"—And fancy 'tis poetic fire.

"With borrow'd lustre he shall shine,
 "Dress'd in the thoughts and words of PRIOR;
 "His friends shall stare at ev'ry line,
 "And swear the *quaker* soars the higher.

So when some jade's expos'd to sale
 At *Candlemas*, or *May-day* fair;
 The groom with pepper crams her tail,
 And decks her with unusual care.

She sports, she prances, kicks, and f—ts,
 Till all her borrow'd mettle's gone;
 When, cheated by the jockey's arts,
 The buyer finds 'tis not her own.

On the Death of Brigadier General VESRY, Governor of the Royal Hospital in DUBLIN.

By Mr VICTOR.

Hibernia! now thy tuneful sons inspire,
 With mournful, generous, true poetic fire!
 Thy much lov'd *Swift* to panegyric raise,
 And force him once, against his will to *praise*!
 Long has he liv'd the fool's, the villain's fear,
 O let him now, one worthy man reverse!
 My lays, with ardent gratitude impart,
 The honest tribute of a British heart:
 But let the man who was by all approv'd,
 Be greatly mourn'd, as he was greatly lov'd;
 An early courage in his country's cause,
 A strict adherence to his country's laws:
 A worth that when neglected, loyal stood,
 Unwearied, in delight of doing good:
 A mind too large to serve a private end;
 The best companion, the sincerest friend,
 Whose lively wit defid'd the assaults of pain;
 Honour'd! admir'd! belov'd! yet never vain!
 Such *Vesry* liv'd, and dy'd: the good, & brave,
 Like him will go lamented to the grave.

A SONG. By Mr. H.

FAIR Sally lov'd a bonny sailor,
 With tears she sent him out to roam,
 Young *Thomas* taking leave did tell her,
 He left with her his heart at home;
 She view'd the seas from off the hill,
 And as she turn'd her spinning wheel,
 Sung of her bonny sailor.

The wind grew loud, and she grew paler
 To see the weathercock turn round,
 When she spied her bonny Sailor
 Come whistling o'er the fallow ground;
 With nimble haste he leap'd the stile,
 Fair Sally met him with a smile,
 And hugg'd her bonny sailor.

Fast round the waist he took his *Sally*,
 But first around his mouth wip'd he,
 Like home bred spark he cou'd not dally,
 But pr'd and kiss'd her with a glee;
 Through winds and waves and dashing rain,
 Said he, thy *Tom*'s return'd again.
 To bring a heart for *Sally*.

Welcome! cry'd she, my constant *Thomas*,
 Tho' out of sight, ne'er out of mind,
 Tho' Seas our hearts have parted from us,
 Yet still my thoughts were left behind,
 So much my thoughts took *Tommy*'s part,
 That time nor absence from my heart
 Cou'd drive my constant *Thomas*.

This knife the gift of lovely *Sally*,
 Which still I've kept for her dear sake
 A thousand times in am'rous folly
 Her name has carv'd upon the deck;
 Again this happy pledge returns,
 To shew how truly *Thomas* burns,
 How truly burns for *Sally*.

This thimble, thou didst give to *Sally*,
 Whene'er I see I think on you,
 Then why should *Tom* stand thusly, shall I;
 When yonder steple's in our view,
Tom never to occasion blind
 Now took her in the coming mind,
 And went to church with *Sally*.

An EPIGRAM by a PORTER on the GIN-ACT,
 To a great Man.

WHV will you make us coolly think?
 If you wou'd govern, we must drink!

EPIGRAM.

HAS *Cadmus*, in his critic pride,
 Approv'd of works yet known?
 Yes, sir, what *Nones* approv'd beside,
 Of works, that were his own.

A Dialogue between SENSE and NON-SENSE; addressed to some Poets and Mathematicians in L—shire.

S. FOrbear, thou noisy, tiresome, wretched thing!

Can crows with nightingales pretend to sing?

N. Yes, & excel them, if a *Sm*—be judge:

If you, or *F—rs*—*de*, then away I trudge.

S. Why then expose thyself to people's scorn!

What is a name on breath of coxcombs born?

N. All that I wish,—let men of sense deride—

Give me the fools and blockheads on my side;

Their number's great, the greater then my fame;

Tho' *Pope* or *Halley* shou'd your worth proclaim.

PRIZE EPIGRAM I. ANGLO-BRITANNUS;

— *Constans in levitate* —

Inconstant *Celia*! cast aloft thine eye,

And see your emblem round the steple fly:

For if *St Peter*'s * cock speaks but of men,

'Tis pity, faith! but *Celia* had her hen.

* In memory of his fall.

PRIZE EPIGRAM II. ANGLO-BRITANNUS;

A JACOBITE and a JEW.

Jac. H O friend! will ne'er † *Leviathan* beset?

Alas! quoth *Ben*. he wou'd ere this have come,

But wants a ** *STEWART* to attend him home!

† A fish to be serv'd up when their *Messiah*

comes. * The ancient orthography of *STUART*.

vide *Lilly*.

PRIZE EPIGRAM III. ANGLO-BRITANNUS;

— *Parsi dignoscere possunt* —

Vera bona —

WHen *Eve* wou'd try (tho' to her costly)

Th' experiment of evil,

That she with Gods might wisdom boast,

And cunning with the Devil:

Too soon the knowledge she obtain'd,

Too late she curst the prize:

O! had she but a fool remain'd,

She had indeed been wise.

Historical Chronicle, 1736.

OCTOBER.

Friday 1.

ONE James Todd who represented the Miller's Man, in the Entertainment of Dr Faustus, this Night, at the Theatre in Covent-Garden, fell from the upper Stage, in a flying Machine, the Wires breaking, fractur'd his Skull, and dy'd miserably; 3 others were much hurt, but recover'd. Some of the Audience swoon'd, and the whole were in great Confusion upon this sad Accident.

Lately, a large Grampus was drove a-shore at Steath near Whithy, Yorkshire, the Lordship of Francis Middleton, Esq; the Head was 5 Yards long, the Fins 4 Yards each, the Tail 3, and the Body 17.

Thursday, 7.

A Man and his Wife, at Ruffal in Norfolk, having some Words, he went out and hang'd himself. The Coroner's Inquest found it Self-Murder, and order'd him to be buried in the Cross-ways: But his Wife sent for a Surgeon, and sold the Body for half a Guinea; the Surgeon feeling about the Body, the Wife said, *He is fit for your Purpose, he is as fat as Butter*; and then he was put naked into a Sack, with his Legs hanging out, thrown upon a Cart, and convey'd to the Surgeon's.

Saturday, 9.

A great Storm did considerable Mischief to our Shipping, but was in France much more violent.

There had like to have been a Goal-Delivery at Newgate, Bristol, by the greatest Rogues, who propos'd to the rest, either to make their Escapes, or to have their Throats cut; but one Smith run up Stairs, gave the Alarm to the Keepers, and caused the Projectors to be secured, with their Chisels, Files, Iron Crows, &c. wish which they were at work.

Monday, 11.

This Evening a Shoemaker in Dublin finding another Man in Bed with his Wife, desired him to take his Time, and not be in too much haste, and paid his Compliments with a brotherly Kiss, for the Labour he took off his Hands; but he was not so civil to his Lady, for he cut her Nose close off to her Face, desired her to follow her Gallant, and see whe-

ther he would like this Addition to her Beauty or no.

Thursday, 14.

A The Parliament met at Westminster, and was further Prorogued to Thursday, Nov. 25.

Friday, 15.

At the Sessions, at the Old Bailey, 3 Criminals received Sentence of Death (*viz.*) *Wm Rine* and *Samuel Morgan*, for the Highway, and *Mary Campton*, for stealing Goods; one was burnt in the Hand, 12 order'd for Transportation, and 12 acquitted. *Daniel Malden*, (See p. 550 E) received his former Sentence. The 5 *Spittlefields* Rioters were all found Guilty, order'd to be imprison'd for 2 Years and find Security for their good behaviour for 7 Years.

Saturday, 16.

Mrs Mapp the Bonefetter, with Dr Taylor, the Oculist, being at the Playhouse in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, to see a Comedy call'd the Husband's Relief, with the Female Bonefetter and Worm Doctor; it occasion'd a full House, and the following:

EPIGRAM.

While Mapp with actors shew'd a kind regard,
On one Side Taylor sat, on th' other Ward:
When their mock Persons of the Dramat came,
Both Ward and Taylor thought it hurt their Fame;

Wonder'd how Mapp cou'd in good Humour be-
Zoons, crys the Manly Dame, it hurts not me;
Quacks without Art may either blind or kill;
But * Demonstration shews that mine is Skill.

* This alludes to some Surprising Cures she perform'd before Sir Hans Sloane at the Grecian Coffee-house (where she comes once a Week from Epsom in her Chariot with four Horses) viz. a Man of Wardour-street whose Back had been broke 9 Years, and stuck out 2 Inches; a Niece of Sir Hans Sloane in the like Condition; and a Gentleman who went with one Shoe heel 6 Inches high; having been lame 20 Years, of his Hip and Knee; whom she set straight and brought his Leg down even with the other.

K k k k

And

And the following was sung upon \S Stage.

YOU Surgeons of *London*, who puzzle your
Pates,

To ride in your Coaches, and purchase Estates,
Give over, for Shame, for your Pride has a Fall,
And \S Doctors of *Esom* has out-done you all.

Derry Down, &c.

What signifies Learning, or going to School,
When a Woman can do, without Reason or Rule;
What puts you to Nonplus, & baffles your Art;
For Petticoat-Practice has now got the Start.

In Physick, as well as in Fashions, we find,
The newfist has always its Run with Mankind:
Forgot is the Bustle 'bout *Taylor* and *Ward*;
Now *Mapp's* all \S Cry, & her Fame's on Record.

Dame Nature has giv'n her a Doctor's Degree,
She gets all \S Patients, and pockers the Fee;
So if you don't instantly prove her a Cheat,
She'll loll in her Chariot whilst you walk \S Street.

Derry down, &c.

Monday, 18.

The County Hospital at *Winchester* was opened; when Dr *Alured Clarke* preached before a numerous Congregation, many of them Gentlemen of Rank, who made an handsome Collection, besides their annual Subscription. It were to be wish'd such charitable Undertakings were encouraged all over *England*.

Tuesday, 19.

The common Crier made Proclamation at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Mayor, &c. for *Henry Fisher*, Gent. to appear and answer to the Charge of Felony and the Murder of Mr *Dorby*, or otherwise he would be Outlaw'd. — The said *Fisher* escap'd out of *Newgate* some Years ago.

60 Horse Load of Tea amounting to 70 hundred Weight was seized in *Suffex*, by 3 Riding Officers, assisted by 3 Dragoons, and carry'd to *Easthewn* Custom-house. The Smugglers were about 40, a good Part of whom after an Hours tipling, made an Attempt to regain the Goods, but were repulsed and several of them wounded.

Dublin. A Woman big with Child going into the Country to lie in, was taken with her Labour on the Road, no body being near but a blind Man and a Boy, the begg'd she latter to go for Help, he refus'd unless paid beforehand, she pull'd out her Purse, in which was some Silver and a small Piece of Gold, which the Boy seeing told the Blind Man of, he immediately knock'd out her Brains with a Staff, took the Purse and went off: A Gentleman coming by, and seeing the Woman murder'd, rode up to the Boy, and threatening to kill him, he confess'd the Fact, and both were sent to *Kilmainham* Goal.

Wednesday, 20.

At *Peawarham, Devonshire*, a Toad-Fish was thrown ashore; it is 4 Foot long, has a Head like a Toad, 2 Feet like a Goose and the Mouth opens 12 Inches wide. One of this Kind was dissected at the College of Physicians in the presence of *K Charles II.*

Thursday, 21.

A small Congregation of Protestant Dissenters met at *Brixworth, Northamptonshire*, for divine Worship, the Mob of the Town rose, dash'd the Windows to Pieces, threaten'd the Life of a young Gentleman of *Northampton*, who they supposed was to officiate there, seiz'd *William Beck* Master of the House, and threw him several Times into the Mud: It's hop'd that Persons of superior Character, to whom Application is made, will consider how much the Liberty of the Subject and the publick Safety are concerned in this Affair.

Friday, 22.

The Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, to make an exact Scrutiny into the late Riot and Murder of Capt. *Porteus* order'd all the Burgesses, Traders, &c. to appear before the Dean of *Guild*, and give in an exact List of their Servants and Apprentices. Five of the late Rioters have been committed, to the Castle.

Came on before the Rt Hon. the 1d Chancellor the Hearing of a Petition of Mr *Alcock*, of *Waterford* in *Ireland*, Guardian to *Michael Sylmer*, an Infant about 6 Years old, Heir to a great Estate in that Kingdom, shewing, That the Mother, to bring up the said Child in the *Romish* Religion, did privately convey it away; and that the said Guardian coming to *London* after it, found the Mother, but not the Child: To which she answer'd, That she brought it over for Advice of Physicians, and that her Footman had, without her Privily, convey'd it away; but she was order'd to bring it into Court by the next Thursday, or she should be sent to the Fleet.

Monday, 25.

Mr *George Kelly*, formerly Secretary to the Bishop of *Rochester*, made his Escape from the Tower, where he had been confin'd 14 Years, but had lately the Liberty to take the Air with a Warden: He wrote a Letter next Morning to the D. of *Newcastle*, acknowledging his Majesty's Goodness towards him, and excusing the Attempt he had made to regain his Liberty, and another to a Gentleman in the Tower assigning over to him all his Books, &c. at his Lodgings. A Reward of 200*l.* is offer'd for apprehending him.

The industrious *Dutch* having this Year taken 589 Whales and 3 young Ones, the *French* and *Spaniards* 703; on this Occasion it was remarked, That if *England* has not had her Share in this profitable Fishery, she may boast of having out done all her Neighbours in Horse-racing.

Wednesday, 27.

At a Court of Common-council at *Guildhall*, it was Resolved, that *Stocks market* was the fittest Place for building the Mansion-house for the Lord Mayor, and it was refer'd to the former Committee to prepare a Plan.

Several Persons have been apprehended on Suspicion of murdering Capt. *Impey* mention'd in our last.

Mr Robinson a Carpenter, and Mr Mollway a Bricklayer, contracted to build the Market at Fleet-Ditch by Midsummer next for 3970l

The Cause so long depending between a certain Peer and Miss Medd, came on at Doctors Commons before Dr Batesworth, Judge of that Court, who gave Sentence for his Lordship, with Costs.

Friday 29.

Sir Jⁿ. Thomson Ld Mayor Elect accompany'd by the Alderman, Dep. Recorder, Sheriffs, &c, went in the new City Barge, (which is judg'd the finest ever seen) to Westminster-Hall, and took the Oaths at the Exchequer Bar, and from thence they proceeded in Coaches to Guild-Hall to a magnificent Entertainment, at which were present, the great Officers of State, several Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, Ld Chancellor, Judges, &c. The Prince and Princess of Wales were at Somerset-House to see the Barges on the River, and at Mr Needham's Linnen Draper in Cheap-side, to see the Procession by Land. His Lordship is 75 Years old, of a very hearty Constitution, and was lately Married.

Sunday 31.

About the Middle of this Month, the Hon. W^m. Williams, Wynn, Esq; was Elected Mayor of Chester, at whose Treat, his Lady presented 120 Services of Sweet meats to that Number of Citizens Wives valued at 7s. 6d. each, and the Feasting continued for several Days in so much that little Business was done but by Cooks and Confectioners. Such Appearances of Gentlemen were never seen there since Ld Delemere was Mayor, at 8 Revolution.

Several Apothecaries and Chymists were convicted this Month, on Informations, before the Commissioners of Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquors, under various Denominations, and for 100l. each; one Mr Turner, pleaded that the right of Selling Spirituous Liquors was originally in the Apothecaries, being the best Judges what Quantities should be Administer'd; if not, it was necessary to fix the Quantity to be prescribed at one Time, which he thought a Defect in the Act. That he had experienced Gin to be very efficacious particularly in the Gripes, and since the Commencement of that Act he had observ'd the Gripes to be the Epidemic Malady of the Kingdom, and thought in administering thereof he had not exceeded the Privilege of the Faculty.

The University of Oxford have determin'd to try their Right with any Distiller that shall presume to sell Wines there on the Gin Act, their Privilege of licensing Vintners granted by Henry VIII. being confirm'd by an Act in 13 Elizabeth, and the Lawyers of Opinion, that this Privilege cannot be taken away but by an Express repeal of that Act.

The Annual Committee of the Convention of Royal Boroughs of Scotland, having in a Circular Letter, represented to each Borough the Pernicious Consequences of Smuggling, in the clearest Light, and earnestly exhorted

their Countrymen to desist from so infamous a Trade, several Boroughs have in their Corporate Capacity, come to the Strongest Resolutions to discourage it for the future; viz. That they will not directly or indirectly be concerned in running foreign Goods, or in purchasing or vending any Goods, knowing them to be run; but will lay themselves out to get Intelligence, and assist the Officers in seizing and condemning the same.

The *Grubstreet Journal* this Month takes notice of several unfortunate Cases relating to the taking Mr W—d's Pill and Drop. On the other hand, the *Daily Advertiser*, Oct. 28, gives us an Affidavit of an extraordinary Cure perform'd by them on a Person to whom a lingering Poison was given in 8 West-Indies, for which Poison no Cure was before known.

The good Effects of the Gin-Act have appeared in the Sobriety and regular Conduct of the Soldiery and Common People; so that there have not been half the Number of Courts-Martial, or Quarrels brought to the Justices, as before; and some observed, that the Bakers and Sellers of old Cloths, had a brisker Trade since *Michaelmas*.

Capt. Mosley goes Commodore of the *India* Ships now going out, and has a considerable Quantity of Ammunition on Board, to make a Descent on *Angria* the Pyrates, in which Expedition they are to be join'd by the Dutch, Portuguese and other Factories.

One Tomlinson has left a whimsical Legacy, to the 12 Widows in the Vintners Almshouses, viz. 3l. to be annually spent to make their old Hearts merry on the Day he died.

A Method to Cure a C O L D.

From Dr Cheync.

LYe much a-bed; drink plentifully of small, warm Sack-Whey, with a few Drops of Spirit of Hart's Horn; Posset-Drink; Water-Gruel, or any other warm small Liquors; a Scruple of Gaseous Powder, Morning and Night; live low upon Spoon-Meat, Pudding, and Chicken, and drink every thing warm; in a Word, treat it at first as a small Fever, with gentle Diaphreticks; and afterwards, if any Cough or Spitting should remain, (which this Method generally prevents) loosen the Breast with a little Sugar-Candy and Oil of Sweet Almonds; Or a Solution of Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce to a Quart of Barley Water, to make the Expectoration easy; and go cautiously and well cleared into the Air afterwards. This is a much more natural, easy and effectual Method, than the Practice by Balsams, Liniments, Pectorals, and the like Trumpery in common Use, which serve only to spoil the Stomach, oppress the Spirits, and hurt the Constitution.

A LIST of BIRTHS for October, 1736.

- Oct. 5. **A** Woman at a Dairy-Cellar in the Strand, was delivered of 5 Children (viz.) 3 Boys and 2 Girls.
The Lady of Wm King, Esq; Son of the late Ld King, of a Son at the Hague.
18. The Wife of Benj. Everard, Esq; of 2 Sons, at Dublin.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for Oct. 1736.

1. **P**awlet St John, Esq; Member of Parliament for Winchester MARRIED to the Relict of Sir Halfwell Tynte, Bt.
2. George Carpenter, Esq; to Miss Foley.
4. Lord Vere Bertie, — to Miss Casey, at Lincoln, worth 70,000l.
5. Sir Christopher Hales, Bt, — to Miss Harrison's Daughter by her first Husband to the Lady Wray.
6. John Hog, Esq; of Cambo, Scotland, — to Miss Musgrave, Sister to Sir Philip, of Eden-Hall, Cumberland.
7. George Bone of Shirburne, Oxfordshire, — to Miss Jenner, of the said County.
8. Dr Walter Evans, of Brails, Warwickshire, — to Mrs Ragabella Hale, worth 10,000l.
9. Mr Grave, of Cliffords-Inn, — to Mrs Boyle, of Warwick, Relict of Col. Boyle, and only Daughter of Sir Samuel Garth, Kt, worth 5000l.
12. Peter St Eloy, Esq; — to Miss Whitaker, Daughter of Sir Edward Whitaker, Kt, and Niece to the Ld Chancellor.
13. Walter Cooper, Esq; — to Miss Hayward, of Eltham, Kent.
14. Mr Salter, Student of Christ Church, Oxon, — to Miss Williams, worth 10,000l.
15. James Jones, Esq; — to Miss Cooke, of Whitelapel.
16. Hon. Masbam, Son and Heir to Ld Masbam, — to Miss Winnington, Sister to Thomas Winnington, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury, with 20,000l.
19. Mr Winder, of Basingstoke, — to Miss Justice, worth 2000l.
23. Joseph Peteres, of Sussex, Esq; — to Miss Groves, worth 12,000l.
- Wm Oakden, of More Critchall, Dorsetshire, Esq; — to Mrs Finch, worth 12,000l.
24. Wm Lane, of Chelsea, Esq; — to Miss Gibb, worth 5000l.
25. Mr Stanley, of Brookstreet, — to Miss Winn, of Barnes, worth 14,000l.
28. Wm Foster, Esq; of Ashburnham, Essex — to Miss Harbert, of Lewis, Sussex, 7000l.

A LIST of DEATHS.

- Sept. 13. **R**obert Fringle, Esq; Dyed at Rotterdam, aged 80, in his return to England from the Spa. He came over with the Prince of Orange at the Revolution, and was afterwards Deputy Secretary of Scotland, afterwards Secretary at War for Great Britain, and dy'd Register General of the Shipping.
30. St. Quintin Thompson, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Thompson, Lord Mayor elect.

Mr John Baxter, at Greenwich, aged 101.
OCT. 1. Andrew Charlton, Esq; House-keeper to his Majesty, at Newmarket, by his Death 300l. per Ann. devolves to Christ Church College Oxon.

2. Mr Downs, Rector of Painswick Gloucestershire.

Lady Katherine Shirley, Sister to E. Forvers, at Stanton, Leicestershire.

Samuel Whitehead, Esq; at Rochester, Kent.

Mr Horneby, Rector of Leach-ossley, Staffordsb.

Mr Tardley, of Buxton, Essex.

Charles Greenwood, Esq; of the Gout: He was formerly one of the Commissioners of Wine Licences, one of the Clerks of the Council Extraordinary.

Mr Gascombe, a Hamburgh Merchant, in Watling street.

Mr Berrisford, a Minor Canon, at Rochester, and Rector of Goudhurst, Kent.

4. Peter Samfield, Esq; in Scho-square.

5. The Lady of Col. Wilson, in Delahay-st.

6. Mr Butler, Minister of 5 united Parishes of St Anne, and St Zachary without Aldersgate; Lecturer of St Clements, Eastcheap, and Minister of Dagenham, Essex.

8. George Hawkins, Esq; at Clapham.

George Lisle, Esq; at Wandsworth, Surrey.

Richard Blechynden, L. L. D. Provost of Worcester College, Rector of Newnham-Courtney, Oxfordshire, and Kingston-Baptist, Berks, and Prebendary of Gloucester.

Goddard Adrian Ginkle, E. of Athlone, &c. at the University of Marpurg in the Langdravate of Hess Castle, of Small-Pox.

9. The Lady of Sir Walter Calverley, Yorkshire: She was Daughter of Sir William Blacketts, Bt, of Wallington, Northumberland. Sergeant Bridges, near Hereford.

10. Mr Warren, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

11. Mr Thompson, Mercer on Ludgate-hill.

Mr Jones, a Florist near Kent-street, Turn-Pike: He having been several Times robbed of valuable Flowers-Roots, had provided a Gun with several Wires to the Trigger that when touch'd would go off, which unawares doing himself it shattered his Shoulder to Pieces.

Rev. Mr Williamson, Arch-Deacon of Kildare, Treasurer of Christ Church, and Minister of St Paul, Dublin.

12. George Garret, of Somersetshire, Esq;

One Mr Jenkins and his Wife, of Kent-street, by eating Mushrooms; also their Dog that lick'd the Dish.

William Kelsey, Esq; Member of the royal Academy at Berlin.

13. Wm Mears, Esq; at Lambeth, aged 85, formerly in Commission of Peace for Surrey.

14. Charles le Gros, Esq; in Red-Lyon-street, Holborn.

Mr Alderman Russel, at Exeter.

Sidney Culey, Esq; formerly Governour of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

15. Mr Mawson, Banker in Lombard-street, Son of Richard Mawson, Esq; who Fined for Sheriff, July 24, 1734.

Mrs Carr, Relict of Mr James Carr, formerly

merly a Distiller at *Smithfield Bars*; she 'dy'd possess'd of 3000*l.* per Ann. which she has divided amongst her Relations, and has left to her Woman 300*l.* to her Porter 100*l.* to his Son 30*l.* to her Footman 300*l.* to her Nurse 20*l.* to each of her Servants 10*l.* besides several charitable Legacies.

16. *Joseph Allstone*, Esq; *Suffex*.

Lady *Betty Dabwood*, relict of Sir *Francis*.

Charles Tyringham, Esq; at *Hygate*.

17. *Wm Newport*, Esq; at *Wanstead, Essex*.

Newton Haynes, L.L.D. of the Tower.

Philip Gery, Esq; Lieut. Col. to Brig *Churchill's* Reg. of Dragoons, at *Northampton*.

18. *Fran. Kipin*, Esq; worth 800*l.* per Ann.

Mr Bowden, at *Battersea*, worth 6000*l.* & he acquir'd by selling *Blue-plasters*.

Lady *Murden*, Relict of Sir *Joseph*, at *Kew Green*.

Mrs *Walker*, Relict of Dr *Walker*, late Master of the *Charterhouse's* School.

Humphry French, Esq; late Ld Mayor, and Member of Parliament for *Dublin*, for which he was chose without a Penny Expence, that City having resolv'd not to be treated on these Occasions.

19. Mr *Burton*, Minister of *Hannington* and *Ingelsham, Wilts*.

Dr *Kripte*, Canon of *Christ Church* and Chaplain to his Majesty, at *Oxford*.

George Clarke, L. L. D. Member of Parliament for the University of *Oxford*, and Senior Fellow of *All Souls College*. He left to *Worcester College* 4000*l.* for building a Library, also 6 Fellowships of 43*l.* per Ann. each, and 6 Scholarships of 23*l.* each; his Medals to the University, his fine Pictures of *Ld Rochester* and *Clarendon* to be hung up in *Golgotha*; his House and Furniture to the Warden of *All Souls* for the Time being, for ever. The rest of his Estate to Mr *Clarke* a young Gentleman of *Christ Church College Oxford*. The *Reynny*, Esq; and Dr *Shippens* & Executors. *Simon Biddulph*, Esq; of *Burbury, Warwickshire* aged 16: He was in Commission of Peace for that County, and is universally lamented by all that knew him.

20. *Henry Cartwright*, Esq; Receiver General for the Stamp Duties.

The Countess Dowager of *Bute*, Sister to the D. of *Argyll*, in *Scotland*.

21. Rev. Mr *Jackson*, Prebend. of *Colchester* At *Dun Kirk*, *Edward Harvey*, of *Combe*, in *Surry*, Esq;

22. Capt. *Cornforth*, at *Chatham*.

23. Mr *Saul*, Merchant, in *Mark-lane*.

Col. *Devijcher*, in *St James's Place*.

24. Capt. *Forster*, at *§ Pope's-head Tavern*, being taken suddenly.

Mr *John Thompson*, at *Canbury-houfe*.

Col. *Fisher*, in *St James's Place*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for Oct. 1736.

George Anne Burchett, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Six-penny Office, in room of *Francis Gahberry*, Esq; made Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, in room of *Kendrick Edisbury*, decd;

Hon. *Arthur Hill*, Esq;—Register of the Memorial of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, in *Ireland*, in the room of *Lawrence Broderick*, Esq; who resign'd.

Capr. *Panton*,—Equerry to his Majesty, in room of Gen. *Panton*, who resign'd.

Mr *Gnidott*,—High Bailiff of the *Savoy* Liberty.

Mr *Brinkman*,—*Valet de Chambre* to his Majesty, in room of his Brother.

Mr *John Ellys*,—Painter to § Pr. of *Wales*.

Mr *Trinworth*,—King's Sadler, in room of Mr *Holiday*, decd.

Walter Harris, Esq;—Serjeant Porter to his Majesty, in room of Adm. *Cavendish*, resign'd.

Charles Craven, Esq;—Governor of *South Carolina*, in room of *Johnson*, Esq; decd.

Hon. *Baptist Levison Gewer*,—Ranger of *Whickcote Park, Oxfordshire*.

George Bennet, Esq;—Major in the Third Troop of Horse Guards.

Samuel Saville, Esq;—Guidon and Major.

Edw. Wills, Esq;—Exempt and Captain.

Wm Hollingworth, Esq;—Brig. and Lieut.

Tho. Edwards, Esq;—Capt. in a Reg. of Foot.

Hen. Brook, L.L.D.—Professor of Law *Oxon*

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

Dr *Heylin*, } made Prebendaries of St
Mr *Biscoe*, } *Pauls*.

Mr *Twells*, }
Mr *Wynn*, collated to the Prebendary of *Heathfield*, in room of

Dr *Haley*, made Dean of *Chichester*.

Mr *Reynolds*,—Rect. of *Lanesborough*.

Mr *Allen*,—Minister of *St Ann's* within *Aldersgate*, in room of Mr *Baeler*, decd.

Mr *Dod*,—Rect. of *Brasewich, Lincolnsh.*

Mr *Edwards*,—of *Weybridge, Lincolnsh.*

Mr *Ball*,—Archdeacon of *Chichester*, in room of Dr *Savage*, decd.

Mr *Davis*,—Vicar of *Lanygon, Brecon*.

Mr *Brock*,—of *Eglwys, Pembrokeshire*.

Mr *Tho. Ley*,—Chaplain to Sir *Rt Walpole*, to the Rectory of *Patrockflowe, Devon*.

Mr *Bond Spindler*,—to that of *St Martins Oxfordshire*.

Mr *Theo. Lowe*,—to § of *Stiffkey, Norfolk*.

Mr *Gibbon*, elected by the Governors of *Bridewell Hospital* Preacher there, in room of Dr *Talden*, decd, he had 94 Votes, and the Rev. Mr *Nicholson* 92.

Mr *William Whitworth*, Secretary to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, collated by his Lordship to the Rectory of *Hilton, Huntingdonsire*, worth 200*l.* per Ann.

BANKRUPTS.

THO. Mann, of *Stradbroke, Suffolk*, Woolen Draper.

Richard Taylor, of *Mineing Lane, London*, Merchant.

John Brown, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Grocer.

William Betts, of *Westminster*, Brewer.

John Sworder, of *Warrington-street, London*, Barber.

George Exton, of *Honnaditch, London*, Mercer.

Walter York, of *Cornhill, London*, Woolendrapper.

Thomas Hamilton, of *Bond-street Middlesex*, Upholder.

Francis Williams, of *Portsmouth, Hants*, Chapman.

John Skinner, *Leadenhall-street, London*, Oilman.

James Hartley, of *Leeds Yorkshire*, Chapman.

Jasper Ramboll, of *Caine, Wilts*, Mercer.

James Stigman, of *Stamford, Lincolnshire*, Chapman.

Peter Thomas de St Leu, of *Leeds, Yorkshire*, Innholder.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality
		from Sept. 28, to Octo. 26.
Amsterdam 35 3	S. S. Stock 100	Christned { Males 783 } 1533
Ditto at Sight 35 0	—Annu. 113 1/2	{ Femal. 748 }
Rotterdam — 35 5	New Annu. 110 1/2	Buried { Males 1312 } 2712
Annwerp — 35 10	—dit. 3 per C. 105 1/4	{ Femal. 1400 }
Hamburg — 34 5	S. S. Bonds 41. 1 s.	Died under 2 Years old — 1054
Paris — 32	Bank 148 1/2	Between 2 and 5 — 286
Cadiz — 41	—Circul. 221. 6d.	Between 5 and 10 — 194
Madrid — 41 1/2	Mil. Bank 115. 1116	Between 10 and 20 — 85
Bilboa — 41	India 178 1/2	Between 20 and 30 — 192
Leghorn — 50	—Bonds 61. 2s.	Between 30 and 40 — 241
Genoa — 52 1/2	Ditto at 3 p. C. 61. 51	Between 40 and 50 — 215
Venice — 50 1/2	African 16	Between 50 and 60 — 213
Lisbon — 56 1/2 a 5 1/2	York Buil. no Price	Between 60 and 70 — 156
Porto — 55 1/2	Royal Ass. 111 1/2	Between 70 and 80 — 104
Dublin — 10	Lon. ditto 14 1/2	Between 80 and 90 — 56
	Eng. Cop. 21. 8s.	Between 90 and 100 — 6
		2712
Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qs.		
Wheat 24s. to 33s.	P. Malt 18s. to 21s.	Buried.
Rye 15s. to 19s.	B. Malt 15s. to 19s.	Within the walls 215
Barley 16s. to 19s. 0d.	Tares 14s. to 18s.	Without the walls 731
Oats 10s. to 15s. 0d.	H. Pease 13s. to 15s.	In Mid. and Surry 1244
Pease 20s. to 26s.	H. Beans 16s. to 21s.	City and Sub. West 522
		2712
		2712

Inscription on the Tombstone of Dr TANNER,
late Bishop of St Asaph, at Christ-Church,
Oxford.

To Obisum Viti admodum Reverendi,
THOMÆ Episcopi ASAPHENSIS.
Igitur tandem Morbus & Senium grave
V. TANNERE, Te Patrum Decus;
Fregitque nullis terris Laboribus
Suprema fore Mortalium;
Lustrasæ sacra fuerat olim Rudera
Favorum & antiquas Domos,
Nunc Ipse Veterum pulveri admixtus Cinis
Sub Ade veneranda paces,
Quæ tot capaci Præfules docto Sinu
Ipsumque Fridwida reget.
At Tu Sepulchri non eges Honoribus,
Nostre Laude Carminis,
Tu, Quem peritum Antiquitatis ultima
Ventura dicent Secula;
Nomenque Paris Scripta servabunt tua
Perenniora Merore.

* Fridwida, a Saxon Queen, Foundress of
Part of the College, and buried in the Cathed-
ral there.

Which may be thus translated:

On the Death of the Rt. Rev. Father in God
THOMAS, Lord Bishop of St Asaph.
A length oppress'd by Age and Malady,
Must Tanner here a common Victim lie?
Whole Industry no Trouble could allay,
Must he submit to Death's imperious Sway?

Pride of his Ancestors! Once wont to tread;
Where now with sacred Dust his Ashes spread
Within these Walls, whose Bounds have clos'd
embrac'd

A So many Pedlars, Spoil of Ages past!
Fridwida's Self lies here!—But you nor need
The numerous Honours for the Dead decreed;
Nor the final Tribute which my Verse affords;
The Herald's Blazon, nor the Pomp of Words;
Whom late Posterity shall justly praise,
Skill'd in the Monuments of ancient Days;
Whose Works more truly shall consign thy
Name,
Than Parian Marble could preserve thy Name.

From the Dublin Journal.
An infallible Cure for the Bloody Flux, re-
commended by several of the chief Officers
in his Majesty's Navy.

Take three or four Grains of Rat's Dung,
which is a sufficient Quantity. A greater
Number will bind the Patient too much.

An Inscription lately found on a Stone near
the Abbey at Bath, which is look'd upon to
be about 1800 Years old.

L. VITELLIVS * MA
NIAS * P * TANCINVS.
CIVES * HISP CAVRIBSIS
D EQ * ALAN * VETTONVM * CE
ANN XXXIVL * STIP * XXVI
H * S * E *
Co N

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14. About two in the Afternoon, the Horizon over the City was cover'd with a thick Cloud and as dark as at Midnight, in the midst of the Cloud a bright Star appeared, of the Colour of Blood, and took the Form of a Comet with a long Train. The Star remain'd 35 Minutes in the same Situation, and about 4 the Darkness dispers'd, and left a stinking Fog which remain'd till Midnight.

The Grand Signior has rejected the Emperor's Mediation, alledging that the Preparation he is making for War, shew him more an Enemy than Friend.

From *Warsaw*, Sept. 26. O. S. being his Majesty's Birth Day when he enter'd his 40th Year, He made 8 Knights of a new Order in Honour of St Henry, of which he assur'd the Title of Grand Master.—The Badge of this Order is a red Star with 8 Points, in the middle of which there is a Representation of the Emperor Henry with these Letters *H. III. R.* In the middle of the Reverse is this Motto, *Piscata & Virtute bellica*; and upon each Ray of Point appears the Electoral Sword of Saxony; the Star is ty'd by a Silver String to a Ribbon of Crimson Velvet.

From *Naples*, That Don Carlos governs with a high Hand to People of all Ranks. The Nobles are disgusted, and the Soldiery desert on all Opportunities.—350 private Men, with 2 Subaltern Officers went off at once with their Arms and Ammunition.

From the Diet of *Ratisbon*, That the K. of France has declar'd to the Emperor, that he will not obstruct his Inclinations with regard to the Revocation of the 14th Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*; whereupon his Imperial Majesty signified to the Minister of the Protestant Powers, that he consented that Clause should be suppress'd, and had given Orders that the Grievances relating to Religion should be instantly redress'd.—That the Evangelick Body of the Empire are drawing up a Plan not to molest the Roman Catholics; but to settle Things on such a footing, that each may enjoy their Religion with Freedom for the future; which Settlement was consented to by the K. of France in the 21st Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and the Emperor did the same by an Act delivered to the Diet of the Empire in 1734.

From *Corsica*, That K. Theodora had defeated a Genoese Party, made several Prisoners, (12 of which were shot by way of Repital) That he had coin'd 4000 Pieces of silver Money produc'd out of the Mines discover'd in that Island. On one Side the *Immediata Concepcion*, with these Words, *Monstra te esse Matrem*; on the other the Arms of the Kingdom; on the Exergue, *Theodorus Rex Corsica*.—That his Nephew (the Chevalier de *Treux*, an Officer in the French Army) had lately landed there, and brought with him 6 battering Cannon, 4 Field-Pieces, 600 Bombs, with a great Number of Musquets, Cannon Ball, besides other Ammunition, and 30,000 Louis'd'ors, which had healed all

Differences betwixt K. Theodora and the Malecontents of *Corsica*. Mean time the *Genoese* have offer'd Proposals to the Rebels, which consist in a general Pardon for such of the Chiefs, &c. that will return to the Obedience of that Republick, and an Exemption from all Taxes for 10 Years, on Condition they supply the Government with a Quota of Troops.

From *Petersburgh*, That Count *Adamski* having no Hopes of Keeping the *Grinea*, had actually abandon'd it, he left in that Expedition 10,000 *Russians*, as it is given out, but perhaps a great many more, since the *Czarina* has order'd 60,000 Recruits to be rais'd forthwith.—A great Fire having happen'd there, by which 2000 Warehouses and Dwelling-Houses, with the Post-Office and Shambles, and several Noblemen's Palaces were reduc'd to Ashes; Orders were given for rebuilding the Houses at a greater Distance, *viz.* instead of 3 into 2 Streets, and those 30 Foot wide, the Roads of *Livonia* and *Finland*, having taken Fire thro' the excessive Heat of the Weather, the Smoke of them cover'd the Country, and reach'd even to *Moscow*.

From the *Hague*, That the *Spaniards* have started new Difficulties as to the Succession of the Dutchy of *Tuscany*, and demanded the Reversion for the Heirs of Don Carlos on Failure of 3 Male Heirs in House of *Lorraine*, so that the Evacuations in *Italy* and *Germany* were put off *sine Die*.

From *Lisbon*, Sept. 3. That Don *Emmanuel* the K. of *Portugal*'s Brother being withstood from Court, Couriers were sent to the Frontiers to stop him and a certain Lady, who 'twas fear'd, would draw him into Measures unworthy his high Birth. That 2 *Dutch* Men of War had brought thither several *Moorish* Prisoners whom they took by *Stratagem*.—One Ship hoisted *Turkish* Colours, and put her Men in *Moorish* Habits, and came before Fort *Mogador*, and made a Show of being chas'd by the other, upon which the Governor with a Detachment came on Board to his Assistance, and were seized, and then the *Dutch* landed and strip the Port of all its Guns, &c.

From *Hanover*, The Province of *Zealand* refusing to restore to the P. of *Orange* his Marquesates of *Ter-Ver* and *Flushing*; His Britannic Majesty wrote a Letter from *Herenhausen*, dated Sept. 4. to the *States General*, desiring them to employ their good Offices and Influence, to put the said Prince in Possession thereof, pursuant to the last Will of K. *Wm.* III.—To which they answer'd, That as *States General*, they had no Right to interfere in any particular Province, and as Executors of K. *Wm.*, their Hands were tied up, having sometime ago resolv'd, to leave the said Provinces to themselves with regard to the Extirpation of the Estates of his late Majesty.

On the 18th Instant, the Hotel *Villeroi* at *Versailles* took Fire, the Key of the Wardrobe could not be found, nor the Door be broke open, so that the Linnen, Furniture and Tapesty of the House, laid up there, were all consum'd to the Loss of 25,000 Crowns.

A REGISTER of BOOKS published in OCTOBER, 1736.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ready for the Press,

The entire Translation (illustrated with all the Cuts and Maps in the Original on 64 Copper Plates)

A DESCRIPTION OF CHINA and CHINESE TARTARY, with Korea and Tibet, containing the Geography, and History, as well Natural as Civil, of these Countries. Lately published at Paris by Pere du Halde, Jesuit, in 4 Volumes Folio, and now reduced to 2 in English; with several necessary Improvements by the Translator, as specified in the plan of this Work. 6000 of which having been dispersed, we refer thereto. This Book will be delivered by E. CAVE at St John's Gate, according to the Orders already received, or to be received, either in Monthly Numbers, 20 Sheets each at Half a Crown, or 8 Sheets every Fortnight at One Shilling, or may be had at the Bookellers in Town and Country.

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The Gentleman's Magazine:



For NOVEMBER, 1736.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
 NOVEMBER, 1736.

*An Account of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the late
 (being the Second) Session of the present Parliament.*

DEBATE on the Clause offer'd in favour
 of PUNCH.



APRIL 16. The House of Commons resumed the Consideration of the Report from the Committee on the Bill for preventing the Retail of spirituous Liquors, and the rest of Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill being read a Second time were with Amendments made to one of them agreed to by the House; after which a Clause was offer'd for excepting Punch; (See it p. 308 D) and was supported as follows,

ARGUMENT in Favour of PUNCH.

SIR, As the Complaint which occasioned the bringing in of this Bill was chiefly aim'd against constant and excessive Use of home made Spirits among People of inferior Rank, which has of late Years so greatly increased, and as the constant and excessive Use of such Spirits among such sort of People proceeded entirely from the low Price, and from the Liberty which many Persons took to retail them without a Licence, I have always been of Opinion that the Evil complained of might have been cured, without laying on such heavy Duties as will amount to a Prohibition of the Retail, not only of home made Spirits, but of all distilled spirituous Liquors; but as this House seems to be of a contrary Opinion, I must submit to what has been already agreed to: However, as the Consumption of Rum, especially when made into Punch, has never occasioned the least Complaint, and as that Consumption is of very great Consequence to this Nation, I must beg Leave to offer a few Words in favour of that Liquor, and then I shall take the Liberty to offer a Clause for exempting it

from the Duties directed by this Bill to be paid, levied, and collected.—I believe, Sir, no Gentleman in this House is ignorant of the present declining State of our Sugar Colonies: Their Circumstances, and the many Distresses and Discouragements they labour under, have been of late so fully laid before Parliament, that no Gentleman in the Nation, I believe, is ignorant of their melancholy Situation; and every Man who has a Regard for his fellow Subject, or for the good of his Country, must be sensibly touched with their just Complaints. Their Rivals in the Sugar Trade enjoy a new, rich, and fertile Soil, which produces plentifully without great Labour or Expence; while they are obliged to toil in Fields worn out by continual Labour, and incapable of producing any Thing without a vast Expence. Their Rivals live almost quite free from Taxes, and without being at the Expence of making any Presents to their Governors, or even of maintaining and repairing their own Forts and Garrisons; while they are heavily loaded with Taxes upon Exports as well as Imports, and obliged to pay large Salaries to their Governors, and to maintain and repair their own Fortifications: Their Rivals have a Liberty of exporting their Sugars directly to any Market in Europe, while they remain under a Necessity of landing every Ounce in Britain, and are thereby obliged to pay double Freight, double Commission, and a great many other unnecessary Charges. These Disadvantages have already, I am afraid, made us lose the Benefit of supplying any foreign Market with Sugars; and in such Circumstances can it be expected, that the Parliament of Great Britain will, without any Necessity, make a Regulation for taking from our Sugar Colonies the only Market they have left?—I must confess, Sir, I little expected to have seen, in this Session of Parliament, any new Discouragement

agement given to our Sugar Colonies; on the contrary I expected to have seen the most vigorous and the best concerted Measures taken for relieving them from all the Disadvantages they at present Labour under, and for putting them at least upon an equal footing with their Rivals in the Sugar Trade: Such Measures might have perhaps enabled us to redeem that Trade, and to regain the Benefit we have lost, of supplying foreign Markets with that Commodity; but if we diminish the Sale of their Sugars or their Rum in *Great Britain*, without enabling them to send it to foreign Markets, by removing the Disadvantages they are now subjected to, our Sugar Planters may soon be so much ruined, and their Rivals so thoroughly established in the Trade, that it will be impossible for us to regain it; nay, the very Islands where our Sugars are now produced, may come to be abandoned, and then instead of supplying Foreigners, it will be impossible for us to supply ourselves, either with Sugars or Rum, which must of course be attended with an infinite Loss to the Nation.—Let us consider, Sir, what vast Quantities of Manufactures of all Kinds and Qualities are yearly sent from *Great Britain* to our several Sugar Islands, and from thence we must see how greatly the Value of our Exports must be diminished, if those Islands should be entirely abandoned, or so much reduced as not to be able to furnish themselves with any Thing but the meer Necessaries of Life. This of itself would be an infinite Loss to the Nation; but then if we could have no Sugars or Rum from those Islands for supplying our home Consumption, our Loss would be redoubled; for that Consumption would then be supplied from the *French* Islands; so that the Value of our Imports from foreign Countries would be considerably increased, at the same Time that the Value of our Exports would be greatly diminished, and how this would affect our Balance of Trade, as well as our Labourers and Manufacturers here at home, I leave every Gentleman to judge. I shall now only take Notice that the Duties upon the Sugars consumed in *Great Britain* are said to amount to near 130,000*l.* a Year, and as these Sugars pay but 3*s.* 6*d.* per hundred Weight, we must from thence conclude, that the Sugars consumed yearly in this Island must amount to above 700,000 hundred Weight; so that if we were obliged to purchase from *France* all the Sugars necessary for our home Consumption at the rate of 6*d.*

per Pound, which would probably be the Case, that Consumption only would carry yearly out of this Kingdom near two Millions of Pounds Sterling: To this let us add the Money that must necessarily be carried out of the Nation yearly for Rum or Brandy; and the vast Sums that must yearly be carried out of *Ireland* and our Northern Colonies for the Sugars and Rum or Brandy they stand in need of; and from these two Considerations only we must, I think, conclude, & by & Loss of & Sugar Trade only, the Balance of Trade would be entirely turned against us, which would in a few Years strip us of all the Riches we now enjoy. Then let us consider what vast Numbers of our People are now employed at home and abroad in the Production and Manufacture of our Sugars, what vast Numbers of our Traders and Manufacturers of all Kinds are employed in providing Necessaries and Utensils for them, and what a Number of our Seamen are yearly employed in transporting our Sugars and Rum to *Great Britain*; and from thence we may see how greatly the Number of our People, especially our Seamen, must be diminished, and consequently how considerably the Power and the Naval Force of this Nation must be reduced by the Loss of the Sugar Trade: But what is still of worse Consequence, and I beg of Gentlemen to consider it, all the Riches, all the Power, and all the Naval Force we may in this Case lose, must necessarily be added to that Kingdom from which we must always have the most to fear.—Having now, Sir, represented to you the fatal Consequences with which the Loss of the Sugar Trade must be attended, I shall next consider how that Trade may be affected by the Bill now before us. I believe it will be granted me, at least by every Man who understands any Thing of our Sugar Plantations, that considering the Disadvantages they lie under at present, it would be impossible for them to carry on the Trade, or to produce any Sugars, if they had not a ready Sale for their Rum at the Price it now bears, therefore every Thing that tends towards lessening the Price it now bears, must be a Step towards the Ruin of our Sugar Trade. Now if the Consumption of any Commodity be lessened, if the Number of Buyers be diminished, the Quantity brought to Market must be lessened, or the Price will sink of course; and as the Consumption of Rum, and consequently the Number of Buyers, will certainly be very much diminished by this Bill as it now stands, we must conclude

clude that our Sugar Planters cannot have a ready Sale for their Rum at the Price it now bears, if they continue to produce as much as they do at present, therefore many of them must either immediately turn themselves to some other Business, or all will be ruined in a short Time. We know that our Sugar Islands are not fit for producing any Thing that can turn to Account but Sugars and Rum; so that if we put it out of their Power to get a Sale for their Sugars and Rum at such a Price as they may subsist by, a great Number of them must necessarily leave the Islands wherein they are now settled, and will very probably go to settle among the French in Hispaniola or St Lucia, where there is spare Ground sufficient for them all, and where they will without Doubt meet with all manner of Encouragement. The few Sugar Planters that may be left upon our own Sugar Islands may then perhaps get a profitable Price for the small Quantities of Sugar and Rum they produce, because we shall certainly endeavour as much as we can, by Prohibitions and high Duties, to prevent the Importation of foreign Sugars, Rum or Brandy; but we cannot in such a Case propose to sell any at a foreign Market; and even with respect to our home Consumption, we know how impossible it is to prevent the Importation or Consumption of any foreign Commodity, when there is a very great Advantage to be got by running it upon us.—We know, Sir, that our own Markets are the only Markets where our Sugar Planters can propose to sell any great Quantity of the Rum they produce, and it is reckon'd that the Rum they produce is at present equal in Value to one 4th Part of all their other Produce: If then by the Bill now before us, we diminish by one half the present Consumption of Rum, as our Sugar Planters can dispose of it no where else, it is absolutely rendering useless to them one 8th Part of their whole Produce, which is the same with taking it entirely away from them; and as an eighth Part is above twelve per Cent. I am afraid it is more than any one of our Sugar Planters can at present make of clear Profit to himself; so that if this be taken from him, he must labour and toil, or venture his Money, for nothing, which no Man certainly will. From hence, Sir, we may see how dangerous it is to lay such a Restraint upon the Consumption of Rum as is proposed by this Bill: Yet this Restraint, dangerous as it is, I should have readily agreed to, if the Consumption of Rum, either by itself or

in Punch, had ever given Occasion to any of the Evils now complained of, or even if we could hope thereby to render our People at home more sober, more frugal, or more industrious; because in either Case I should have at the same Time proposed the freeing of our Sugar Planters from all Quit-rents and Taxes, from all Salaries or Presents to Governors, and even from all Expence of maintaining and repairing their own Fortifications; and at the same Time I would have been for giving them Liberty to export their Sugars and Rum directly to any Market in the whole World: But neither of these is the Case at present; for the inferior Rank of our People never have made, nor ever can make a constant and excellent Use of Rum: It is never used, either by itself, or when made into Punch, but by our better sort of People, and instead of making them more sober, frugal, or industrious, by taking from them the Use of Punch, we shall only throw them into the Way of drinking Wine, which will be a greater Expence to them, and a much greater Expence to the Nation.

But, Sir, it is not the Consumption of Rum only, that will be diminished by prohibiting the Retail of Punch, the Consumption of Sugar likewise will be greatly diminished; for tho' People may still make use of Punch at their own Houses, we know that our People, especially those of the middling sort, do not much like Entertainments at one another's Houses; from that Spirit of Liberty so natural to them, and which I hope no Minister nor Government shall ever be able to root out, they like to be at a Publick-house upon an equal footing and a fair Club; and therefore we cannot suppose that the Consumption at People's own Houses will amount to near the Quantity that was formerly consumed: On the contrary we may expect that People will go to Publick-houses as formerly, and most of them will there drink Wine instead of Punch, so that I must look upon the Prohibition of Punch as one of the most extraordinary Steps that was ever taken by any Nation: We are doing what we can to drive the People from the Use of a Liquor which is almost wholly produced by the Labour and Industry of our own Subjects, to the Use of a Liquor which is entirely produced by Foreigners, and a great Part of it by Foreigners with whom we have not at present, I believe, all the Reason in the World to be perfectly well satisfied.—I should have been glad, Sir, to have seen

this Bill so framed as to have left our People the free Use of Rum in any Manner they pleased; but as the House seems to be of Opinion that this would open a Way for evading the Act, I shall make no Proposition for that Purpose: I shall confine my Proposition to the Use of Punch only, and I think I have drawn it up in such a Manner as to prevent its being possible to draw from it any Method of evading the Law: Nay, I have drawn it up in such a Method as to put it out of the Power of mean or low People to make a constant and excessive Use of it; therefore as no bad Consequence can accrue from permitting the Use of Punch among the better sort of People, and as I have, I think, shewn very strong Reasons for exempting it from the Duties to be laid on by this Bill, I shall propose to add to the Bill some such Clause as this: (*Here the Clause was read*)

The Answer was to this Effect, viz.

Although the Complaints which occasioned the bringing in of the Bill now before us were chiefly aimed against the constant and excessive Use of home made Spirits, among our People of inferior Rank, yet I believe, Sir, it will be granted, that the Use of spirituous Liquors of all Sorts, and even the Use of Punch, has of late Years become too common, and very excessive. It is well known how considerably the Number of our Dram-houses and Punch-houses have increased within these few Years, and how much they have been frequented by Persons of all Ranks and Degrees, especially since the Method of retailing Punch in so small Quantities, and at so cheap a Rate, has begun to be practised: This we may be assured of from the Number of Advertisements relating to such Houses, which have daily appeared in our News Papers for two or three Years past; and as every such House is a Temptation thrown in the Way of our People for tippling and idling away their Time, I am of Opinion that it is now become absolutely necessary to remove those Temptations out of the Way of our People, or at least to lessen the Number of them as much as we can. I do not, Sir, in the least Question but this Evil was foreseen by many Gentlemen several Years ago; but among the many Advantages we enjoy by the Nature of our Constitution, we are exposed to this Inconvenience, that it is seldom practicable to prevent an ensuing Evil, till it becomes to appear as to be felt almost by every Man in the Kingdom; and in the

present Case, though the Evils now complained of were, I believe, foreseen a dozen or twenty Years since by some Gentlemen, yet it is certain that no Proposition for preventing these Evils would then have met with any Reception; on the contrary, if any such Bill as the present had then been proposed, I believe the Gentleman, whoever he might be, that should have proposed it, would have been looked on as a Madman: Yet I am convinced it will now be granted, that the passing of such a Bill would have been of great Service to the Nation; and **B**y Objection of turning a Number of People out of their Way of subsisting their Families would not then have been near so strong as it is at present. This is the Case of every general Nuisance; there is no such Nuisance but what contributes to the Advantage or the Convenience of some particular Persons, and they will endeavour to defend it, and to oppose its Removal, as long as they can, but when the Nuisance comes to be generally and sensibly felt, they must then submit; and when the removing of the Nuisance becomes absolutely necessary for the publick Good, neither the Advantage nor the Convenience of particular Persons is to be in the least regarded.—I am as sensible, Sir, of the present bad Circumstances of our Sugar Colonies as any Gentleman in this House, I am as much concerned for them, and as desirous to have the Hardships they complain of removed, as **E**any Gentleman can be; and therefore I shall readily concur with any Measures that may be proposed for giving them Relief, providing such Measures do not any way tend to the Ruin of their Mother Country: But for the sake of encouraging them in the Sale of their Rum or their Sugars, I cannot submit to the Continuance of a glaring Enormity, an Enormity which I foresee will evidently tend towards destroying the Health and the Morals of the People of *Great Britain*. For this Reason I am against making any Exceptions to the Bill now before us: The Disease we are now fully sensible of, the **G**Remedy we have in our Hands, do not let us mix that Remedy up with any Palliative which may lessen, perhaps entirely prevent its Effect. We may find many Methods for giving to our Sugar Colonies a full Compensation for the Disadvantage they may be subjected to by this Bill; but **H**that Compensation cannot be granted by the Bill now before us, it is a Subject of a quite different Nature, and will therefore require a distinct Consideration, and

a separate Bill. This we may not perhaps be able to accomplish in the present Session, but their Case may be fully examined into, and deliberately considered, before next Session, a proper Relief and all necessary Encouragement may then be granted, and in the mean Time their Loss cannot be very considerable.

I shall not, Sir, dispute the Consequence our Sugar Islands are of to this Kingdom, nor shall I dispute its being a Loss to them for us to take any Measures for lessening the Consumption of their Rum in *Great Britain*; but I am convinced they might sell their Rum at a much cheaper Rate, and yet have a considerable yearly Profit from their several Plantations. If they should lower the Price of their Rum but a very little, they might find a Vent for it in many other Places of the World, a Vent which would be more than sufficient for answering the small Diminution that may by this Law be occasioned with respect to the Consumption of that Liquor in *Great Britain*; and a foreign Vent would contribute much more to the Advantage of their native Country than their selling the same Quantity at double the Price to be consumed in this Island. It is therefore against the general Interest of this Country, to encourage the home Consumption so much as to enable our Planters to sell all they can make at a high Price in *Great Britain*, and on the other Hand it is our Duty to take all possible Measures for enabling them to sell it at a cheap rate to Foreigners; for if the Price of Rum could be so much reduced as that it might be purchased at a cheaper rate than Brandy or Geneva, I am persuaded vast Quantities of it would be consumed in *North America*, in *Africa*, and in the Countries bordering upon the *Baltick*; and even here at home the Consumption of *French* and *Flemish* Brandies would thereby be very much diminished.

I do not know, Sir, but that by prohibiting the Retail of Punch, some small Addition may be made to our Consumption of Wines; but whatever Addition may be made, it will be with respect to Port Wines only; and as our Trade with *Portugal* is, in the main, a very profitable Trade, it is our Interest to encourage our Trade with that Kingdom as much as we can; However, I am convinced this additional Consumption of foreign Wines will not be any way considerable; for most of those Persons who formerly used to drink Punch will return to the drinking of Fine-ale and Strong-beer, or those

home-made Wines which we call Sweets; and I hope it will be allowed that it is as much the Interest of the Nation to encourage the Consumption of these Liquors, as that of any other Liquor whatsoever. By increasing the Consumption of Fine-ale and Strong-beer, we shall encourage the Tillage of our Lands in *Great Britain*; and by increasing the Consumption of home-made Wines we shall not only encourage the Tillage and Improvement of our Lands here at home, but we shall likewise encourage the Trade of our Sugar Islands, because in the making of such Wines there are great Quantities of Sugar made use of; so that if the Use of such Wines should become as general as the Use of Punch is at present, I believe, our Demand for Sugars would be increased rather than diminished.

To conclude, Sir, if you exempt Punch, or any other sort of spirituous Liquor from the Duties to be imposed by this Bill, I am convinced you will render the Bill altogether ineffectual; for under the Name of the Liquor exempted, every sort of spirituous Liquor will be retailed, and as the Drinkers will always be Parties concerned in the Evasion, it will be impossible to discover the Frauds that may be committed. Our Brandy-shops and our Gin-shops will then be all turned into Punch-shops, our People will be as much tempted and debauched, and our Streets will be as full of Objects of Pity and Contempt as ever. For this Reason, Sir, I am for making an Experiment, at least for one Year, of the Bill as it stands at present: As it is a new Bill, and a very extraordinary Regulation, we shall probably in next Session have Occasion to make some Alterations or Amendments: By that Time we shall see what Effect the Prohibiting or at least Diminishing the Retail of Punch will have upon our People, we shall likewise see what Effect it may be like to have upon our Sugar Colonies, and then we may make what Alteration we think proper with respect to the Retail of Punch. In the mean Time the Prohibition cannot be attended with any extraordinary bad Effect, and therefore I shall be against adding the Clause which the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose.

H The Reply was in Substance as follows, viz.

SIR, When the Honourable Gentleman was pleased to find fault with the great Number of our Punch-houses, I wish he had added Taverns and Ale-houses, for I am convinced the great Number

Number of the latter it as sensible a Grievance as the great Number of the former, and the latter have contrived and daily practise many more Temptations, for People to tipple and loiter away their Time than have ever as yet been contrived by the former: But the unbounded Liberty that has for so many Years been given to the setting up of Publick-houses of all Kinds, does not proceed from hence, that the Evil Consequences of such a Liberty were not foreseen or generally felt: On the contrary, the Grievance has been most sensibly felt, and loudly complained of; but by an Error in Politicks we had made it the Interest of those to multiply such Houses, whose Business it was, and who only had the Power to prevent their Increase: This, Sir, is the true Cause of that prodigious Number of Houses of Entertainment which are now set up in every Part of this Kingdom, and the Power of those to whom we had given an Interest in such Houses, has for many Years been so considerable, that it was in vain for any Gentleman to propose a Remedy: Notwithstanding the terrible Outcry that was raised through the whole Kingdom, but especially in this great Metropolis, against the constant and excessive Use of spirituous Liquors among People of inferior Rank, I doubt much if we could have applied any effectual Remedy unless some People had found it their Interest to agree to the Remedy proposed.

I shall readily agree, Sir, that the present Number of our Punch-houses, or at least of the Places where Punch is sold, may be perhaps too great; but there is a very great Difference between too great a Number, and none at all: By the Proposition now made, the Retailing of Punch will be confined to Houses where other strong Liquors are by Licence to be sold, which will of course very much diminish the Number of our Punch-houses; and where Men are allowed to drink any other sort of strong Liquor, I can see no Reason why they may not be allowed at the same Place to drink Punch if they have a Mind; for I am persuaded that Punch is as wholesome and as harmless as any other Liquor that can be found at such Houses, I wish with all my heart, Sir, that effectual Methods had been taken many Years since for preventing such Numbers of our People turning themselves to the Method of supporting their Families by the Retail of strong or spirituous Liquors: I am convinced that many Persons have been thereby drawn entirely away from useful Labour and Industry,

and the Labour and Industry of all the rest of our People very much diminished, and therefore I wish that some effectual Restraints had been laid upon those who have the Power of granting Licences, as soon as we made it their Interest, as well as the Interest of those who appoint them, to grant as many as they could: But since such Numbers of our People have now got into that Way of supporting their Families, I cannot but have a Concern and a Compassion for them; and though the publick Good certainly requires an immediate Restraint upon the constant and excessive Use of spirituous Liquors among Persons of inferior Rank, yet I cannot think that the publick Good requires an absolute Prohibition of selling any such Liquors by Retail, especially when they are rectified by a great Quantity of Water, or made into that Liquor called Punch: Nay, if such a Prohibition were necessary, my Concern for the Numbers of poor People who now live by that Retail is such, that I should be against making the Prohibition immediate: Even in such a Case, I should be for introducing the Prohibition by degrees; by which Method a general Distress would be prevented; because some of those who now live by that Trade, would die in the mean time, and the rest would have Time to provide a Livelihood in some other Way, or to accustom themselves to Labour and Industry.

What Reception a Proposition for preventing the Evils now complained of might have met with 20 Years ago, I shall not pretend, Sir, to determine; I believe that, for the Reason I have already assigned, it would not have met with a very favourable one, unless some proper Methods had been taken to recommend it; but I am fully convinced that, if such a general Prohibition as is intended by this Bill had been proposed 20 Years ago, the Gentleman who had proposed it, would really have been looked on as a Madman; and even now the Proposition would, I believe, have met with very little Success, if it had not been supported by another Proposition which is now made Part of this Bill. I shall admit, Sir, that the most general, the most grievous Nuisance may tend to the Advantage or Convenience of some particular Persons; and I must admit, though I am sorry for it, that those who find a private Interest or Convenience in any such Nuisance, generally endeavour to defend it, and to oppose its Removal, even although they be fully sensible that their Country must be

ruined

ruined by its Continuance: Of such Men I shall only say, that it would have been good for their Country, and certainly better for themselves, that they had never been born: Of such Men, I am afraid we have too many in this Kingdom, but I hope not one in this House.

With respect to our Sugar Colonies, Sir, I am surpris'd to hear such Reasoning as I have heard upon that Subject. It is not so much as pretended but that they may probably be ruined by prohibiting the Retail of their Rum in *Great Britain*; but Gentlemen say we may give them a full Compensation the next Session for the Damage we are to do them in this: Which to me seems to be the same as if I should say to a Man, I must now knock your Brains out, but next Year I'll do something shall bring you again to Life: For God sake, Sir, let us consider the unfortunate Case of many of our Countrymen in the Sugar Islands, whose whole Subsistence depends upon the Sale of that Moiety of their Rum which we are by this Bill to deprive them of: The Produce of their whole Crop of Sugars, and the other Moiety of their Rum, may be necessary for defraying the Charge of their next Year's Crop; and if we disappoint them in the Sale of what they depend for subsisting themselves and their Families, they must break in upon that Stock which is necessary for producing another Crop; by which Means every Sugar Planter, who is not before Hand with the World, must necessarily be undone: This I am persuaded will be the Case of most of our small Planters, and in them we know the Strength of our Sugar Islands consists. The Regulations we are next Year to make may be a Compensation to those who can stand the Shock we are now to give them; but to those who may be utterly undone by the Shock we can give no Compensation, we can communicate no Relief. There is not the least Pretence for saying that the Use of Rum, especially when made into Punch; for one Year longer, will destroy the Health or the Morals of the People of *Great Britain*, therefore why should we do an Injury to our Sugar Planters till we are ready to grant them at the same Time a proper Redress? Why should we prevent the Sale of their Rum in *Great Britain*, till we have made such Regulations, and granted such Indulgences, as may enable them to sell it to Advantage at some other Market?

We are told, Sir, that our Sugar Planters might sell their Rum at a much

cheaper Rate, and yet have a considerable yearly Profit from their several Plantations; but I with the Affirmation had been supported by some Sort of Reasoning, and that Reasoning founded upon Facts known to the House; for I believe, if we were to examine any one of our Sugar Planters, he would give us strong Reasons, founded upon plain and notorious Facts, for convincing us, that in their present Circumstances it is impossible for them to sell either their Sugars or their Rum at a cheaper Rate. We all know how dear living it is in our Sugar Islands, we know what Taxes they pay, and we know what monstrous Prices they pay for their Slaves, and for every Thing else that is necessary for the Production of Sugars: We likewise know at what a cheap Rate both Sugars and Rum are sold upon the Spot where they are produced, and if we compare the Expence and the Profits together, the Impossibility of selling either at a cheaper Rate will I believe fully appear. I shall very readily grant, that it would be an Advantage to the Nation to enable our Sugar-planters to sell their Rum at Foreign Markets rather than in *Great-Britain*; but it is not the Price the poor Planters sell it for that prevents its being sold in Foreign Markets; it is the wise Regulations we have made here at home; for we seem to have taken particular Care to prevent its being in their Power to dispose of their Rum to Advantage at any Foreign Market; In the first Place, their Rum must be all landed in *Great-Britain* before it can be carried to any Foreign Market in *Europe*; so that at every such Foreign Market it must be charged with double Freight and double Commission, besides Porterage, Wharfage, and several other small Items upon Importation and Exportation, all which, upon such a cheap and such a bulky Commodity, must amount to more than the Value of the prime Cost: And in the next place we know that, in order to make Rum palatable to any Person of nice Taste, it must be carefully kept in a good Cellar for several Years; now there are but few of our Planters can spare to keep their Rum by them for several Years, nor would it be proper to keep it in those hot Climates; and yet by obliging our Merchants at home to pay the high Duties upon it soon after its landing, we render it impossible for most of them to keep it till it is fit for any Market; or if some of them do, the Interest of the Money they have paid for the Duties upon it here at home, rises so high, that it becomes im-

possible for them to sell it to Advantage at any Foreign Market. Both these Disadvantages might, in my Opinion, be very easily removed, and till they are removed, I am sure it will be impossible for our Sugar-planters to sell their Rum to Advantage at any Market in Europe: When this is done, and some other Indulgences granted them, we may perhaps make free with our home Consumption of that Liquor; but till then I am convinced, the putting a Stop to our home Consumption, will be running the Risk at least of ruining entirely our Sugar-Colonies.

It is said, Sir, that upon our prohibiting the Retail of Punch, our People will fall naturally into the drinking of Fine-Ale, Strong-Beer, and Home-made Wines. I wish it may be so; and I am convinced the putting a Stop to the Use of Spirituous Liquors amongst the inferior Rank of our People, will increase the Consumption of Beer and Ale, tho' this has been denied, or at least much doubted of, by the same Gentlemen in a former Debate on this Bill; but as for our Punch-Drinkers, they are generally the better Sort of our People, and I am afraid most of them will fall into the drinking of Foreign Wines; nor will that Consumption be confined to the Wines of Portugal only; for the Spanish and Italian Wines will certainly come in for a Share, and our Drinkers of Arrack-punch will most of them betake themselves to the drinking of French Clarets: But even with respect to Portugal Wines, tho' our Trade with that Kingdom be a profitable Trade, yet I am sure we ought not to encourage the Consumption of their Wines, rather than the Consumption of a Liquor wholly produced in our own Dominions, and by our own Subjects. As for our home-made Wines, I can have no Notion that the Use of them will ever become so general as the Use of Punch is at present; and unless this happens to be the Case, our Sugar Colonies will suffer with respect to the Consumption of their Sugars as well as their Rum: But supposing that every Punch-drinker in the Kingdom could be brought to the drinking of such Wines only, instead of the Punch he formerly used to drink, yet, if our Sugar-Trade should be thereby quite destroy'd, the Nation would be a great Loser by the Change; because, if we had no Sugars of our own, the Nation would be put to a great Expence by the making of such Wines.

I do believe, Sir, that by prohibiting the Retail of Punch, some little Addition will be made to the Consumption of our

home-made Wines, and also to the Consumption of Fine-Ale and Strong-Beer; but I am convinced that the chief Addition will be made to the Consumption of Foreign Wines, which must necessarily be a great Disadvantage to the Nation; but will be, I must confess, a double Advantage to the Civil-Lift Revenue; for that useful Revenue will be considerably increased by the great Number of new Wine-Licences that will of course be taken out, every Shilling of the Duties upon which we know belongs to the Civil-Lift; and it will besides get a great deal more by the Consumption of Wine, than it could have ever got by the Consumption of Rum made into Punch; for as one Bottle of good Rum or Brandy made into Punch, will go as far as 4 Bottles of Wine, and as the Civil-Lift gets at least 16d. by the Consumption of four Bottles of Wine, and but 9d. or 10d. at most by the Consumption of one Bottle of Rum or Brandy made into Punch, we must therefore grant, that the Civil-Lift will be a double Gainer by this Change of Liquors. 'Tis true, a considerable Addition has always been, and always will be, made to Foreign Wines after they are imported, so that we cannot suppose that the Civil-Lift will get 4d. by every Bottle of Wine hereafter to be consumed, unless we should be so happy as to get Wines subjected to an Excise, which we may remember was not very long since attempted; but if the drinking of Punch should be continued, we cannot suppose that the Civil-Lift could get 9d. or 10d. by every Bottle of Brandy and Rum made use of in that Way, because great Quantities of Punch have always been, and always will be made of English Spirits, or of Brandy or Rum run in without paying any Duty; and the Quantity of Punch, made from such Liquors, will always be at least equal to the Quantity added by our Wine-coopers to Foreign Wines after they are imported.

The Clause now offered is, in my Opinion, Sir, drawn up so cautiously, that it is impossible to make any Handle of it for evading the Law. The Punch to be retailed by this Clause must be mixed with two third Parts Water at least, in the Presence of the Buyer; and must not be retailed in a less Quantity than one Pint, or at a less Price than after the Rate of 5s. per Gallon: It will therefore be impossible to sell any Spirituous Liquor under the Name of Punch, unless it be mixed with two third Parts Water, and the not allowing it to be sold at a less Price than 5s. per Gallon, or in a less Quantity than one Pint, will prevent Tippling as much

as possible. To pretend that the Frauds cannot be discovered, because the Drinkers will always be Parties to the Evasion, is an Objection that will hold equally strong against every Clause in the Bill; for the Drinkers must be Parties to every Fraud that can be committed, and yet it is to be presumed, that they will generally be the Informers: Nay, even with respect to the Retailing of Gin, it may safely be sold and drank in a private Corner, without any Danger of a Discovery, unless the Drinkers themselves become Informers.

The Bill now before us may indeed, Sir, very properly be called an Experiment: It is, I believe, one of the boldest Experiments in Politicks that was ever made in a free Country; and seems as if intended to try the Submission and Obedience of our People: Even tho' the Clause now proposed be added, like *Saul*, it will ruin its thousands; but if this Clause be not added, like *David*, it will ruin its ten thousands; and if by this Bill our Sugar-Trade should be destroyed, it will ruin the whole Nation at last. I truly, Sir, make no Question, but that the Bill will be found to stand in need of some Alterations and Amendments in the very next Session; I do not know but a great Part of it may then be repealed; but as for that part of it which relates to the Civil-List, I doubt much if it will ever be in our Power to get it repealed: I am convinced, that before next Session it will be found necessary to alter the whole Scheme of this Bill, and to contrive some new Method for preventing the constant and excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors amongst our People of inferior Rank, but in the mean time Thousands of our People abroad and at home will be utterly undone; and as such Persons cannot be recovered, nor receive any Benefit, by those Alterations we may then think proper to make, I am for preventing the spreading of this Desolation as much as possible, and therefore I am for adding the Clause now proposed.

The Question was then put upon the Clause offered, but upon a Division rejected 203 to 98, and then the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

April 20, the Bill was read a third Time, and passed without a Division; and Sir Cha. Turner was ordered to carry it to the Lords, and desire their Concurrence.

In the House of Lords the same Petitions were presented against this Bill, as had been presented against it in the House of Commons; but they met with the same Fate; for as the Bill was a Money-Bill, their Lordships knew that the Commons would not

agree to any Alterations or Amendments they might think proper to make; and tho' several of their Lordships expressed their Dislike to the Bill in general, as well as to some of the particular Clauses in it, yet they said they thought the excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors was come to such a Height amongst the lower Rank of our People, that it required an immediate Remedy, therefore they were for agreeing to that Bill, such as it was, rather than allow that prodigious Enormity to continue for another Year; because in the next Session of Parliament the Bill might be amended or altered as should then seem proper, and they would then be able to grant some Relief to our Sugar-Colonies with respect to the Hardships they might be laid under by that Bill: For this Reason the Majority were for passing the Bill without any Amendment or Alteration, so that it was passed in that House without any considerable Debate or Opposition; tho' some of those who were for the Bill, were for hearing the West-India Petitioners against it by their Counsel, not with a Design to amend or alter the Bill, but with a Design to learn from them the principal Difficulties they then laboured under, in order that their Circumstances might be maturely considered, and a proper Redress prepared, and made ready for being passed into a Law, against the Meeting of next Session of Parliament: But this Proposition was rejected, and the Petition ordered to lie upon the Table.

BILL for regulating ELECTIONS proposed in the House of Commons.

FEB. 20. Sir John Rushout presented to the House (according to Order) A Bill for the further regulating Elections of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament in that Part of Great-Britain called England; containing some excellent Regulations for preventing Disputes about Elections, especially with respect to Counties. This Bill was then received, read a first Time, and ordered to be printed. On the Thursday following it was read a second Time, and ordered to be committed. On Wednesday the 24th of March the House resolved itself into a Committee on the said Bill, and made some Progress; but as it is very difficult to frame a Bill of that Nature, so as to prevent any Danger of Grievances arising from it, some Difficulties were started in the Committee, which occasioned the postponing of the Bill to another Session.

Account of the Yorkshire Election.

FEB. 24, the House proceeded (according to Order) to the Hearing of the Matters

Matters of the several Petitions, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the County of York, and the Deputy-Clerk of the Peace for the East-Riding of the said County, having produced several Books, as the original Poll taken at the said Election: and being examined as to the Time, Place, and Manner of the Delivery thereof to him by the High-Sheriff of the said County, the Counsel for the sitting Member, Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. against whom only the Petitions were aimed, objected that the said Books ought not to be admitted as Evidence, the same not having been delivered over upon Oath, nor within the Time limited by Law, nor any Proof given, that no Alterations had been made therein after the said Election, and before the said Delivery. Upon this Objection the Counsel of both Sides being heard, and the Preamble and the * fifth Section of an Act made in the 10th Year of the Reign of Q. Anne, intituled, *An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament*, being read; as also the Journal of the House of the 12th Day of March, 1727, in relation to the Report from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the County of Bucks; the said Clerk was again called in and examined as to the keeping of the said Books, since the Time of the said Delivery thereof, and as to the taking Copies of and collating the said Books, and as to the Declarations of the said High-Sheriff, and other Circumstances before and at the Time of such Delivery: After which the following Question was proposed, viz.

That Books, called the Original Poll-Books of the last Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the County of York, produced by Robert Appleton, Deputy-Clerk of the Peace for the East-Riding of the said County, and which were delivered over to him by the High-Sheriff of the said County in open Court, at the

* Viz. Enacted, That in taking the Poll, the Sheriff, &c. shall enter the Place of the Elector's Freehold, and of his Abode, and shall mark *Jurat*, against his Name, and the Returning-Officer shall, within 20 Days after the Election, deliver over to the Clerk of the Peace all the Poll-Books, on Oath made before the two next Justices of the Peace, Quorum upus, &c. without Imbezzlement or Alteration; and in such Counties where there are no more than one Clerk of the Peace, then he shall deliver the original Poll-Books to one, and the attested Copies to the rest, to be preserved among the Records of the Sessions of the Peace.

Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the said Riding, about two Months after the said Election, as the original Poll taken at the said Election, and which have been kept by him the said Deputy-Clerk of the Peace ever since among the Records of the Sessions of the Peace for the said Riding, the said Books not being delivered over by the said Sheriff within the Time, nor upon Oath, as required by the Act of the 10th Year of the Reign of the late Queen (For the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament) be admitted as Evidence.

This Motion occasioned a long Debate, and at last the previous Question was put, which was carried in the Affirmative; and then the main Question being put, it was likewise carried in the Affirmative, upon a Division 201 to 164: Whereupon the said Poll-Books, and Copies of them, were delivered in; and then it was ordered that the further Hearing of the Matters of the said Petitions should be adjourned till Thursday Morning then next; when the House proceeded accordingly to the further Hearing of the Matters of the said Petitions; and the Counsel for the Petitioner, Sir Rowland Wynn, Bart. and the other Petitioners, having proposed, in order to disqualify John Maken, who voted for Sir Miles Stapylton at the said Election, and then swore that he was a Freeholder, to prove by Parol-Evidence, that he had no Freehold at the Time of the said Election, in the Place, where he then swore, that his Freehold did lie; the admitting of such Evidence was objected to by the Counsel for the sitting Member, who alleged, that no Man's Parol-Evidence could be admitted, or received as any Proof, against the Affidavit of another Man; and the Counsel of both Sides being heard upon this Objection, and several Journals relating to it read, the following Question was proposed, viz.

That the Counsel for the Petitioners be admitted to give Parol-Evidence, as to a Person being no Freeholder at the Time of the Election, who swore himself then to be a Freeholder.

This Motion likewise occasioned a long Debate, but at last the Question was, upon a Division, carried in the Affirmative by 206 against 152; after which the further Hearing of the Matters of the said Petitions was adjourned to the Tuesday following. — Accordingly, the House having then re-assumed the Hearing of this Affair, the Counsel for the Petitioners proceeded to examine one Joshua Wilson, in

in order to disqualify the above-mentioned *John Maken*, as having had no Freehold at the Time of the said Election, in the Place, where he then swore, that his Freehold did lie, and the said *Wilson* beginning to give Evidence of that Disqualification, by relating the Confession of the said *John Maken*, he was interrupted by the Counsel for the sitting Member, who said, that as the House would not admit of a Man's Confession, even before them, as an Evidence against what he had sworn at \S Time of an Election, they would not surely admit of a Man's private Confession to a Neighbour in \S Country, as an Evidence against what he had sworn at the Time of an Election. Upon this the Counsel of both Sides were heard, and several Journals read, particularly the Resolution of that House of the 12th of Feb. then last, in the Case of the Election of the Borough of *Southwark*, against admitting the Petitioner's Counsel to examine *Thomas Gamant*, in Contradiction to his Oath at that Election: And then the following Question was proposed, viz.

That the Counsel for the Petitioners be admitted to give Evidence as to what a Voter confessed of his having no Freehold, who at the Time of the Election swore he had.

Upon this Motion there was also a long Debate; but upon the Question's being put, it was carried, upon a Division, in the Affirmative by 181 to 132. — After which the Counsel for the Petitioners proceeded to examine the said *Wilson*, and several other Witnesses, in order to disqualify several other Persons, who voted for the said sitting Member at the said Election; and having begun to examine a Witness, in order to disqualify one of those Persons, to whom the Petitioners, in the Lists by them deliver'd, pursuant to the Order of the House of *Friday* the 16th Day of *January* then last, had objected, that he was not assised, nor had a Freehold of 40 s. *per Ann.* in the Place, where, at the Time of the said Election, he swore that his Freehold did lie; and it appearing that the Evidence, which \S Witness gave, tended to prove that such Person had no Freehold at all there, he was interrupted in his Evidence by the Counsel for the sitting Member, who said, that by the said Order Petitioners were obliged to deliver to the sitting Members Lists of the Persons intended by the Petitioners to be objected to, who voted for the sitting Members, giving in the said Lists the several Heads of Objection, and distinguishing the same against the Names of the Voters excepted to: and as the Petitioners

had not objected to this Person, that he had no Freehold at all, but only that he had not a Freehold of 40 s. a Year, where, at the Time of the said Election, he swore that his Freehold did lie; therefore no Evidence was to be admitted for proving that he had no Freehold at all: The Counsel of both Sides being heard upon this Objection, after some short Debate, the Question was put and carried, That \S Counsel for the Petitioners should be admitted to give Evidence as to a Person's having no Freehold at all, to whom the Petitioners had objected, in their List of Objections, that such Person had not a Freehold of 40 s. *per Ann.* After which the further Hearing of this Affair was adjourned to the *Thursday* Morning following.

The House proceeded upon the Hearing of this Matter every *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, and the Petitioners went on in examining Witnesses, and producing Evidence, in order to disqualify a great Number of Persons who had voted for the said sitting Member, without any remarkable Contest or Debate, till *Thursday* the 22d of *April*, when they summed up their Evidence; by which they alleged they had disqualified several Persons as not being assised to the publick Taxes, Church Rates, and Parish Duties: — Others, as having no Freehold in the Place where they swore that their Freehold did lie: and of them several as having no Estate at all, being School-masters, Parish-Clerks, Curates, Hospital-Men, Lease-holders and Copy-holders: — Others, as not having Freeholds of the Value of 40 s. *per Ann.* — Others, as being Minors: — Others, as having purchased their Freeholds within one Year before the Election: — Others, as having been influenced to vote by Threats! — Others, as having voted twice: — One, as being an Alien: — And others, whose Votes appeared upon the Poll, though there were no such Persons either in the Place where they swore their Freeholds did lie, or in the Places where they swore that their Abode was: whereupon the further Hearing of the Affair was adjourned to \S Day Se'night; when it was adjourned to the *Tuesday* Morning thereafter; and then, after the Counsel for the sitting Member were heard, who alleged that they would soon shew, that most of the Objections made to their Voters were either false or frivolous, and that they would effectually disqualify a much greater Number of the Voters for *Sir Rowland Vinn*, the Petitioner, than he, or the other Petitioners had pretended to disqualify of theirs, the

Affair was adjourned to that Day Se'night, upon which Day no mention was made of it, so that the Affair was entirely dropt for that Session, and probably for ever, because it cannot be again set on foot without renewing all the Petitions in this next Session, and beginning the Affair a-new, in the same Manner as if no Progress had ever before been made in it.

Bill for limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons.

FEB. 25. *Samuel Sandys, Esq;* moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; and Leave was accordingly given, and the said Mr Sandys, Mr Grenville, Mr Gore, and Mr Howe, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. March 12, Mr Sandys presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received, and read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time: And on the 31st it was read a second Time, and a Motion made for its being committed, which being opposed, there ensued a long Debate, and upon the Questions being put, the Bill met with its usual Fate; the Question was upon a Division carried in the Negative by 224 to 177. This Bill having been often before debated in both Houses, it was impossible there could be any Thing very new said upon the Subject; and as we have formerly given a full Account of those Debates, we shall now only refer our Readers to them; viz. in our *Magazines* for Aug. 1733 and 1734, Sept. 1734, and our *Supplement* 1735.

The same Day the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That the Sum of 56,250 l. should be granted to his Majesty, on Account of the Subsidy payable to the King of Denmark, pursuant to the Treaty bearing Date the 19th of Sept. 1734, for the Service of the Year 1736.

2. That a Sum not exceeding 46,780 l. 18 s. should be granted to his Majesty, upon Account for reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines for the Year 1736.

3. That a Sum not exceeding 3828 l. should be granted to his Majesty, for paying of Pensions to the Widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, as died upon the Establishment of Half-pay in Great-Britain, (and who were married to them before the 25th Day of December, 1716) for the Year 1736.

4. That a Sum not exceeding 21,096 l. 9 s. 8 d. should be granted to his Majesty, to make good the Deficiency of the Grants for the Service of the Year 1735.

Which Resolutions were next Day reported, and agreed to by the House.

The same Day it was ordered, that the proper Officer should lay before the House an Account of the several Sorts and Quantities of Corn, which had been exported from Christmas 1734, to Christmas 1735; which was presented on March 8. (See the Beginning of our last Magazine.)

Feb. 27, the House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Surplusses stated at Lady-day and Michaelmas having been first referred to the said Committee. As soon as Sir Charles Turner had taken the Chair, a Motion was made, That it be

Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, his Majesty should be enabled to borrow of any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, any Sums or Sums of Money not exceeding 600,000 l. at an Interest not exceeding 3 l. per Cent. per Ann. by Loans to be charged upon the Surplusses, Excesses, or overplus Monies commonly called the Sinking Fund, redeemable by Parliament.

Upon this Motion there was a long Debate, in which the chief Arguments for the Motion were as usual; viz.

ARGUMENTS for it.

The Necessity of raising, some Way or other, the Supplies voted for the current Service of the Year: The Impossibility that there was of raising them any other Way, but by throwing the Burden upon the landed Interest, which would be most unreasonable, because that Interest had been for many Years overloaded, and obliged to contribute much more than their proportional Share towards the annual publick Exence: The absolute uncontrollable Right the Parliament had to dispose of the Sinking Fund yearly to such Purposes, as they should think most for the Benefit of the Nation in general: The Inconvenience of paying off 100 much of the publick Debts at once; the Unwillingness of the publick Creditors to receive their Money; and the small Interest the Nation would be obliged to pay for what Money was necessary to be borrowed upon the Credit of the Sinking Fund.

To this the usual ANSWERS were made,

That the Supplies necessary for the current Service of the Year might have been greatly reduced, if some Gentlemen had thought fit, in

in which Case they would not have been obliged either to throw an additional Burden on the landed Interest, or to increase upon that Fund, which had always, till of late Years, been deemed sacred to the Payment of our publick Debts: That if Words in an Act of Parliament could appropriate any Sum to a particular Use, the Sinking Fund was originally appropriated, in the most express Terms, to the Payment of the publick Debts contracted before the Year 1716; and the only Power that was left to future Parliaments, by its original Constitution, was to dispose of it to the Payment of such of those Debts, as should at the Time be thought most necessary to be paid off: That it would be happy for the Nation, if they could pay off all their publick Debts at once: That the Unwillingness of the publick Creditors to receive their Money was a certain Sign of their having an advantageous Bargain, and was therefore a Demonstration, that it was the Interest of the Publick to pay them off as fast as possible; and that, tho' they might perhaps be able to borrow the Sum then proposed at Three per Cent. yet even at that Rate, it was adding to the future yearly Expence of the Nation a Sum of 18,000 l. per Ann. for ever; which, tho' perhaps a small Sum in the Eyes of Gentlemen who dealt in Millions, was however a Sum, that might thereafter be greatly wanted for the current Service of some succeeding Year.

To this it was added, That, considering the great Expence we had been at in the then current Year, and the great Expence we were like to be put to in the next for the Defence of a foreign Nation, they were surprized to find that no Subsidy had been received, nor any Sums like to be brought, at least to the publick Account, for answering the Expence we had been, or were like to be at on that Occasion: That we found by Experience, no Nation would so much as promise us any Assistance, without our granting them a large annual Subsidy to commence as soon as the Promise was made, and to be paid, tho' no such Assistance should ever be wanted; and even when some of our Allies had for very valuable Considerations engaged to assist us at their own Expence, yet when that Assistance was required, they had always found Pretences for not complying, till we engaged to defray any Expence they should be put to upon that Account: That it was certainly our Interest to protect our Allies, and to prevent any one of our Neighbours growing too powerful by conquering another; but if we always shewed ourselves ready to protect the weakest Side at our own Expence, every one would find Pre-

textences for throwing all the Burden upon our Shoulders, by which Management we must necessarily at last become the weakest of all our Neighbours, and having thus spent our whole Force, and thrown away all our Money in the protecting of others, would at last have nothing left, wherewithal to protect or support ourselves.

The Reply was as follows:

That we had given no Assistance, nor had lately put ourselves to any Expence in the Defence of any Nation, but what we were obliged to put ourselves to, not only by the most solemn Treaties, but even for the Sake of our own Preservation: That with regard to the Nation supposed to be meant, it was very well known, we were as much interested in the Defence and Preservation of that Nation as of any other, and it was likewise known, we were far from being at all the Expence, for that Nation itself had been at a very great Expence in providing for its own Defence, and a great Part of the Money laid out in that Provision had been brought to this Kingdom: That as that Affair was then upon the Anvil, it could not then be fully explained, but a Time would come when it might; and when that Time did come, the House might then, if they thought fit, enquire into it; upon which Occasion the Necessity, the Justice, and the Wisdom of our present Conduct would, they believed, be easily explained to the Satisfaction of almost every Gentleman, who might then have the Honour of being a Member of that House.

The Question was then put for agreeing to the Motion, and carried in the Affirmative without a Division.

LAND-TAX agreed to.

The same Day the following Motion was made, and agreed to without any Debate, viz. That it be

Resolved, That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of Two Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be raised in the Year 1736, upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and personal Estates, in that Part of Great-Britain called England, in Wales, and in the Town of Berwick upon Tweed: and that a proportionable Cess (according to the ninth Article of the Treaty of the Union) should be laid upon that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland.

Then a Bill or Bills were ordered to be brought in, pursuant to § said Resolutions.

BAKERS Petition.

Arch 2, a Petition of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Bakers

Bakers in the City of London, on Behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Bakers within the Bills of Mortality, was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That the Meal-Weighers, who were Officers appointed to bring in the Prices of Wheat to the Magistrates, in order to affix the Affize of Bread within the City of London, made their Cockets or Returns of the Prices of three different Kinds of Wheat, as sold at the Market of Bear-key only; from which three Prices of Wheat the Affize of the three Sorts of Bread, distinguished by the Names of White, Wheat-en, and Houbold, was always ascertained: And that the best Kind of Wheat at Bear-key was generally sold in Parcels with Wheat of inferior Quality, at one common Price; so that the Meal-weighers were not able to distinguish the true and real Price of the best Kind of Wheat: And that the first Sort of Bread in the Affize-Table, distinguished by the Name of White Bread, being that Kind of Bread commonly called French Rolls, was of late Years greatly improved; and in making such White Bread, the Petitioners used only the finest Part of the Flower, produced from the choicest Kind of Wheat, collected not from Bear-key only, but from all the adjacent Markets: and even such selected Wheat afforded but a very small Quantity of that Sort of Flower, which was also used in making the finest Kind of Paste: And that, altho' the finest Sort of Wheat mentioned in the Cockets of the Meal-weighers, was not of a Quality fine enough to make the first Sort of Bread called White Bread, yet the Affize of such White Bread was fixed from the Price of the first Sort of Wheat inserted in those Cockets; and that the second Sort of Bread in the Affize-Table, distinguished by the Name of Wheaten Bread, which was the best Kind of large Bread, (wherewith the Families within the City of London, and Bills of Mortality, were daily served) was made entirely of the first Sort of Wheat mentioned in the Cockets of the Meal-weighers; and the second Sort of Wheat contained in those Cockets was not of a sufficient Goodness to make such Wheaten Bread; nevertheless the Affize of that Wheaten Bread was ascertained according to the Price of that second Sort of Wheat, as returned by the Meal-weighers: And that the Petitioners apprehended, that the Affize of Wheaten Bread ought to be settled according to the Price of the first Sort of Wheat mentioned in the Cockets of the Meal-weighers, being the very Grain, of which the Wheaten Bread was made: and that the Affize of the White Bread ought

to be advanced in Proportion: And that, altho' the Expences attending the Trade and Business of the Petitioners were very greatly increased since the making of the Table of Affize, yet they had had no Allowance in respect to such Increase of Expences: And that by these Means much the greatest Number of the Petitioners were reduced to very low Circumstances, and the most considerable amongst them, notwithstanding all their Pains, Application, and Frugality, found their Substance daily diminishing: And therefore praying the House to give Leave, that a Bill might be brought in for explaining and amending the Laws then in Being, for regulating the Price and Affize of Bread, or to give such other Relief to the Petitioners in the Premises, as to the House should seem meet.

This Petition having been referred to the Consideration of a Committee, and that Committee having on the 12th made a favourable Report, a Bill was then ordered to be brought in for giving a proper Relief to the Petitioners, which was accordingly soon after brought in, and passed both Houses without any Opposition.

It is remarkable, that in this Petition the Bakers took care not to mention the Duty on Salt, tho' it was certainly one of the strongest Arguments for giving them Relief. They might likewise have mentioned the high Duty upon Coals; for tho' they do not make use of Coals in their Business, yet, as the Price of Wood will always in some measure depend on the Price of Coals, because the higher the Price of the latter is, the more of the former will certainly be consumed, and consequently the higher will its Price be; they might have therefore likewise said, that the Laws which regulate the Affize of Bread, were made before the Price of Wood was increased by the high Duty on Coals.

These Arguments, 'tis probable, were left out of their Petition with a politic View, because in a Letter published, in favour of the Bakers, before the Sitting of the Parliament they were strongly insisted on. — The Letter is to this Effect: — The Bread consumed within the Bills of Mortality is much the greatest Part made of Wheat, bought as the Country Markets adjacent to this City, and not at the Market of Bear-key, where the coarsest Kinds of Wheat are mostly sold, for the Use of Starchmen, Distillers, and Exportation; and of the better Sort of Wheat there is sold at that Market, much less, in Proportion, than at any other in the whole Kingdom; and yet the Affize of Bread

Bread is taken from that Market only, and that Affice is set at two Shillings a Quarter less than Wheat is sold for, even at Bear-key: Thus the Affice of the best Bread, for more than two Months past, has been as if the Price of the best Wheat was 32 s. a Quarter, tho' the current Price at Bear-key hath been, all that Time 34 s. a Quarter, and at the adjacent Markets from 36 to 40 s. a Quarter, which hath taken from the Baker's Profit, in the lowest Instance, two Shillings a Quarter. It may be objected, that the Measure in Country Markets is larger, but that is hardly equivalent to the Expence of Carriage from most of those Markets: Besides the Laws, which regulate the Affice of Bread, were made when there was no Duty on Salt, which, at a moderate Computation, is a Charge on the Bakers, within the Bills of Mortality, to the Amount of 1200 l. a Month; and that since the Increase of the Distillers Business, the Bakers have paid more than double the Price they formerly paid for Yeast; and that the Price of their Wood is also greatly raised: From all which 'tis evident, that in this Trade they cannot have a reasonable Recompence for their Labour and Industry, unless the Affice of Bread be taken from the Price of Wheat, at two or more of the adjacent Markets, or only from the Price of the Flour of which each Sort of Bread is made, and unless some other reasonable Consideration be had to their additional Expence: In short, the Hardships which this Trade in general labours under, have in a great Measure prevailed with some Bakers to be guilty of such unwarrantable Practices as are a Reproach to the rest; for altho' no kind of Business is more laborious, their Profit is little proportioned to their Labour; so that, a Baker of strict Virtue declares, he could not from the Profits of a large Trade, get a competent Maintenance for his Family.

QUAKERS Petition.

THE same Day (March 2.) a Petition of the People called Quakers was presented to the House, and read, setting forth, That notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament made for the more easy Recovery of Tithes, Church-Rates, Oblations, and other Ecclesiastical Dues, in a summary Way, by Warrant from Justices of the Peace; yet as the said People conscientiously refused the Payment thereof, they were not only liable to, but many of them had undergone grievous Sufferings by Prosecution in the Exchequer, Ecclesiastical, and other Courts, to the Imprisonment of their Persons, and the Impoverishing and Ruin of them and their Families, for such

small Sums as were recoverable by those Acts; and therefore praying, that the House would be pleased to take the Premises into Consideration, and afford them such Relief therein, as to the House should seem meet.

Whereupon it was ordered, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill to enlarge, amend, and render more effectual the Laws then in being, for the more easy Recovery of Tithes, Church Rates, Oblations, and other Ecclesiastical Dues from the People called Quakers, and that Mr Glanville, Mr Secretary at War, Mr Henry Archer, and Mr Hampden, should prepare and bring in the same.

The said Bill was accordingly presented to the House by Mr Glanville, March 17, and being then read a first Time, and ordered a second Reading, the same was ordered to be printed. (See p. 365.)

P. S. Having follow'd an Account already publish'd of the Yorkshire CONTESTED ELECTION, we perceive it defective in a Resolution which gave a principle Turn to that Affair. It should have been inserted, p. 657 C; being consequent to the Proceedings on March the 9th viz.

Tuesday, March 9. The Council for Sir Rowland Winn, Bt. having proposed to disqualify Wm Stothard and several others who voted in Right of Freeholds at Aynby in the Hundred or Wapentake of Aynby, within the County of the City of York, and having examin'd a Witness concerning the Usage of Voting for Freeholds Lying in the said Hundred at Elections for the County of York; the Council for Sir Miles Stapleton, sitting Member, were heard in answer to the Evidence of that Disqualification. And a Copy of the Record of the Letters Patent Granted by K. Henry VI. to the Mayor and Citizens of York was read, reciting that the Mayor and Citizens were Bailiffs of and in the Hundred of Aynby, and granting to them and their Successors that the said Hundred or Wapentake, with the Appurtenances, should be annexed and united to the County of the said City, as Parcel thereof, excepting the Castle of York and its District; and saving to the Archbishop, Dean and Chapter; and all other Persons, all kind of Franchises, Privileges, &c. to them of right belonging.

Resolved, That Persons whose Freeholds lie within that Part of the County of the City of York, which is commonly call'd the Aynby, have a Right to Vote for Knights of the Shire for the County of York.

[To be continued in our next.]

A. B.'s Version of Psalm 129 (See p. 610.)
examined, by A. P.

I Believe I shall not be very solicitous for the future, to answer any Objections which may be made against my Translation, because such Persons of Judgment and Ability (to each of whom I am certainly unknown, and they to me) are so free to appear in my behalf, either of whom I acknowledge to be heard before my self. But the Counter-Version of A. B. calls for no such Assistance, because the Learned cannot hesitate to decide from the Hebrew, nor the Unlearned from the English, which is the best.

His rendering the Title as he does, is such a stretch of wild Imagination, that if it were justifiable in translating the Holy Scriptures, there would be no need of a new Translation: For our present Bible is scarcely any where founded upon such weak and remote Supports, as can possibly be produced for that. A verbal Translation, will he maintain his to be? There is no Hebrew word for unworthy, neither can it be deduced from the word Alcenders, which would rather merit the Epithet of worthy. If the Original did mean them that came up out of Egypt, it could be only the Women, for the Word is feminine. What pity it was he had not considered this! But so it is to be unfortunate. **וְיָלֵךְ** he renders my youthful Follies; of which **וְיָלֵךְ** signifies from, my, and the rest Youth as A. P.'s Version has it from my Youth; (this for the sake of the English Reader,) nor is there any thing of Follies there. If he can prove he is right here, I resign up the Translating to him. The Psalmist is complaining of others, not of himself.

פָּ Behind is wrong; **וְיָ** has no such meaning, though it be very frequently used. **וְיָ** is a Brow, or something that stands out or high, and cannot therefore properly denote the Back of a Man; but with the Hebrew word for Eyes signifies the Brows of the Eyes, or Eye-brows, Lev. 14. 9. The wrinkles or furrows which Age and Trouble had made on his Brow seem to be what is here intended, and the Manner of expressing it is very Beautiful; and leads the inspired Writer to declare that Jehovah was just, because he had cut the Cords of the Wicked asunder, by which their Plow was drawn. But what Cords does A. B. mean? **וְיָ** is properly to Plow, Metaphorically sometimes to devise, from which A. B. renders; but is forced to turn upon and furrow into other words not of Translation but Invention, to have some Coherence with himself, notwithstanding which

the Cords have strangled even that design.

Their complaint of grievance. What did they complain of? The Grievance of their Plodding against the Psalmist or Israel?

A. P.'s Version cannot match this; he is a poor barren Translator, that renders Words just as they are, he cannot plod such Things.

V. 4. He hath cut out into lengths. As lengths has no Foundation in the Original, and comes solely from A. B.'s imagination, to which mine is so far inferior, I can't pretend to understand what the Cords should be cut out into lengths for; it looks Fatal.

V. 6. Whether grown up or pulled up he right, I refer him to a Book, entitled, A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem in 1697; where he may be informed that in the Land of Palestine they pull up their Corn for the sake of the Straw, and this Verse is accordingly there explained.

V. 7. By Heaps I think he means Sheaves, because of the Reaper, and seemingly to me Sheaves should be as well; for that the Verb also in the Conjugation Pihel takes its Signification from the Noun **וְיָ** a Sheaf, used Mic. 4. 12. Am. 2. 13. Zech. 12. 6. or **וְיָ** the same. But [gathereth on Heaps] hath drawn out only from the Fertility of A. B.'s Brain, If **וְיָ** does signify both a Lap and Arm, any Countryman can tell him which is meant here: For I am not for putting him to prove it signifies a Lap, unless he was able to do it.

His repeating now—now, all—all, with Purposely, &c. is not verbal Translating, there being no Shadow of it in the Hebrew Text.

A. B. boasting of his Grammatical translating more Exact than A. P.'s, made me curious to examine the difference. He has the 2 last Verses in the preterite Tense, mine are in the present: The Hebrew words are used for both, and he has withereth himself in **V. 6.** If by distinguishing it so far from the future Tense, in which he speaks of them that hate Zion, v. 5; 6. he does not mean that those Haters were not blessed by them that passed by, but that the Heaps or the Grass was not blessed; I own I did not understand it in that manner.

To conclude, if he has not Work enough already, he may try to Demonstrate that the Accents Pesik, Meajela and Rebhiah do always distinguish the parts of a Sentence, else his Readers may not approve of some of his Comma's; and when he has done so, that he is consistent with himself in his Pointing from the Original. A. P.

N. B. A. P. must further excuse our omitting his serious Answer to B. Q.'s ludicrous, Epistle A. P.'s Friends thinking it unnecessary.

TO MR URBAN.

SIR,

THE Learned Mr Facio having in the Present State of the Republick of Letters for September last, publish'd a Specimen of the Produce of thirty Years Study in the Hebrew Tongue, I find, that this Gentleman and myself, who have been as long a time Conversant with that most antient of Languages, are both at the same Juncture, ready to dispatch the Fruit of our laborious Studies into the World; the Subject-matter whereof, tho' it has been the same, and no doubt our Ends and Views also, yet the Means used to attain 'em have been different: For Mr Facio has employ'd his utmost Endeavours to find out how to translate the Hebrew Code, either quite without Points, (as J. H. would have it read) or at least without Regard to the Accent Points; while my strongest Efforts have been engaged in discovering and retrieving the true and full Use of all the Points; and how, by their mean, Grammatically, and with the greatest exactness, to translate both the Prose and the Verse of the sacred Hebrew Scriptures.

Mr Facio thinks he has found out three several ineluctable Chains from antient Testimonies, the Targum, Josephus, &c. to direct him; and remarks very rightly of the Hebrew Poetry being in unequal Metre like the first and other Odes of Horace; but he will be deceived if he depends upon my Help, besides what is in the Text itself, for reducing it into its proper Measure. He discourses judiciously too of the Repetitions, but seems not to have investigated any Rule to know where they ought to be used. "Many Words, (says he, probably from Experience) were sometimes repeated under Inspiration; as appears by the Repetitions still extant in the Scriptures; and probably those Repetitions were still much more frequent, when Sung originally by the Spirit. For even now this is a very common thing in our modern Musick. The Writers of what was pronounced, and the Copyists, might think that such Repetitions were not intended to be written down: And so, as well as by an Easy mistake, they might suppress them, and consequently spoil an Hexameter." Of this last in another Place.

Now that the Learned World in general, Mr Facio and his friend Mr Whiston, as well as, if possible, that prejudiced Gent. J. H. himself, in particular, may be convinced, that the Text of the Hebrew Code has a much antienter, and far more inestimable Chain annex'd to it, whereby to investigate the Rules of the antient He-

brew Poetry, than those Testimonies of the Targum, Josephus or any other Authors whatsoever; I have sent you a Specimen of the First and Second Psalms, thrown into their original Poetical Lines, by means of a few Elisions and the Repetitions investigated by the Accent Points, that divine Comment upon the Hebrew Text, which Repetitions I find to be exactly preserv'd, and the proper Measure pointed to, by those most excellent and useful Stops of Prosodia, as well as Musick, whereby all the smallest Punctums of Sense are also truly distinguish'd.

In this Specimen, wherein (the better to shew the Elisions) the Hebrew Text is thrown into European Characters, I have put the Repetitions in a different Character, and mark'd every Stop or Bar of Musick with a double Line thus ||; for by means of these Bars, and the different Qualities of the Accents that make 'em, not only the Number of Lines, but the true Measure also in Feet, into which each Line ought to be scann'd, is discovered, with every Repetition to a single Letter; and as near as possible to distinguish the different Value of each Accent making a Bar, I have to those Bars clos'd with Accents, that make Punctums of Sense, annexed a proper Stop: But in as much as the four sorts of Punctums or Points of Sense used in Europe, are not commensurate to those of the Hebrew Code, I have invented three more; viz. a Point placed before the Comma thus [.,] to denote a half Comma, or short Comma: And before the Semi-colon thus [.;] a short Semi-colon, or long Comma, (viz. 3 times the value of [.,]) And before the Colon thus [:] a short Colon, or long Semi-colon; viz. 6 times the Value of [.,]: And then the English Comma represents twice the Value of [.,] the Semi-colon 4 times, and the Colon 8 times the same Value, and the Period is a Period; which makes in all seven different Punctations of Sense:—Note, in Hebrew Verse, that the Musick and the Sense always stop together.

I cannot but esteem Mr Facio's Investigation of these two Psalms, in consideration they are but guess Work in the Dark, to be very well done; especially as he imagines that all those Repetitions used in singing of 'em to Musick, are lost, by their not being literally repeated in the Text it self; which is nevertheless a very great Mistake: And for want of these Repetitions it is, that Mr Facio is forc'd to scan his Lines of such unequal lengths, which would otherwise be exactly uniform, tho' often changing the Measure, as may plainly be seen by comparing

ing my Specimen, both with the Original Text and with that published by Mr. Facio; for which Reason I have herewith sent you his two Psalms.

If Mr. Facio would take more Notice, I am of Opinion he would discover that as the Poetical parts of Scriptre, are Accented in a quite different Manner from the Prose, so the Bars of Musick in the Metre, (stopped by proper Accents) make the only visible Difference between Prose and Verse as the latter now stands in the sacred Text inbroke into Poetical Lines: And therefore that Assertion of Josephus, that the Hymns in Exod. and Deut. are Hexameters or any other sort of Verse, in certain Measure, ought only to be look'd upon as one of his usual flights; they are indeed, fine lofty elegant Prose; and are only Pointed to be chanted as such: In like Manner the xxii. Chap. of 2 Sam. tho' pretty near the same words with Psalm xviii. is no other than Prose; whereas the latter is true Verse of different Measures, as is discoverable by the Musical Bars it contains; but the former has no Bars at all, save the superior Stops of Sense, as all other Prose hath; for the Hebrew Code is all Pointed to Musick; either to be chanted as Prose, or sung as Verse.

I shall say nothing concerning my own Performance in translating each Line into English Blank Verse, save that I have done the same both Grammatically, and strictly Verbatim from the Hebrew Text; also as near the Measure of the Hebrew as I conveniently could; and therefore I beg of the Criticks in Poetry, rather to excuse, than censure me, I having never made that Art my Study. But to translate the divinely Beautiful and Musical Poesy, of the Hebrew Code, is enough to make a mere Rustick turn Poet.

I beg, Sir, you'll publish the Hebrew Text of the first and second Psalms exactly as I have wrote it, with my Version, and Mr. Facio's; that the Learned may judge whether he or I have succeeded better. If he shall continue to be fond of his inestimable Chains, and shall pursue his Method, I heartily wish him good success; and shall pursue my own Scheme, of which I can give grammatical Demonstration; meantime I freely submit it to all Hebraicians, whether it is to be prefer'd, as a Chain, whereby to investigate the sacred Hebrew Text, the Accent Points annexed to the Text itself, or any ancient Testimonies not founded thereon.

Yours, A. B.

[Note. In the ensuing Hebrew, *Tzere*, or *e* long, is character'd thus *ē*; long Chirik, vvhich sounds as double *ee*, thus *ī*; *Sheva*, or short *e*, thus *ē*.]

The Hebrew Text investigated, and brought into it's original Poetical Lines.

PSALM I.

Nashrēj haNish. || Nasher lon || halack,
Lon halack || bayatzar || rēshaim:
Ubdereck chattaNim. || lon yamad:
Ubmohab || lezeim, || lon jalhab;

2.
Ci || Nim-betorat || jehovah. ||
Betorat jehovah || chephtzo:
Ubtorato || jehgeh,
Jomam || valajelah.

3.
Vehajah. || vehajah || cēVetz,
C'yeiz shatul || val palge-majim:
Nash'r perjo. || jitē beyitro:
Viyal-hu || lon jibbol || lon jibbol:
Vekhol || Nasher-jayach jatziach.

4.
Lonkhen || harethayim:
Ci || Nim-cammotz || cammotz,
Nasher-tidphenu || roach.

5.
Ual-cen || lon-jakum rēthayim, || bammishpat:
Vekamu chattaNim, || bayadatz || addikim.

6.
Ci-jodeay jehovah. || dereck tzaddikim:
Vidareck rēthayim tonbed.

English Blank Verse, and Grammatically translated.

PSALM I.

Bless'd is the man, || who || has not walk'd,
Who in + bad || counsel || has not walk'd:
Nor in the way of sinners, || stay'd;
Nor in the seat || of scorners, || sat;

2.
But || his delight || is in the law || of God,
His sole delight || is in YEHOVAH's law:
Since in this law || he still wou'd meditate,
By (cheerful) day || as well as (gloomy) night.

3.
For he'll resemble, || he'll be || like a tree,
A tree close planted || by ↓ a river's streams:
The fruit thereof, || twill in its season yield;
Whose leaf || shall fade not & it shall not fade:
Thus all || will prosper that he e'er shall do.

4.
Not so || are the unrighteous ones:
For || like mere chaff || mere chaff they are,
Such as the wind || away will drive.

5. [stand:
Wherefore || in judgment || th' unrighteous shall not
Nor sinners take place, || in th' assembly || of just.

6. (make known:
For the way of the righteous, || the Lord will
But the way || of the wicked shall perish.

† Heb. wicked Mens. ↓ Heb. Rivulets of Water. * Heb. which she.

PSALM II.

Lammah, || raghu goim :
UPmah raghu P'mumim,
Jehgu-rik || jehgu-rik :

Jigatz'bu, || malkhij-N'retz ;
V'roznim || noldu jachad :
Nofan val-jehovah,
V'nofan val-malchicho.

Nenat'kaH, || nenat'kab Net-mofrot'emo :
V'nashlikhah, || mimmennu yabot'emo :

Joshab bashshamajim jischak :
Nadonaj, || Nadon'j' jag-lamo.

Naz jadabber Nele'mo banaphpho :
Ubacharone || jebulah'emo.

V'nanu, || nafackti malkhi :
Val-tzion, || tzion har-kadhee.

Nafaphphrah, || Nafaphphrah Nafaphphrah
[Nel-chok :

Jehovah, || Namar || Nelaj || Beninattah :
Hajom || jehidrikha || hajom || jehidrikha :

Shen'al mimmennu ;
V'Nenah goim, || nachalatekha :
V'Nachuzatekha, || Naphsej Naretz.

Tero'em, || bashbet barzel :
Cickli jotzer || enaphphitzem.

V'yactab, || milakhim has'lu :
Hivvafru, || shophet'ej Naretz.

Vibdu Net-jehovah bejir'ah :
V'gilu, || vigila biryadah.

Nashku-bar nashku-bar nashku-bar !
Pen-Nenaph, || v'et'obdu dereck ;
Ci-j'byar ciymat Naphpho :
Nahrej, || cel-chofej || bo.

Mr FACIO'S Translation of the above Psalms, in even Measure, and according to the Number of Syllables in the Text as investigated by him.

PSALM I.

HOW blessed is the Man that enters not,
Into th'ungodly's Schemes ;
Nor ever in the Way with Sinners stands ;
Nor sits in the Deriders Seat :

2. But in God's Law Places his chief Delight ;
So that he, Days and Nights, thinks-or-speaks
by his Law !

3. He shall be like a Tree planted by Rivers
Streams ;
Which in its Season yields its Fruit ;
And whose Leaf never fades :

And whatsoever he does shall prosper'd be.
4. The Wicked are not so ;
But like the chaff & the Wind drives away.

PSALM II.

Why, || have the nations been combin'd :
And sundry clans together join'd,
That they shou'd vain things meditate ||
That they shou'd empty things surmise ?

2. The kings of Earth, || wo'd set themselves up ;
And princes || together have consulted :
Notonly 'gainst LORD they have consulted,
But they've also consulted 'gainst his Christ.

3. We'll tear asunder, || quite to pieces their bonds :
And entirely cast away || from us their cords.

4. (deride :
Them will the LORD, || the LORD my Lord
He shall laugh who in || heavens doth dwell.

5. Then in his anger unto them he'll speak :
And in his wrath || he'll greatly trouble them.

6. For I, || I inaug'rated have my king :
At Zion, || Zion holy hill of mine.

7. I'll publish, || publish publish o' the decree :
'The LORD, || hath said || to me || Thou art my
(son :

'To day || I have begotten thee || I have ||
'To day begotten thee.'

8. Require of me ; || and to thine heritage,
Willingly I the nations will give :
And the earth's limits || unto thy possession.

9. Them & an iron scepter || shalt thou break :
Like earthen vessel || thou shalt dash 'em small.

10. Now therefore, || well consider-O ye kings :
Corrected stand, || ye judges of the earth.

11. O ye-|| fear the LORD JEHOVAH serve.
Rejoyce ye, but || trembling-ye rejoyce.

12. O kiss ye || loving lovingly || the son !
Left he be angry, || and ye lose the way ;
Tho' but a little shou'd his anger burn :
Blessed ! || are all that || do confide in him.

PSALM II.

WHY do th' Nations rage ?
And * People plot vain Things ?

2. Kings of Earth themselves stand forth,
And Princes do meet and consult,
'Gainst God and his Anointed One.

3. Say they, 'Let us asunder break their Bands ;
And let us cast away, far off, their Cords from us.'

N n n n * Populi. 4. He

4. He that dwells in Heaven will laugh;
Yea, the Lord will laugh them to scorn.
5. Then will he speak unto them in his Wrath;
And, in his Anger, dismay them.
6. But I have anointed my King,
On Zion th' Holy Mount.
7. I'll speak of the Decree. The Lord said unto me,
Thou art my Son: I have this Day begotten thee.
8. Ask of me; so will I give thee Nations for Heritage,
And th' utmost Ends of th' Earth for Possession.
9. Thine Iron Rod shall break them small
As Earthen Ware, thou shalt break 'em.
10. And now therefore, O Kings, consider well:
Be advis'd, Judges of the Earth.
11. Serve ye the Lord with Fear and Reverence;
And rejoice with trembling.
12. Kiss ye the Son, lest he be wroth;
So you perish away,
When his Anger begins to burn.
Bless'd! all who trust in him.

Mr URBAN, I hope you'll give Place to the following:

Dissertation on the History of BALAAM.

THE Israelites, after their Departure out of Egypt, under the Conduct of Moses, at Length arriv'd and Encamp'd upon the Frontiers of the Moabites. The King of Moab and the neighbouring Princes of the Midianites soon took the Alarm. Balaam, a famous Magician at that Time, was sent for. He was desir'd to come and survey Israel from the Heights of Moab, in order to practise his Enchantments and vent his Imprecations upon them, which, according to the Opinion of that Age, could effectually involve a whole Nation in Ruin. Balaam govern'd himself by Dreams; he therefore desir'd the Messengers sent for him to wait the Result of the Revelations he was to receive at Night. His Dream import'd, that God had charg'd him not to comply with their Request. The Messengers being return'd with this Answer, Balak sent Princes of higher Dignity, to renew their Instances with greater Vigour. Balaam again consults the Intelligence of the Night, and God allows him to go, but enjoins him not to Act beyond his Instructions: That is, this was the Interpretation of his Dream according to the Rules of his Art. On the Morrow he departs with the Princes of Moab. On the Road he falls into another Vision, which was to be a Preſage of what should happen. This was the Vision of his Adventure with the Angel and the Ass. *Numb. Chap. 22.*

By the Circumstances of the Story, they were some Days upon the Road. Now, it's natural for Travellers to dream of the Prosecution of their Journey. Accordingly Balaam dreamt, that he was on the Road mounted upon his Ass, which on a sudden stop'd short to go another Way, &c. For 'tis plain, he travell'd by Day in Company with the Princes of Moab; whereas in this Vision, his Ass and two Servants were his whole Retinue. But when his Dream is out, we find him again riding in Cavalcade with the Envoys from the King of Moab. This Difference discovers that his Journey by himself was in Idea only. Besides, 'tis remarkable, God gives him Leave to go, and yet God's Anger was kindled against him. The Reason is this. Balaam was not upright in his Intentions, but corrupted into a Compliance by Balak's Promises. In a Perplexity of Mind, resulting from the Apprehensions of his Conscience, he is seiz'd with this Vision of an Angel, with his Sword drawn, ready to destroy him. And by the Sequel it appears, this Vision was a lively Representation of what happen'd afterwards; for which Reason perhaps Moses thought it worth recording.

In this allegorical Vision, the Ass represents Balaam, who is spur'd on by Balak, as the Ass by his Master. The Ass was like the Prophet, for she saw the Angel opposing her Master's Will, while himself saw nothing of the Matter: In which he represents King Balak, who was perfectly ignorant of the Design and Will of God. The Ass, seeing the Obstruction in her Way, made some Efforts to avoid the Sight, for which she was roughly us'd by her Master. In like Manner, Balaam boggles at the Demands of the King, who therefore brow-beats and insults him. The Struggles of the Ass to go out of the Way, for Fear of the Angel's Sword, denoted, that the Prophet, being mindful of the Warning he had receiv'd, would Act quite contrary to Balak's Request, and pronounce Blessings instead of Curses. The Ass, to avoid the Presence of the Angel, crush'd her Master's Foot against the Wall. This prefigured, that the Prophet, not being able any longer to conceal his Mind, would expose himself to the Displeasure and Resentment of the Prince. At last, the Ass expostulated with her Master, and, his Eyes being open'd, he saw the Angel. This signified, that the Prophet in the Conclusion would deal plainly with the King, would represent the whole

whole Matter to him without any Colour or Reserve, and would give him to understand, that Imprecations could have no Influence over a People whom God had bless'd.

The Anger of the Lord against *Balaam*, and the Threatening of the Angel who held the naked Sword, mention'd in his prophetic Dream, were both accomplish'd in the Event. The Angel represented *Phineas*, the Son of *Eleazar* the High Priest, who caus'd *Balaam* to be slain. *Numb. Chap. 31. 8.*

Balaam was very much out in his Art: He did not divine that he should meet with such a Fate. He thought he had fully executed his Commission, by substituting solemn Blessings in the Room of Curses, and imagin'd it lawful, to procure the King's Favour, by laying aside the Prophet for the Privy Counsellor, in which last Character he insus'd such Advices into the King, as prov'd more prejudicial to the *Israelites* than his Curses could have been.

Moses, it seems, look'd upon *Balaam* as an Adversary of Figure, and judg'd his Destiny worth transmitting to Posterity; tho' he has taken no Notice of *Jambres* and *Jannes*, Egyptian Sorcerers at that Time, whose Names however have been preserved by other Historians.

The Conclusion of *Balaam's* last Prophecy is remarkable, and would incline one to believe that he was sometimes influenced by the divine Spirit, since he seems to have foretold the Expedition, of *Alexander* the Great into the East, and the Overthrow of the Empire founded by the *Assyrians* and *Persians*.

SIR, Windfor, Oct. 16.

THE following Letter to the famous travelling OCULIST, containing some Curiosity in Thought and Expression, is at your Service, for the Entertainment of your Readers.

DOMINE,

O Tu, qui in oculis hominum versaris, & quancunque tractas rem, acutis, salve!—Tu, qui, instar *Phæti*, lumen orbi, & orbes luminibus reddis, iterum salve!—

Cum per te *Gallia*, per te nostræ *Academiæ*, duo regni lumina, clarius intuentur, cur non ad urbem *Edinburgi*, cum toties & ubique Erras, cursum tendis? H nam quædam cæcitas cives illic invasit. Ipsos Magistratus *Gutta Serena* occupavit, videntur enim videre, sed nil vident.—idcirco tu istam *Scoticam Nebulam*

ex oculis remove, & quodcunque latet in tenebris, in lucem profer.—Illi violenter carcerem, tu oculos leniter reclude; illi lucem *Porteio* ademerunt, tu illis lucem restitue, & quamvis fingant se dupliciter videre, fac, ut simpliciter tantum oculo irretito conspiciant.—Peraçtoque cursu, ad *Angliam* redi artis tuæ plenus, Toriosq; (ut vulgo vocantur) qui adhuc cæcutiunt & hallucinantur, illuminato.—Ab ipsis Clericis, siqui sint cæci ductores, nubem discute; imò ipso Sole Lunaque, cum laborant eclipsi, quæ, instar tui ipsius, transit per varias regiones obumbrans, istam molem caliginis amoveto.—Sic eris Sol Mundi, sic eris non solum nomine *Sartor*, sed re Oculorum omnium *Resarcitor*; sic omnis Charta Publica tuam *Claritudinem* celebrabit, & ubicunque frontem tuam ostendis, nemo non te, O Vir *Speciosissime*, admirabitur.—Ipse lippus scriptor hujus epistolæ maxime gauderet te Medicum illustrissimum, cum omnibus tuis oculatis testibus, *Vindictæ* videre.—Vale.—

Extract of a Letter from Verona, on a Surprising Accident which befel a Woman at Cesena a City of Romagna.

THIS Woman was 62 Years of Age, and had been used to wash and rub herself every Day with Spirit of Camphire, to prevent Colds and Coughs On the 14th of March 1731, in the Evening, she went up to her Room without any unusual Symptom, only that she seem'd somewhat melancholy. In the Morning she was found near her Bed burnt to Ashes, all but her Shin-bones and Feet, and three Fingers of one Hand: The Ashes were clammy, and stunk intolerable. The Walls of the Room, the Bed and other Furniture, were covered with a fine but moist Dust, which had penetrated into the Chamber above it. The Ceiling was almost cover'd with a Sort of Moisture of a dark yellow Colour, which gave a very offensive Smell. Those Parts of the Body that remain'd were of a blackish Hue; nothing else in the Room was consum'd; only the Tallow of two Candles quite melted, but the Wick not burnt: The blackish Hue of the Remains of the Body, the Consumption of the other Parts, and their Reduction to Ashes, were evident Proofs of a Fire: Yet common Fire can hardly reduce so large a Body to Ashes; for it has often appeared, that in great Conflagrations, the Bodies have been dried, scorched, and somewhat burnt in the external Parts, but not entirely consum'd. 'Tis likewise certain,

that common Fire would have taken hold of the Bed, the Chamber, and even the whole House: Besides, there was, neither Fire nor Light in the Chamber; and the Serenity of the Air left no room to suspect, that there was any Lightning that could produce such an Accident; because there was not the least Hole found in the Sides of the Chamber. 'Tis therefore not unreasonable to conclude, that this poor Woman was consum'd by a Fire that kindled within her own Body, proceeding from the oily Particles of the mentioned Spirits, excited by chafing and the Heat of her Constitution. These are the Thoughts of Signior *Muffei* and Father *Bellinaga*, which are corroborated by the Examples of Powder Magazines; for the Exhalations from the Powder, being put into a violent Motion by some external Cause, have sometimes blown up the Magazine, without the Help of any apparent Fire. A human Body hath likewise in it some oleous and saline Particles, capable of producing a Fire: We even find, that the Sweat of some People, smells like Brimstone. *Phosphoruses* are made of Urine, which partly kindle of themselves: Therefore, if to these Particles of the Body, Brandy and Camphire be added, the two Ingredients which compose the Spirit of Camphire, their Particles, especially by the Means of chafing, cannot but cause a violent Motion in the mentioned Particles of the Blood and other Juices, which will produce a vehement attrition or rubbing against each other: Such Attrition is capable of producing Fire even in cold Bodies, as appears by the striking of a Piece of Steel upon a Flint, and the rubbing of two Sticks against each other: The Sun draws every Day from Bodies, not the most combustible, Vapours which produce Fire, when pent up in a narrow Compass. If we cause a Quantity of Camphire to evaporate in a close Chamber till it is fill'd with the Vapour, and then enter it with a lighted Torch, the Vapour takes Fire at once, and causes a Flash like that of Lightning: Besides all this, the Fermentation of the Juices in the Woman's Body, may have contributed something to the Effect; for a Flame is often produced by the Mixture and Fermentation of certain Liquors. The Reason why the Shin-bones and the Feet were not burnt, may be this, that she did not chafe those Parts with the mention'd Spirits, or at least not so much as the other Parts of the

Body; and possibly, she never used the three Fingers that remain'd unconsum'd, in chafing: The oiliness of the *Ashees*, 'tis likely, proceeded from the Fat of the Body: As the Fire was kindled at once in the Veins and most minute Vessels of the Body, we may conclude, that it consum'd it in a Moment; which sudden Effects, could not have been produced by other Fires, that were not so inclosed in the Body. Some Effect of this Fire was found in the upper Rooms, because such a sudden Heat flies chiefly upward; which was likewise the Cause that the Floor of her Chamber escaped being burnt; and that none of the Furniture was touch'd: For a Piece of Paper may be drawn suddenly through the greatest Flame without being set on Fire.

Weekly Miscellany. N^o 300.

Remarks on a Pamphlet intitled, The Hardships of the English Laws relating to Wives; in an humble Petition to his Majesty. (See Vol. V. p. 242, 284)

THE first Complaint (*Case 1.*) is, That by the Constitution of our Laws, *Wedlock* is a worse Condition than *Slavery itself*; because, forsooth, in a Dispute about the Validity of a Woman's Will, annull'd by a Second Marriage, the Civilians, in the Course of the Argument, un luckily compar'd Marriage to a State of Captivity among the *Romans*, and the Court would not allow it the Privilege of that; because it was not, like that, forced, but voluntary. Now I cannot, for my Life, see, how any Judge can be blamed for not confirming a Will made in the first Widowhood of a Female, never known to be of the same Mind two Hours together, after her being marry'd, and a Widow the second Time, and she had forgot it; or, at least, presum'd no one could imagine that to be her last Will, between which and her last a thousand contradictory ones must have intervened.

The Second Case (which this Female Author has produced to her Shame) is an Elopement of a Wife from her Husband. The *Latins* had once the Privilege of marrying with the *Romans*; after many Unions of this Sort, a Rupture happened between the two Nations. The *Latins* demanded their Daughters; Leave was given for as many to return home as would; not one stirr'd. Now see the English Wife in the Case before us: Words pass'd between her Spouse, as sometimes will happen; Madam fir'd, and said she had Relations and Houses to go to: In short,

short, she not only threaten'd, but march'd off, and being brought back, chose to die of Vexation, rather than do the least Service for her Husband.

All her other *Cases* are an horrible Outcry about Confinements; and the Grievance is, that the *English* Husband has the Power of confining a Gossiping-Wife, and is not hang'd, tho' she, thro' Impatience, throws herself out of Window, and breaks the Neck, which nothing could bend. (See Vol. II. p. 627.)

But see, the brisk, pretty Creature goes on, and says, *Marry'd Women here have no PROPERTY*; when it is notorious, that *Property*, where there is any, may be secured to the Wife, and generally is by the *English* Laws, and (such is the Conscience of the Petitioners) usually double to what she brings into a Family, whose Expence she trebles; besides Pin-Money for private Pleasures. If Women are often *kiss'd* or *kick'd* out of those previous Settlements (according to the *Joke* of one of our Judges) it shews the Weakness of the Sex, and how improper it is they should be trusted with the Interests of others, who cannot maintain their own. But, on the other Hand, there are not wanting Instances of Men's being wheedled or huffed, and sometimes tired, if not beaten, into Measures very disadvantageous to themselves.

Another Complaint is, That tho' the Right of the wedded Pair in each other's Persons is equal, yet the Wife cannot break this Contract, and sin with as much Indemnity as her Husband. I am downright aham'd of this, and (to turn her own Words elsewhere upon her) shall dismiss it with saying, *Lewd Women do not deserve this Privilege, and chaste ones would not desire it.*

But you are to hear the tender *Mamma* blabbering, because she cannot spoil her Children all their Life, as she generally does at the Beginning of it, but the Man can put them out of her Power, if he thinks it proper. *Instinct, not planted in vain*, she says, *is common to both Parents, perhaps strongest in the weaker.* Be it so: What then? The Question is about *Education*; for which Judgment, not Fondness, is the best Qualification. The fondest Mother, therefore, may be unfit for the Trust; and since Somebody must judge, why not the Man?

It is impossible to hold this Female *Progeny*. Tell her she is happier than a Wife in *Turkey*, where the Husband may kill his Wife, or have a whole Seraglio; she had rather be one of the neglected Many be-

longing to the Grand Seignior, where the Tyranny of the Husband will be shared; than the Broom-Wife of an *English* Gentleman, where she must bear it all herself.

Not so the *Roman* Matron, who, being misinform'd (in order to conceal the true Business) that the Senate were deliberating on a new Law to enable Husbands to have two Wives apiece, thought it a Grievance so sensible, as to summon all the Ladies in *Rome*, and besiege the

Senate-house. The Exemption of Women from several Pains and Penalties by our Laws, is made an Objection to them. This Favour is an Insult, and supposes Women mere Nothings, and votes them dead in Law. They shall suffer for Treason committed with their Husbands; this is a

Grievance: They shall not suffer in some other Cases; this is a Grievance also. The Husband is alone liable to Imprisonment for Debt, even of his Wife's contracting, before or after Marriage, and for neither has any Remedy; his Estate shall pay her Debts, while her Jointure and Settlement are untouch'd, and out of the Question:

Yet these are no Privileges; they are Affronts to the Sex. Mercy on me! What would the Woman have?

But if we will not be huffed, we are to be shamed out of our ill-manner'd Laws relating to Wives, which are said to be harder than those of old *Rome*. If the

Fact is true, a Question arises, *Whether the Merits of the Sex, in both Nations, are equal?* The *Romans* were generally just to Desert, and grew great by a Spirit of Emulation for the Common Good, raised by this Conduct among all Orders of People.

The Marriage of the first *Roman* Ladies was Captivity with a Vengeance: They were taken by a Rape; but when the Arms of their Fathers and Relations were oppos'd to their Husbands for their Deliverance, they generously step between the angry Parties, and left no Passage for their Swords, but thro' their own Bodies.

Could Men be too indulgent to such Wives? When the Exigencies of State requir'd it, they redeem'd their Country with the

only Ornaments they had, a little Gold in their Ears; and instead of spending Hours at the Glass, in adjusting their Hair, cut it off to make Ropes for the Defence of the Capitol. They knew not for Centuries what it was to drink strong Lignors, and were so far from prostituting their Chastity, that every Invasion of it cost a Revolution of the Government. Can any one, after this, envy them their Funeral Orations, and riding in their Chariots, and other Honours and Privileges, or wonder,

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wonder, there was not an Instance of Divorce of such Wives for Hundreds of Years? Let the Females, pleaded for, come up to this Parallel of Virtue and Publick Spirit, and then let them lay their Claim to equal Honours, and we will willingly allow it. When the *English* History supplies us with an Instance of the Sacrifice of one Female Vanity to the Publick Good; if our Women will give up their Ornaments to the Exigence of the State, or, at least, avoid Dressing to the Ruin and Destruction of it: When they cover their Heads with Ten Pounds instead of an Hundred, in case of a common Calamity, and cease to sink the Joy of their Nuptials with an Expence, which often ruins a Family: When publick and private Peace are their first Ambition: When we no longer see the Woods of an ancient Estate rooted up to glitter in Pebbles round a Neck, which is far handsomer without that Collar, nor the Provision for half a Dozen Children thrown away for the Amusement of the fond Mother of them: We will then acknowledge the Justice and Politeness of the *Romans* to exceed and shame ours, as much as our Female Virtue; at present, falls short of theirs.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 4. N^o 424.

Mr D'anvers's Confession and Recantation.

WHEN I first commenced political Writer, I fancied the Gentlemen in the A——n, would be very curious to know who I was; and, I did not doubt, but I should soon have a considerable Employment, if not a Seat in Parliament, and that the M——y would be particularly careful to countenance and distinguish me.

I was so prepossess'd with this Opinion, that I us'd to send half a Dozen times a Day to my Bookseller's, to know whether he had received any Message for me from the other End of the Town; and as his Answer always was, that he had not, I writ Letters in my own Name to several Great Ministers: But these not producing the Fruits I expected from them, I determined to make my Application in Person, and went to wait on a certain Great Man; not at all doubting of a favourable Audience, as I carried my Credentials in my Hand. But it was always my Misfortune to come too late.

After many fruitless Applications, and tedious Attendances, I writ a long expostulatory Letter to him, complaining of his Neglect of Merit in general, and particularly of his cold reserved Behaviour to me; and intimating that tho' he might

think he stood in no need of me to assist and support his A——n, he should find I was capable to embarrass, if not to demolish it.

What Impression this Letter made upon him, I do not know, for I never received any Answer to it, and I looked upon it to be beneath me to write to him again; I immediately proclaim'd open War with the A——n, and begun the Attack in Form; but tho' I pursued my Blow with great Vigour and Resolution, yet I could not boast much of my Success; I was alone, and unsupported in my Opposition, and I found, without the Assistance of some powerful Alliance, I should never be able to execute the Project I had form'd.

But luckily (as I then thought, for me) about this Time, some Men of Note and Figure, began to fall off from their Attachment to the A——n; I made them a Tender of my Services, and told them my Pen was at their Devotion: They received me with great Civility and Complaisance, but seem'd neither to accept my Offer, nor to reject it entirely.

However, I was resolv'd to go on with my Design, and I continued pelting a Great Man every Week with all the Dirt and Filth that I could rake together; but I found it was only Labour in Vain, for not the least Speck reached him.

My ill Success made me out of 'all Patience: I was angry at the World, and far from being pleas'd with myself.

As I was one Day pondering in my Mind the Vanity and uncertain State of all Human Things, my Bookseller's Apprentice brought me a Packet. I open'd it, and found inclos'd, a Letter directed to *Caleb D'anvers*, Esq; upon reading it, I soon discover'd it was the Work of no ordinary Hand; I immediately guess'd from what Quarter it came; and did not doubt of being able to overturn the M——y, by the Assistance of such a potent and formidable Alliance: I began already to plan out the Scheme of a new A——n; in which I did not fail to bestow upon myself a Post of great Power and Dignity in the State; for as I was the first that broke the Way, I look'd upon myself in some Measure to be at the Head of the Opposition.

But it was not long before I found myself in the Condition of a Prince that calls in Foreign Troops to his Aid: I had only the Name, while they ran away with all the Power and the Glory: I could hardly obtain a Place in my own Paper above once a Year, and was no more talk'd of as a Writer, but only as a Runner to the Persis.

cess, and one that usher'd the more accurate Pieces of others into the World: I was to be punished for the Libel, while they had all the Reputation of the Wit and Satyr: I own my Pride was a little mortify'd, to see myself decline daily in the Opinion of the World; but I was obliged to bear what I could not redress; they were too mighty for me to contend with; I no more flatter'd myself with the pleasing Delusion, of being one Day appointed Secretary of State. I began to despair even of being made a Privy-Counsellor; and thought of nothing more than securing a snug *Sine Cure*, of 150*l.* a Year for my Life, in case my Friends, I should have said my Masters, should prevail.

But even this Hope, this poor, this last Resort, like all the rest, fail'd me: The Fort that we besieged was impregnable; our Leaders were repulsed in every Attack: It is true, they shew'd great Conduct and Intrepidity in the Course of the War, but they had Generals of greater Knowledge and Experience than themselves to deal with; at last, quite tired out with so many Defeats and Disappointments, our Chiefs gave over further Attempts against the Enemy, and, as is the Consequence of baffled Projects, they began to differ with one another; the Spirit of Discord and Jealousy broke loose among them; the Person who had the principal Direction of their Affairs, finding all his Endeavours frustrated, took a formal Leave, and partly for private Reasons, and partly for the Distrust the rest had conceived of him, went to spend the Remainder of his Days in Retirement.

Those that remain'd, being in a manner only a Body without a Head, soon follow'd their Leader, and left me engaged in the Cause of Opposition, as I had begun, unsupported and alone. I am convinced, too late, that whoever is the Dragon that guards the Golden Fruit, I am not the *Hercules* that is to destroy him: I should be glad therefore to copy my Patrons, and to make a safe, at least, an honourable Retreat, if I could do it, under your Protection, I would make an Offer of the *Craftsman*, if it would be acceptable, to shew my Sincerity; accept it as an Earnest of my future Behaviour, and let me be trusted no longer than I prove faithful to my Trust: I will even write for Excises and Standing Armies, and recant all that has been said in the *Craftsman* against them: If you should distrust me, because I have been a Writer against the M—y, consider I have been a Writer too for the M—y, and that it is no Imputation upon a Man who has once changed Sides,

if he changes them again: If I had no Reason for what I did formerly, I have the more Reason for what I do now: If I was then a Sinner, I am now a Penitent; and in that Light it is that I request the Favour of you to represent, *SIR*,

Yours, &c. Caleb D'Anvers.

The *Craftsman*. Nov. 6. N^o 540.

On Mr Osborne's Assertion, that were the old Whigs alive, they would, and ought to do, after the manner of the present Court Whigs.

MR Osborne is very apt to answer for the Dead; but if he can answer for the Living, I dare say his Patron will reckon it sufficient. But does Mr Osborne think that the great Mr Hampden, who withstood and in Effect defeated the Claim of *Ship-Money*, under the old Pretence of *Prerogative*, would not have opposed some modern Schemes, which had the same Tendency to set the Crown above the People, tho' in a different Manner? — Does He imagine that a Man, who thought the Command of the Militia too great a Power in the Crown, would have ever given his Vote for a numerous, Mercenary standing Army in Times of Peace.

Will He pretend to assert, that his immortal *Algernon Sydney*, (who fell a Martyr to Liberty) would have concurr'd in any Measures to give the Crown more real Power, with the Sanction of Law, than it ever enjoy'd, by the Claim of *Prerogative*? — Would that great Man, so jealous of regal Authority, have been pleased to see an infinite Number of Places, in the sole Gift of the Court; which may be sufficient, under a corrupt Administration, to bribe not only the greatest Part of the Electors, but even the Elected themselves?

Does He think that Mr Locke (who wrote his excellent Discourse upon Government, after the Revolution, and asserted the Rights of the People even over the Legislature itself, in some Cases;) would such a Man, I say, have ever become an Advocate for Measures, or Doctrines, directly tending to render Parliaments subservient to the Will and Pleasure of a Minister; or, as He once express'd it Himself, to make Them a dead Weight against the Constitution?

Would the younger Mr Hampden, (who wrote so strenuously against Excises, and all new Additions of Power to the Crown, in the Reign of K. Wm) have alter'd his Sentiments, upon the same Subject, had He lived to these Times; in which they are

are so vastly increased, and would have become general, had not the concurrent Vigour of the People, both within Doors and without, been so seasonable apply'd?

What would all, or any of these old Whigs, have thought of *Riot-Acts*, long and frequent Suspensions of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, or *Septennial Parliaments*, after they had been in Possession of a Law for *Triennial ones*? But, above all, would They not have started at the very Proposal of a *Vote of Credit*, by which the Court should be empower'd to expend what Sums They pleas'd, without any Limitation, particular Application, or Account; especially just before the Election of a new Parliament? Would They have made any ridiculous Distinctions between forcing Parliaments, by *fold Pretence of Prerogative*, and influencing them by *Corruption*? In short, would not their Principles have naturally led Them to the same Conduct, at all Times, and upon all Occasions?

N. B. The other Part of this Craftman is, so prevent Repetition, given with the Daily Gazetteer of November 20.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 6. N^o 417.

An Account of New ALEXANDRIA.

THE present Alexandria is the second Town that has been rais'd out of the Ruins of the ancient City. When the first was taken by the *Arabs*, those People who were accustomed to live in Tents, had no Taste for Towns, they despis'd them, and look'd upon Palaces as so many Prisons. They destroyed those fine noble Structures for Materials to build Cottages, which had scarce the Appearances of any thing more than miserable Huts, and preserved the Columns, and other Pieces of Architecture for their Mosques. The ancient Alexandria was almost fill'd with its own Ruins. The Extent of its Walls contained more of Spoils and Rubbish than habitable Houses. The *Mahometan* Princes, after it was near depopulated, reduced the Compass of it, to the Number of People therein. One of the Successors of *Saladin* built this new Town of the Remains of the old, which took in no more than ten *Italian Miles*, and abandoned the rest. The Walls of it, and the hundred Towers with which it was flank'd, was rais'd in part with the Ruins of the Palace. This has a double Enclosure, and a Way is contriv'd at the Foot of the Towers, which surrounds the Town, so that the Soldiers can patrol under Cover, both from within and without. The Towers that join to this Enclosure are of

a prodigious Height and Grandeur, each of which contains with ease 500 Men, having above 100 vaulted Rooms therein to furnish Barracks, such as I have seen in my Travels thro' Germany. By this Computation the modern Alexandria may maintain a Garrison of 50,000 Men, without the least Inconveniency to the Inhabitants. Tho', I am well assured, it was not the 15th Part so large as the former Alexandria. Besides, this Modern Alexandria I have describ'd, is not the real Town of Alexandria, for that is so deserted, that there are hardly 200 People living in that ruined Place; and in the Night, or in the Morning, a Man runs a very great Risk of being robb'd there, if Business or Curiosity lead him to it. The ancient Buildings having been partly destroyed by Time, and partly by Wars, the Inhabitants became weary of living among the desolate Houses, and therefore sought out some more agreeable Residence, by which means they mov'd their Quarters towards the new Bridge, on the Border of the Sea, till by little and little they founded a third Alexandria, and entirely abandoned the second, in which they preserv'd scarce any thing but Mosques, because of their Beauty. But this new Town is as inferior to the second Alexandria, as the second was to the ancient and real Alexandria.

There is yet to be seen Pieces of Architecture worthy the Admiration of all Connoisseurs. Such is the superb Colonnade towards the middle of the Area, it consists in a Range of Pillars yet standing of an extraordinary Bigness and Height, which forms an Oval, and within it is described the most noble Square of Alexandria.

After this, the two Spires or Obelisks which they attribute to *Cleopatra*, are most curious. One is yet standing, the other is fallen down, and half buried in the Sands, the four Sides of these Obelisks are filled with Hieroglyphical Figures, which offer to the View nothing more than a vain Image of those Characters so well understood by the Ancients.

The famous Column which bears the Name of *Pompey* is a Piece worth noting; of all the ancient Magnificence of Alexandria and its Neighbourhood, there is hardly any thing so entire as this Column; its exquisite Proportion is to be admir'd, inasmuch that the most curious Eye cannot find the least Irregularity in the Workmanship. It is made up of three Pieces, of which the Chapter is one, the Shank and three Feet of the Basis forms the second, and the Basis compose the third. This Column measures 25 Feet between the

the Base and the Chapter, and the Elevation is reckon'd 110 Feet, which I believe is the highest and largest in the Universe.

These antique Monuments will one Day undergo the same Fate with many others which preceded them. They will be all devoured by Time. And the most enduring can immortalize neither Sovereigns nor private Persons. Great Actions only, or Works of Wit or Ingenuity, can assure us of living eternally in the Memory of Mankind. How many Monuments have disappeared since *Alcibiades*, *Themistocles*, *Miltiades*, and other illustrious Greeks, the Report of whose Actions have been transmitted to the present Times, and will be known to latest Posterity? What Temples! What Palaces! have been destroyed since the Death of *Homer*? This Genius lives yet among us, and is the Delight and Pleasure of all Nations, as he was heretofore that of *Greece*. It is People of a mean Worth, who finding nothing in themselves able to pierce thro' the Night of Obscurity, seek to light up and perpetuate a Memory by vainly raising immense Heaps of Stones and Marble.

Wally Weychester. Nov. 6. N^o 426.

A Copy of one of Oliver Cromwell's Summons to Parliament; with Remarks thereon relating to Liberty.

FOrasmuch as upon the Dissolution of the late Parliament, it became necessary that the Peace, Safety, and good Government of this Commonwealth should be provided for; and, in order thereunto, divers Persons fearing God, and of approved Fidelity and Honesty, are, BY MY SELF, with the Advice of my Council of Officers, nominated, to whom the great Charge and Trust of soe weighty Affairs is to be committed; and having good Assurance of your Love to, and Courage for God, and the Interest of his Cause, and of the good People of this Commonwealth:

I OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of all the Armies and Forces rais'd and to be rais'd within this Commonwealth, do hereby summon and require you, Edward Cludd, Esq; (being one of the Persons nominated) personally to be and appear at the Council-Chamber, commonly known or called by the Name of the Council-Chamber at Whitehall, within the City of Westminster, upon the 6th Day of July next ensuing the Date hereof; then and there to take upon you the said Trust unto which you are hereby called and appointed to serve as a

Member for the County of Nottingham; and hercof you are not to faile. Given under our Hand and Seale the 29th Day of June, 1653. O. CROMWELL.

A Note, There is a broad Margin to the Letter, and Cromwell's Seal, with his own Arms, fix'd on the Top of it. This Letter was put in a Cover; on which was a Super-scription in these Words, after this Manner: For Edward Cludd, Esq;

These.

Nottingham. O. Cromwell.

Haste, Post Haste, for the special Service of the State.

This was an Act of Power, says Mr Osborne, never attempted by the most flagitious of the Roman Emperors; who, tho' they might corrupt, yet never assumed the Prerogative of MAKING SENATES:

C No, that was a Glory reserved for the PROTECTOR OF THE LIBERTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. But the Time would fail us to recount the arbitrary and cruel Acts, in Church and State; of this most infamous of all Tyrants; most infamous, I say, because, after he had sought several Years, and that too under the Pretence of divine Influence, for the Cause of Liberty; yet, as soon as he got Power into his Hands, establish'd a Tyranny, and was himself the Tyrant.

E LIBERTY, therefore, made no Progress under Cromwell's Administration; nor were our Rights, Civil and Religious, restored, when the King was restored. The Royalists were so fond of their King, that they forgot the Constitution; and the other Parties had used both King and Constitution so ill, that they could not, with Confidence, say any thing about 'em.

F Mr Osborne mentions the Acts against Liberty in K. Charles, and K. James's Reign; and concludes, that our Rights were so establish'd at the Revolution, that all Struggles between Liberty and Prerogative are at an End.

N. B. In our Magazine for Aug. 1731.

Vol. I. p. 320: Mr Osborne may see a Letter from the Earl of Leicester to the Borough of Andover, almost as curious as this.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 6. No. 422.

Mr STONECASTLE,

I Hope the Thoughts I send you will prove no disagreeable Entertainment to your Readers: I am sure they are of near Concernment to all, and are deliver'd in so beautiful a Manner as must sufficiently recommend them to such as have a true Taste for Learning and Politeness

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liteness. They are taken from a late celebrated * Author, whose Writings do great Honour to his Country. All the Merit I can pretend to is the Arrangement of them. *Tours, MUSÆUS.*

Liberty and Learning inseparable.

TO be convinced what a pernicious Influence an absolute Court hath on the Variety of Characters in a Nation, and the Extent of their Dialect and all useful Science, we need but look around us to see many of the finest Countries in *Europe*, once inhabited by a truly brave and heroick People, inspir'd with a disinterested Love of Mankind and their Country, unaw'd by Dangers, and unweary'd by Toils! (which is true Heroism, Virtue itself in all its native Lustre and Dignity) now groaning under baffled Laws and arbitrary Sway, giving dismal Proof of the Truth of this Remark. *Greece* and *Italy* are Scenes that sufficiently demonstrate this melancholy Truth; how are those ancient Seats of Literature and Virtue obscur'd by Ignorance and superstitious Darknèss? How different the present dispirited *Romans* and gross *Athenians* from their manly and resolu'd Ancestors? What a lamentable Sight are those Countries this Day, which were formerly the Parents of Learning and Ingenuity? How barren in real Literature? How distorted the little they produce? Bearing the Marks of the violent and unnatural State in which it was conceiv'd and brought forth. Instead of those manly Sentiments which do Justice to Virtue and Vice, instead of those bold Pictures of Men and Things drawn only to Perfection in an Age of Liberty, they must content themselves with licking up Scraps of Monkish History, or collecting the Legends of the Saints; or, if they continue to reason, it must be on distant Facts and general Principles, remote from their own Times, without daring to hint a Parallel, or draw the smallest Application. One cannot think, without Compassion, of a poor Poet writing under the Terror of the Inquisition†; he knows not but such a Verse may give Umbrage to a Right Reverend Father Inquisitor; another to a Reverend Fa-

ther Inspector; this Simile may startle the Father Deputy Revisor; and that Allusion seem even dangerous to the Vicar himself: No wonder if the frighted Author, haunted with such sable Spectres instead of the Muses, is deliver'd of a deform'd Production; and can we expect any Grace or Spirit in a Work conceiv'd in such piteous Circumstances? No surely! nor in a little Time any Work at all.

B Whoever reflects on the Rise and Fall of States will find their Language accompany them proportionably in their Growth or Decay: Liberty keeps alive the Spirits and Language of a People: The Councils of a free State are manag'd by speaking, which seldom fails to introduce Eloquence and the Art of Persuasion: When these turn useleß or dangerous in publick, Men betake themselves to less obnoxious Subjects.

Such is the Power and Influence of Tyranny, that not only Virtue feels its Sting, but whatever belongs to Greatness of Mind, or hath any Relation to Freedom of Thought, becomes a suspicious Quality: Learning in general falls under the Displeasure of arbitrary Power; and that superior Dignity of Conduct, which the Knowledge of Men and Things inspires, grows dangerous to be practis'd amidst a Crowd of Slaves.

E Such, generally speaking, is the State of Nations enslav'd, While each free Country is a living happy Instance of the Connexion betwixt Liberty and Learning: Such has been, and such is the present State of *Britain*; we find our Language masculine and noble, of vast Extent, and capable of greater Variety of Style and Character than any modern fetter'd Tongue: We have our Arts improving, our Sciences advancing, Life understood, and the Whole animated with a Spirit so generous and free, as gives the truest Proof of the Happiness of our Constitution; every Thing blooming with that native Grace and Vigour

G which is the Gift of Liberty and unlimited Commerce; and such was antient *Rome*, such she continu'd while Constancy, Abstinence, Severity and Truth made up the *Roman* Character; but when Luxury stole in and robb'd her of her original Integrity, when her Sons lost their antient Simplicity of Manners in Exchange for sumptuous Living, Dress, Equipage, and every other false Taste of Life, this quickly threw the State into Convulsions, and in Time ripen'd it for Slavery and a Mask.

* An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of *Homæ*.

† In *Spain* a Book must pass thro' 6 Courts before a Publication is allow'd, and it is pleasant to observe in some of their Title Pages, for the greater Security of the Buyer, that it is added, with all the necessary Licences.

Solutions to a Mathematical Problem.

655

We have received Three different SOLUTIONS to the PROBLEM proposed in our Magazine for August, Pag. 476.

SOLUTION I.

Let $1+z=x$; and $1+v=y$, and the Equations will stand thus;

$$\frac{1}{1+z} \frac{1}{1+v} + \frac{1}{1+v} \frac{1}{1+z} = 4+3z+3v+2zv$$

$$\frac{1}{1+v} \frac{1}{1+z} - \frac{1}{1+z} \frac{1}{1+z} = 4+4z+4v+4vz$$

Then by Sir Isaac Newton's Universal Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} & -z + \frac{zv+v}{4} z^2 + \frac{vvv-v}{12} z^3 + \frac{v^4-2v^3-v^2+2v}{48} z^4 \&c. \\ & -v + \frac{zz+z}{4} v^2 + \frac{z^3-z}{12} v^3 + \frac{z^4-2z^3-z^2+2z}{48} v^4 \&c. \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = 1$$

and

$$4-2v+v^2+\frac{v^3}{2}+\frac{v^4}{6} \&c. - 6z-z^2-\frac{z^3}{2}-\frac{z^4}{6} \&c. = 4vz.$$

Then by the Reversion of Series find the Value of v , in z , of this last Equation, and substitute in the first Equation; which Series again inverted the Value of z will be found by a Series of known Terms, whose Sum will be equal to Unity; consequently $x=2$ and $y=3$.

Yours, CLEOPHILUS.

SOLUTION II.

Since from the Data $y^x = 2xy+x+y-x'$ and $x^y = 4xy+x-y+y'$ it follows that the Logarithm of y multiplied into x , will be equal to the Logarithm of $2xy+x+y-x'$; and in the second Step the Logarithm of x multiplied into y is equal to the Logarithm of $4xy+x-y+y'$: Let these Logarithms be made according to any of the known Series for that purpose, and then in the former Parts of the two Logarithmick Equations that will arise, we shall only have known Exponents in Numbers, and in the latter, besides the known numeral Exponents, we shall have y , $2y$, $3y$, &c. for Exponents, which being no more than the Indices of the first, second, third, &c. Powers of the Quantities x' or y' , these Equations may be solv'd in the same manner as common affected Equations, and we shall have x' and y' expressed in Terms whose Exponents are known Numbers. Again let the Logarithms of the Quantities now obtain'd be made also, and by observing the same Methods as before, we shall get rid of the Exponent y as we did before of the Exponent x , and shall have 2 Equations in the Terms of x and y with known Exponents; whence it will be easy by the common Solutions of affected Equations to find $x=2$, and $y=3$, but the Process is too long to be inserted, and indeed is so very tedious, that I hope some body else has a more easy Method to propose.

SOLUTION III.

The given Equations are $x' + y^x = 2xy+x+y$, and $y' - x^y = 4xy+x-y$: from the last of which it is evident (by transposing $-x^y$ and $-y$), that x is less than y : And by the first it is equally evident, that neither of these Numbers can be less than 1, nor greater than 4. Therefore by writing $2+v=x$, and $3+z=y$ the given Equations will be expressed thus;

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & 3+z & 2+v \\ 2+v & + \overline{3+z} & = 17+5z+7v+2vz. \\ 3+z & + \overline{2+v} & \\ \overline{3+z} & - \overline{2+v} & = 23+7z+13v+4vz. \end{array}$$

Now

Now by Sir Isaac Newton's Universal Theorem we have

$$\frac{3+z}{2+v} = \frac{3+z}{2} \times 1 + \frac{3+z}{2} \times \frac{v}{2} + \frac{6+5z+z^2}{8} \times \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{v^3}{8} \&c. \text{ And because any Expression;}$$

$$\frac{p+z}{r} \text{ may be reduced to this other form } \frac{p}{r} \times 1 + \frac{p}{r} \times \frac{z}{r} + \frac{p}{r} \times \frac{z^2}{2r^2} + \frac{p}{r} \times \frac{z^3}{2.3r^3} + \frac{p}{r} \times \frac{z^4}{2.3.4r^4} \&c.$$

∴ by putting m = the Hyperbolic Logarithm of 2, n = that of 3, and writing these

$$\text{Values in the last Expression we have } \frac{3+z}{2} = 3 \times 1 + \frac{mz}{2} + \frac{m^2 z^2}{2.3} + \frac{m^3 z^3}{2.3.4} \&c.$$

Therefore the given Equations may be thus expressed,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & 3 \times 1 + \frac{mz}{2} + \frac{m^2 z^2}{2.3} + \frac{m^3 z^3}{2.3.4} \&c. \times 1 + \frac{3+z}{2} \times \frac{v}{2} \\ & + \frac{6+5z+z^2}{8} \times \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{6+11z+z^2}{48} \times \frac{v^3}{2} \&c. \\ & 9 \times 1 + \frac{mv}{2} + \frac{m^2 v^2}{2.3} + \frac{m^3 v^3}{2.3.4} \&c. \times 1 + \frac{2+v}{3} \times \frac{z}{3} \\ & + \frac{2+3v+v^2}{2 \times 9} \times \frac{z^2}{81} \&c. \\ & 27 \times 1 + \frac{nz}{2} + \frac{n^2 z^2}{2.3} + \frac{n^3 z^3}{2.3.4} \&c. \times 1 + \frac{2z}{3} + \frac{3z^2}{27} \&c. \\ & 4 \times 1 + \frac{mv}{2} + \frac{m^2 v^2}{6} + \frac{m^3 v^3}{6} \&c. \times 1 + \frac{v}{4} + \frac{3v^2}{4} \\ & + \frac{3v^3}{8} \&c. \end{aligned} \right\} = 17 + 5z + 7v + 27z^2 + 23 + 7z^2 + 13v + 47z^3 + 23 + 7z^2 + 13v + 47z^3 + \dots$$

Now the last of these Equations being abbreviated, we have $49, 64z + 63, 7z^2 + 50z^3 \&c. = 47v = 19, 77v = 6, 72v^2 = 4, 7v^3 \&c. = 0$; therefore by writing $v = 4z + 6z^2 + cz^3 \&c.$; substituting in the last Equation, and comparing the Homologous Terms, we have $v = 2, 512z + 57z^2 = 2, 7z^3 \&c.$ And by writing this Value instead of v in the other Equation, and reducing the same, there will come out $43, 912z + 132, 46z^2 + 173, 7z^3 \&c. = 0$; which shews that both z and v are equal to nothing; and therefore the Numbers sought are 2 and 3 exactly.

Now had not this Question been made with a design to have the Solution in whole Numbers; but instead thereof had been $x^2 + y^2 = 2xy + x + 3y$, and $y^2 - x^2 = 4xy + x - y$ (which is indeed something more like that proposed by the famous Leibnitz) we should have $43, 912z + 132, 46z^2 + 173, 7z^3 \&c. = 6 + 2z$; or $z + 3, 16z^2 + 4, 14z^3 \&c. = 1429 +$; ∴ $z = 1035$, and $v = 2631$, and therefore in this Case x will be $2, 2631$, and $y = 3, 1035$.

THO. SIMPSON.

P. S. I might have put $1+z$ and $1+v$ for x and y ; but then the Series instead of Converging would Diverge very much; as may be easily perceived by any one that knows the nature of a Series. — If my Solution be inserted, I shall take the Liberty to send you a Question, I hope not unworthy the Attention of the Philomaths.

From the *Old Whig*, Nov. 11. N^o 88.

Further Reflections on the Bp of London's terming the Clergy Ambassadors. (See p. 656 G)

WHILE our Earthly Ambassadors enjoy Plenitude of Glory; how lamentable is it to see our heavenly Ones continually treated with Contempt; so that his Excellency no sooner claims the Rank due to his Character, which we have been lately told precedes the Angels, (*Betty's Sermons*) but some willing Infidel starts his Objections. What Evidence, says he, have we of this? Where are the Credentials? Christ, indeed, sent his Apostles, and gave them Miracles for Proofs of their Commission: And yet he set not even these Messengers to Lord it over his Church; but sent them to call Men to Repentance, and preach his Doctrine, not to take Tyths of Mens Estates. But who sent these Men? What Message have they to us? Have they the Bible? So have we: Have they any thing else? What is it? Whence shall we know it to be of God? Can they do Miracles? What do they mean by Messengers set over us? What mean so many Messengers on the same Errand? Are they to do any Thing or Nothing? Does God send these Messengers himself, or does somebody else choose Messengers for him? How comes a Messenger to be set over a Parish, and trusted with the Care of it, which none of the Parishioners would trust with a Pot of Beer, or the Money to purchase it?

To all this, I answer: 'Tis true, Miracles are not common in these Days, because of our Infidelity; but that we may find that their Excellencies every Day do very extraordinary Things: And that so soon as that Respect which the *Right Reverend Pastor* demands for the Clergy, becomes universal, we shall be assured that Miracles are not ceased; That the Message is, indeed, the same to all; but must be explained to us by Messengers set over us, who give each a different Sense of it as Occasion serves. That the Meanness of the Messenger is no Objection, since the best Things are oft produced from Things of the basest Nature; as all Philosophers have held, who seek the famous Stone; whence Men of the most unfavourable Occupation, obtain the Name of *Goldfinders*.

But as I know these Infidels will never be convinced, 'tis in vain to spend more Time upon them. I will, nevertheless, for the Sake of the Orthodox, give

clear and easy Demonstration of the Truth of this Doctrine, which I am sure will be Satisfactory to them; 'tis not of my own Invention, but as old as King A. Stephen's Grant of Tyths, which is to this Effect: Forasmuch as we have heard, and they have preached every where, that giving Alms to them is profitable to the Soul, therefore being willing to share with them that deal in that heavenly Kind of Merchandize, we grant them the Tyth of this Kingdom.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 11. N^o 430.

Project for an Office of Intelligence.

AN Ingenious Writer gives us here a Project, taken from an Hint in *Monsieur de Maigne*, for an Office of Intelligence, by which many excellent Men would be relieved from the most pressing Circumstances, which they now labour under for want of having their Condition known. This he speaks from his Opinion of the Worth and Virtue of the present Age. He proposes two Books to be kept in every large Town, one for the Names of Benefactors, and in what Manner they were inclined to bestow their Bounty; and the other to enter the Names and Qualifications, &c. of such as stood in need of Relief and a Patron. By this Means, says he, those who had no eminent Degree of Merit of their own, might supply that Defect, by encouraging it in others. Is it to be supposed, that among so many noble and illustrious Families, whose Virtues do an Honour to their Country, that Merit would not be kindly received and entertained, if she could but be known? Would those excellent Persons, with such large Possessions, and such great Minds, suffer Merit to pine away in Indigence and Obscurity, if she would but reveal herself to them? Would not they be fond of an Opportunity to make an Acquaintance with her, and to raise her into Dignity and Esteem; who, upon all other Occasions, shew such an unbounded Generosity of Soul, that there is not a Songster, a Fidler or Buffoon, who can once get into their Knowledge, but he is immediately received into their Bosom; and lolls in the Chariot, when Providence and Nature designed he should ride behind it.

HOMER says, *That Modesty is a foolish Virtue in an indigent Person*; and so it certainly is in a deserving one; can any Man, let his Merit be ever so great, expect the World should take Notice of him, if he will not make himself known to the World. Are Favours to be offered before

before it is known whether they will be accepted or no? Let him but register his Name in the Office of Intelligence, and he will soon find a Benefactor; the List of Patrons will be as soon full as a Subscription to an Opera; the Ladies would lay aside a small Pittance of their Pin-money for the Encouragement and Support of Merit in Distress; and for a Tenth Part of what they throw away upon Eunuchs and Players, upon Tumblers and Rope Dancers, they might establish a Character for Sense and Virtue; nay, one Night's Lozings at Quadrille, might give Ease and Comfort to a Man of Worth and Abilities for a whole Year.

Besides, real Merit and Virtue are never ungrateful to their Benefactors; they return Fame and Reputation for Countenance and Protection. What Monument, tho' erected with ever so great a Profusion of Expence; can give so true a Glory to a Man, or perpetuate his Memory so long, as to be transmitted down to Posterity, as the Friend of Tully, or the Patron of Horace?

It is only for Men of narrow Minds to despise Fame. Wretches that can hoard up Riches, without knowing the Use of them: Who can see, without the least Emotion the Anguish that others suffer, and would not part with the smallest Portion of those useless Treasures, to relieve the Necessities of the most intimate Friend, or the nearest Relation.

But there are some Spirits who have the greatest Regard and Esteem for Merit, without the Ostentation of shewing it, and will, where publick Encouragement is wanting, supply it by their own private Munificence; but it must be confessed, there are many others, whose Bounty no Man ever talked, and yet whose Zeal is always in a Flame for the Good of their Country; who have delivered many wise Precepts, but never did one good Action; whose Hearts are so deeply engaged for the Concerns of the whole Community, that they have no room to spare for the Interest of any Individual: But it would be a kind of Reproach upon Merit, even to be taken Notice of by those noisy Declaimers and Trumpeters of their own Praise; they are all alike, equally Odious and Contemptible, from the great, overgrown, insolent, self-opinionated Malecontent, whose ravenous Appetite could never be satisfied, but still craved the more, the more it was crammed, down to the giddy, light, fluttering Fop, whose Publick Spirit is like his Dress all Tinsel, false and affected,

Craftsman, Nov. 13. N^o 541.

An impartial Enquiry, who has the most Reason to boast of Success, Mr D'Anvers, or his Adversaries.

MR D'ANVERS,

YOU gave us, some Years ago, the Marks of a declining Minister; and I think them very strong; but the ministerial Writers, who apply all your Papers to their Patron, have lately thought fit to be very arch upon you for not having yet obtain'd your End.

This hath induced me to reflect a little how far YOU, or your Adversaries may be justly said to have prevail'd; and who hath most Reason to boast of Success.

There cannot be a more ridiculous and absurd Notion, under a free Government, than the common Topick of our modern Court-Writers; that a KING is as much at Liberty in the Choice of his MINISTERS, as a PRIVATE GENTLEMAN in That of his OWN SERVANTS; for there is certainly a manifest Difference in the Case, with regard to the GREAT OFFICERS OF THE REALM. A King of Great-Britain himself is only the Supreme Magistrate, or Premier Servant of the People; and tho' he cannot be call'd to Account for his Conduct, by any formal Method of Law, there is a Duty incumbent upon Him, as well as his Subjects; which He solemnly swears to perform, at his Coronation. Nay, in Cases of Extremity, the People are invested, both by God and our Constitution, with a just, tho' extraordinary Power, to preserve Themselves.—This is the fundamental Principle of Whiggism; tho' every good Man ought to wish, that there may never be another Occasion to put it in Practice.

From hence it must appear, that when any Nation happens to fall under the Curse of a weak and ignorant, or a wicked and tyrannizing Minister, there are but three possible Methods of getting rid of Him; that is, by the Wisdom and Goodness of the Prince himself, the Interposition of the Legislature, or the general Complaints and Cries of the People for Redress.

As to the first, when We consider that Princes are so much shut up from the World, and besieged by Flatterers; let their natural Disposition be ever so good; we cannot expect that They should ever have a good Servant, unless by Accident.

In the second Case, an injur'd and oppress'd People may always hope for Relief, whilst They are blessed with an honest Parliament, and a good Prince on the Throne, who pursue the Ends of their respective Institutions,

tions. But if the Majority of the Parliament should suffer Themselves to be brought under any unwarrantable Influence; and, instead of acting as the Representatives, and Guardians of the PEOPLE, who chose Them for that Purpose, should become the Pensioners and Tools of a CORRUPT MINISTER, the People would certainly be in a very dangerous Condition.

In such a Condition, the only Prospect of Deliverance consists in the general Complaints and Cries of the People for Redress; which have often awaken'd a deluded Prince, and even a mercenary Parliament, to a due Sense of national Grievances, and their own Duty.

The Application of these Premises is obvious; and if one End of your Undertaking really was to supplant the Hon. Genl. You must be obliged to acknowledge that You have fail'd of Success, in that Point; and that your Adversaries have too much Reason to triumph over You; since that Great Man still maintains his Ground, against all your Artillery, under the best and wisest of Princes, as well as the most uncorrupt Parliament, that ever blessed this Nation.

From hence it follows, that all your Complaints and Infinitations, however plausible, are groundless and unjust; that both our foreign and domestick Affairs have been conducted with the most consummate Wisdom, Integrity and Address; that We are as happy, in every Respect, as human Nature will allow us to be; and that it is impossible to live under a better Constitution, or a better Government, and a better Administration, than the present.

You will say, perhaps, that the Body of the People themselves do not seem to be apprized of these Blessings; that You have succeeded without Doors, tho' not within; and that if the Dispute between You and your Adversaries was to have been decided by a national Poll, You would have carried your Point several Years ago.

I must confess, that your Writings have had too much Influence upon the People; and that They have manifested their Discontents upon several Occasions, particularly the late Excise Scheme, as well as some other Matters of a fresher Date. But You must acknowledge, that They are sometimes misled by Misrepresentations, and fancy Themselves oppress'd when They really are not. Since therefore the Points in Debate between You and your Adversaries have been so publicly canvass'd, common Decency obliges us to suppose, that the People, and not their Government, have been in the Wrong.

Having given You this gentle Rebuke, I must say something with regard to the Gentlemen, commonly call'd your Patrons; for if Things are really in as bad a State as You seem to insinuate, and They had no other Design in their Opposition than to thrust Themselves into the Administration, They have certainly taken the worst Method in the World to effect it.

Can they think that a long, uninterrupted Attempt to restrain the Crown, in its most important Articles of Wealth and Power, is a likely Way to curry Favour with such a Court, as the present hath been unjustly set forth?

Is it to be supposed, that such a Court can be pleas'd with Pension-Bills, Qualification-Bills, and frequent Motions for enquiring into Abuses, reducing the Army, lessening the current Expences, paying off the national Debt, and redeeming the most burdensome of our Taxes?

No; under such a Court there is a much more probable Method of tripping up the Heels of a Minister; I mean by the old Canal of the Back-Stairs, intriguing with Favourites, and privately out-bidding Him, whom They would supplant, instead of constantly endeavouring to clip the Wings of the Prerogative. The Ears of a Prince are commonly open to such Solicitations as these; whereas the other Method serves only to establish Those already in Power, by shewing Him their Use; and can never succeed, but under a very good King, or in some particular Exigence of Affairs. So that if our Malecontent Patriots, as I said before, had no other View than aggrandizing Themselves, They have certainly gone quite out of their Way; and, whilst They reflected upon others for Blundering, have been really guilty of it Themselves.

If, indeed, their true and only Design was to preserve the Liberties of our Constitution, and assert the Rights of the People, which They apprehended to be in Danger, the Case is very different, however They might be mistaken in those Apprehensions; and no-body can wonder that They gain'd the Esteem of all their disinterested Fellow-Subjects.

But the ministerial Writers have lately given us repeated Assurances that the Stream of POPULARITY is intirely turn'd on their Side; and This, you cannot doubt, when you observe that general Spirit of Content and Satisfaction, which runs thro' all Parts of the Kingdom; especially in this great Metropolis? What an Air of Joy and Gladness do we see in every Countenance? How are our Ears delighted with the most grateful Acknowledgments,

Judgements, and accumulated Blessings on Ministers, and Courtiers of every Rank for that unusual Run of Trade, and Circulation of Money, which diffuses itself amongst us, even at this dead Season of the Year. One cannot cross the Way, or pop one's Head into a Shop, without meeting with an Instance of it. This must undoubtedly give infinite Satisfaction to all the true Friends of our present Establishment, which depends so much on the Hearts and Affections of the People.—I advise you therefore, to check your Pen, and concur with your loyal Countrymen, in rejoicing at the present happy Scene, and more glorious Prospect of Affairs, which already dawns upon us, both at home and abroad.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 23. N^o 423.

YOU must know, Mr STONECASTLE, that with a tolerable Person, very good Fortune, and Lovers in abundance, I have a particular Humour to live and die a Maid. This Way of thinking, I protest, does not arise from my not having it in my Power to have any Man, but from my not having seen any one Man who had those Accomplishments which I think necessary for a Husband. Perhaps you will imagine that I don't know myself what Sort of a Man I wou'd have; but, Sir, to evince the contrary, I have sent you a Description of a Person whom, notwithstanding my present Humour, I wou'd willingly marry, and bring him 10,000*l.* for my Portion. When there are so many Fortune-Hunters, witty Sparks, pretty Fellows, and grave Widowers about this Town, I doubt not but I shall at first strike some Thousands with a flattering Hope that they will easily carry me off; but to silence their Claims, thus follows the Description of the only Man that I will have; you may justly entitle it

The Character of a MAID'S Husband.

THOU' it is generally too fatal a Maxim among Women to please their Eye, if they torment their Heart; yet I am so far of that Opinion, that I must have such a Person, whose Form, Shape, Air and Mien, are entirely graceful and engaging; The Features of his Face must be regular, and agreeable. His Eyes must be lively, sparkling and affecting; and over the whole Face there must appear a clear Complexion, a healthful Air, and a cheerful Smile: His Stature must be of a rising Height, easy and well-proportion'd, a Gate free and genteel: His Behaviour serious, but natural: His Laugh, Speech, Action, and his whole Manner, must be just, with-

out Affectation: and free, without Levity.

But the Form of his Person is the least which I shall consider as a Charm: His Genius and his Knowledge must be extensive: but not rambling into an Immediacy; not skill'd in one Science, yet ignorant of all others; not conversant in Books, yet knowing nothing of Mankind: not a mere Scholar, a mere Soldier, or a mere pretty Fellow; but Learning, Freedom and Gallantry, must so nicely be mingled together, that I might always find in him an improving Friend, a gay Companion, and an amusing Gallant: In Conversation he must say nothing with Study, nor yet nothing at Random; the worst Things he utters must raise Attention, nor in the best must there appear any Labour for them.

His Soul must be generous without Prudigality, humane without Weakness, just without Severity, and fond without Folly. To his Wife endearing, to his Children affectionate, to his Friends warm, to all Mankind benevolent: Nature and Reason must join their Powers, and to the Openness of his Heart add Oeconomy, making him careful without Avarice, and giving a Kind of Unconcernedness without Negligence: With Love he must have Respect; and by a continued Complaisance always win upon the Inclinations; as he first charm'd, he must still endeavour to retain his Conquest, and eternally look and speak with the same Desires, the same Affection, tho' somewhat more Freedom.

It is said, that Experience proves that the Soul attains a Kind of Blindness by loving, and Love never establishes his Power without destroying our Reason; but the Man I chuse, must have Power to make his Sentiments become more passion, as his Knowledge became more refin'd; and the Passion, which in others is look'd on as a Mark of Folly, be in him the true Effect of Happiness.

To these Qualities I must add, that the Charm which is to be consider'd before all the rest still remains unspeak'd of: He must have what is so very scarce in this libertine Age, RELIGION; but tho' devout he must not be superstitious, tho' good, not melancholy; far from that unhappy Infirmary which makes Men uncharitable Bigots, averse to that severe Temper which insensibly diffuses into the Heart of Man a more or less Contempt of the World, and an Antipathy to the Pleasures of it: He must not be such a Lover of Society, as to mix with the Assemblies of Fools, Knows and Blockheads; nor yet of an Opinion that he ought to retire from human Society to seek God in the Horror of Solitude; but he must

must think that the Almighty may be found amongst Men, where his Goodness is most active, and his Providence most employ'd; there his Religion must enlighten his Reason, perfect his Manners, regulate his Conduct, both in the Cares of Salvation, and the Duties of Life.

Now, Mr Spier, if any one Man will say and prove this Character to be his, my Fortune shall be his, as the only Man who deserves it: But I believe I have made a Description of a Man, as some Painters do of a Monster, a Thing which is not in Nature; which neither is now, ever was, or ever will be; therefore I fancy, Sir, I may as well make myself contented, nor repine at dying a Maid (and I hope an old one) since I must not expect a Husband to the Wishes of Your humble Servant,

Reader and Correspondent,

TAMAR SINGLE.

In Answer to the foregoing, Mr Stonecaltic is desired to insert

The Choice of a BACHELOR'S WIFE.

I.
WHEN I am to chuse a Woman,
As who knows but I may marry;
I will trust the Eye of my Man,
Nor a Tongue that may miscarry:
For 'tis in Love and Fame confess,
Each Tongue can tell his Story best.

II.
First, to make my Choice the bolder,
I wou'd have her Child to such,
Whose free virtuous Lives are older
Than Antiquity can touch:
For it is seldom seen, that Blood
A Beauty gives both Great and Good.

III.
Yet an ancient Stock may bring
Branches I confess of Worth:
Like rich Mountains shadowing
Those Descents that brought 'em forth;
Yet tho' such Hills may gilded show,
They soonest feel an Age of Snow.

IV.
Therefore to prevent such Care,
That Repentance soon may bring;
Like Merchants I wou'd chuse my Ware,
Usefully good, not glittering:
For he that weds for State or Face,
But buys a Horse to lose a Race.

V.
Yet I would have her fair as any,
But not give her Charms away;
I would have her free to many,
Look on all with equal Day;
But when descending to the Sea,
Still let her see with none but me.

VI.
If of proud majestic Main,
Such as they fine Women call,
In whatever Place she's seen
She will courted be by all;
But let her Heart with such Pride glow,
That still to all she answers no.

VII.
Yet I would not have her lose
So much Breeding, as to sing
Unbecoming Scorn, on those
That must worship every Thing;
To give loose Glances if she fear,
The loosest Men will chaste appear.

VIII.
Let her be by Nature wise,
But not learned grown by Arts:
In the one a Pleasure lies,
Th' other Self-Conceit imports:
Good Sense will make a Wife more civil;
But Critick Learning a mere Devil.

IX.
Nor a sam'd, reputed Wit
Shall she 'mong the Wirlings be;
Such most Follies do commit;
For such like too light Ships we see,
Who with small Ballast, and great Sail,
Are soonest apt to turn up Tail.

X.
Nor she shall not, while she's woo'd,
Blush for ill Thoughts that are past;
But so innocently good,
That her Dreams were ever chaste;
For the Maid who dreams a Sin,
Has betray'd the Fort within.

XI.
While I court her, as a Maid,
Let her shew a thousand Fears;
Till, that he or he betray'd,
After Vows, and after Tears:
Hence will she know my constant Life
Rewards a meritorious Wife.

XII.
When the Priest first joins our Hands,
I would have her think but thus;
In what high and holy Bands, [us:
Like Twins, kind Heav'n hath planted
G That both, like Aaron's Rod, together,
At once may bud, grow green, and wither.

Log's Journal, Nov. 13. N° 418.

CONTAINS a Letter in Favour of a Book much commended, entitled, *The Cure of Deism*; or, *Mediatorial Scheme by Jesus Christ, the only true Religion*. This Letter is from a Deist, converted by reading the said Book; but it being very long, and having been inserted in most of the public Papers, we must, for want of room, refer our Readers thereto.

Pppp

M

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 20. N^o 438.

Mr Osborne's Remarks on the Craftsman of November the 6th.

MR D'Anvers, in the Paper before me, hath endeavoured to fasten some *Contradictions* upon me, but I will shew, that there is not the least Contradiction in any thing I have affirm'd of Mr D'Anvers; it arises solely from his making me say the very Reverse of what I have said; for which infamous Practice, I shall gently reprove him in the Words of Mr Locke to Dr Edwards, who had served him in the same Manner: "When Men, says he, like Dr Edwards, quote the Words of an Author in a Sense directly contrary to what they naturally bear; or, *make Words for him which he never used*, it deserves a Name so abhor'd, as not to find room in civil Conversation."

This Practice, bad as it is, Mr D'Anvers has been often guilty of; a flagrant Instance of which *disbonesty*, I will now lay before the Reader, by producing the Words of my Paper in one Column, and the Words which he has made for me in another; and all the Penance I desire of him for this notorious Piece of Injustice is, that he will reprint them, in like Manner, in his next *Craftsman*.

The Craftsman of November 6.

Mr Osborne is so good as to admit, that the *Craftsman* was not only set up, but is still carried on upon the *same Principles* which brought about the Revolution; and that a *high Veneration* for the Revolution, as the *absolute Preservative* of our Liberties, hath been constantly kept up.

Again. (Tho' as Mr Osborne verily believes) Mr D'Anvers did not set up the *Craftsman* with any *real Design* against the Revolution; but on the contrary, hath carried it on upon the *same Principles* which brought about that great Event; and, *hath constantly kept up a high Veneration* for it; yet he is fully convinced, that the *Dissertation on Parties*, and the Papers wrote since on that Plan, have done more Injury to the Revolution, than all the Volumes that its most embitter'd Enemies ever published.

These Positions seem to clash a little at first Sight; but Mr Osborne is *never* at a Loss for *Distinctions*, tho' he does not seem to have learn'd them in any School but his own.

believed, must, in natural Consequence, induce the *Whigs* themselves to think *contemptibly* of the Revolution; for what signifies it, whether it had been brought about or not, if the *Ends* of it are not answered?"

This is what I have affirmed of the *Craftsman* in that very Paper from which he makes me say, *That he has constantly kept up a high Veneration for the Revolution*. Was there ever so profligate a Writer! to affirm of a Man, that he hath said the very reverse of what he did say.

Now for another *Contradiction* of mine: I have said, it seems, that the *Craftsman* hath done a great deal of *Mischief*, even amongst the *Whigs* themselves; and yet, I have also said, but a few Weeks ago, that, upon Enquiry for the *Craftsman* (in the Country where I was sojourning) I found them *rolled up* without any Body's reading them. Those last Words, *without any Body's reading them*, are not mine: But if they were, what then? Is this a Consequence, that because the *Craftsman* doth not, at this Time, all the *Mischief* he has done, therefore he never did any *Mischief*, or never did a great deal: Or, because 'tis seldom read now, and by few People; therefore it was never oftener read, and by more People? No: This is not a *Contradiction*, but in the Head of a Man divested of common Sense. The Truth is, the *Craftsman* hath seen better Days; but he has wrote himself into *Contempt*, and his Readers not a *Lethargy*.

F. OSBORNE

The Gazetteer of October 23.

After Mr D'Anvers hath run down the absurd Doctrines of the *Jacobites*, to please the *Whigs*; he hath, to please the *Tories*, and to make a *Coalition* of Parties against the Court, *weakned and disgraced that very Cause for the Sake of which alone those Principles of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance were exploded*.

Again. The *Jacobites* know, that if once a *Contempt* of the Revolution is spread among the People; and that the *Whigs* themselves begin to think with Indifference about it, that they stand much fairer for another Revolution or *Restoration*, than if their Principles were acknowledged, yet a high Veneration for the Revolution, as the *absolute Preservation* of our Liberties, was kept up.

Again. Such *Mischief* (that is to the Revolution) the *Craftsman* has done; for, while the Principles on which the Revolution was founded, were acknowledged, the great Ends of it were deny'd to be answer'd.

Again. "He hath advanced such Propositions, and asserted such Facts, as if be-

Universal Spectator, Nov. 20. N^o 424.

IT has been a frequent Wish among the Female Sex, (and which, as I am of that Number, I have often join'd in) that there was a *Parliament of Women* as well as one of *Men*: But the Objection of the Gentlemen is, when such a Thing is mention'd in their Company, that the Ladies have not that *Depth of Reason* and *Weight of Experience* to enter into such *Debates*, and constitute and enact such *Laws* in a *Female Parliamentary Session*, as would procure Honour to themselves, and Profit to the *Commonwealth*. I am, indeed, no great *Politician*, and know no more of our *modern Parliamentary Proceedings* than to have heard a *Speech* at a *Committee of Elections*, or read one in a *Monthly Magazine*: but for aught that I could ever hear or see, I am confident our *Debates* would be as much to the Purpose, and tho' we might have as much *Warmth* we should have less *Partialities* and *private Views*. Were we *Women* to have such a Sitting, it may be wonder'd what *Business* we could find to transact: Why e'en as much as the Gentlemen; we wou'd enact some *Laws*, and repeal others; confirm our own *Privileges*, have our several *Committees*, consider the present *State of the Beau Monde*, pass the *Money-Bills*, and then be prorog'd: Nor would we in the least interfere either with the *Business* or *Politicks* of St *Stephen's Chapel*; our *Committees* should enquire into the *Abuses of Assemblies*, and settle and adjust *Punctilios of Honour* in relation to *visiting Days*. Instead of the *State of the Nation* our Enquiry should be no farther than that of the *Beau Monde*; and, instead of the *Conduct of EMBASSADORS*, we should consider that of our *Millenary and Mantuary RESIDENTS* and *ENVOYS* at the Court of *FRANCE*: When they went on the *Sinking Fund*, we would examine into the *Fund of modern Wit*; when they enter'd on *Ways and Means*, and pass'd the *Malt, &c. Bills*, we would pass a *Bill* for the better *Payment* of our *Pin Money*; and when one House thought proper to punish *Mutiny* and *Desertion of Soldiers*, the other House would enact a *Punishment* for the same Crimes of *Disobedience* and *Disloyalty in Husbands*; and, lastly, when with *Fatigue, Labour*, yet with *Resolution*, we had run thro' all the *Business* which should be thought proper for one Session, our House, like the other, should stand prorogued to the next. But, Sir, as this Scheme is rather *speculative* than *practical*, and could never be

brought to bear, being a *Novelty of Government*, which the *Friends to the ancient Constitution* would never admit of, a Party of us have lately resolv'd to come as near it in Imitation, as the *Laws and Statutes* of this Realm will allow and justify. It has been some Years a Custom among the Men to have their *Clubs*, and at every Club to have their peculiar *Statutes and Ordinances*, according to their different Form of Government, several of which have very humourously been described by that ingenious Author, the FIRST SPECTATOR. On this Plan we have regulated an *Assembly* in the North of *England*, and have formed our own *Laws*, drawn up our *Edicts*, and resolv'd *Nem. Con.* that no one, either *Belle or Beau*, shall be admitted, without they voluntarily subscribe to our *Ordinances*, & are wrote out on *Gilt Paper*, as fair and as well spelt as I, their Secretary, could pen them: That you may see we *Women* are not the worst *Lap-Givers* in the World I have transmitted to you, according to the Order of a *General Court*, a true Copy of all those *Edicts* which we as yet have thought proper to make; by publishing them in your Paper they may be of universal Use, as the Scheme may be follow'd and improv'd by the more judicious Ladies of *BATH* and *LONDON*; however, it will be an Obligation to our Assembly, and more especially to their Secretary, who is

Your constant Reader,
PHOEBE STATUTE.

Certain EDICTS and ORDINANCES, instituted and made in a full ASSEMBLY of LADIES, kept at the Long-Room of Mrs Martha Matadore, this present Wednesday, being the Third of November, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Six.

Imprimis, BE it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, that every Lady have a free Liberty of Speech, that being the fundamental Maxim on which all Female Rights and Liberties depend.

Item, No Lady who is not a known & vow'd Toast, shall speak defamatory of the Beauty of any other who is; nor shall she by any bye Hint or suspicious Imuendo draw a Reflection on her Behaviour: Provided, this Clause shall no way affect any Lady in known Rivalship with another.

Item, No Female Member of this Assembly, who useth the Art Cosmetics, otherwise term'd Beauty Painting, shall find Fault with her Limmer that he has not done her Justice in her Picture, unless she

she will own that she herself makes a better Face of herself every Day she lives.

Item, That no Lady who abstemiously keeps at home, denying to come to this Assembly, shall be esteem'd a Contemner of Vanities, when the real Cause is the want of fashionable Cloaths to appear in.

Item, That no Lady in the Assembly-Room shall stand before any Pier or Looking-Glass, under the Pretence of adjusting her Dress, or any other Pretence whatsoever, above the Space of Three Minutes, unless she has no Admirers, Male or Female, beside herself.

Item, No Lady, who with an easy, free Sprightliness of Wit and Humour keeps up the Conversation of Company, shall be termed immodest.

Item, Nor shall any Lady, who sits silent for want of Wit, be thought to have more Wisdom or Modesty than the Speaking Members.

Item, Whatever Maiden or Married Lady boasts of her Virtue and Honour, shall be immediately suspected of having made a false Step.

Item, Nor shall any Lady be complimented for her Chastity, who never was suspected to have had the Question ask'd.

Item, No Lady when speaking of a Gentleman shall with a concerning Familiarity call him Fellow, unless there is a known Intrigue between them of a long Date; or unless speaking of a Beau, they term him a pretty Fellow.

Item, The Lady who is always fawning her Husband in publick Company, shall be deem'd to have at that Instant a Gallant waiting to meet her in private.

Item, It is resolv'd Nem. Con. after the Question put, that it is in the Jurisdiction and Power of this Female Court to extend their Laws to whatever Men do or may frequent this Assembly. — Therefore it is agreed by the whole Court, That whatever Beau, who has no other Worth to recommend him than a French Suit of Cloaths and Solitaire, shall not dare to make his Addresses to any Lady in his own Behalf; but shall be allow'd only to chit-chat of the News of the Drawing-Room, or deliver a Message or Billet-Doux from his Friend.

Item, Among the Things which the fine Sparks may whisper to the Ladies, no one shall talk of Flames or Fires, but from the Beginning of November to the End of February inclusive; nor shall they mention Hearts as cold as Ice, and Breasts as white as Snow, but from July to August.

Item, No Wit, or reputed Wit, that begins to argue with a Lady, and wants

Sense to carry him thro' the Dispute, shall attempt to redeem his Credit by putting her to Silence & obscene Discourse and double Entendres, under Penalty of being expelled the Assembly.

Item, These Articles shall stand in full Force till repealed by the unanimous Consent of every Female Member of this Assembly; and that the General Court will now end their first Meeting, and prorogue themselves to this Day Se'night, when they will again meet to take some other weighty and important Affairs under Consideration.

PHOE. STATUTE, Sec.
Nov. 3, 1736. and Cler. Fem. Parl.

In Defence of the Study of Mathematicks.

SO contemptible is the Name of Arts and Sciences grown (especially those Arts that belong to the Mathematicks) among some Sort of People, whose Fortunes best qualify them to understand 'em, that they speak of them with Derision, and look upon the Mathematicks as a mere whimsical Invention or Jest, which they despise, because they will not take Pains to comprehend. Tell them of a Pack of Cards, or of any such fashionable Arts, whereby they can spend Time in a Laugh, (and so avoid the Trouble of thinking too nicely) and they'll as zealously join with you, against Books and Study, as they'll exclaim against Vices they often commit. They insist, that by spending Time over Books, a Man pores himself into Stupidity, and unqualifies himself for Company, and polite Conversation. But what can be said to a Multitude of Men, who are above being sway'd by Reason, and are resolv'd to chuse their Delights according to their own vitiated, habitual, and confin'd Way of thinking? They admit of nothing for an Excellency, but what has Pomp or Fashion attending it, and directly suited to their own deprav'd Palate. There are Cavillers of all Degrees and Capacities, who make it their Business to degrade and find fault with the Performances of other Men; and would, if possible, reduce all Mens Capacities, above theirs, to the Level of their own; But such invidious Dispositions discover themselves by their own Pride and Weakness; and whilst they asperse others for a Vanity, in attempting Things, as they say, not worth the Enquiry, they appear Grovelings, who would suppress all Arts and Knowledge, whereby Men are lifted up above Men, or Nation above Nation. They encourage Flattery and Dissimulation, but hate to be thought Knowing or Wise. It is very hard,

Truth

Truth and useful Knowledge should suffer so much Disgrace by so many Enemies they both have in the World, and that so little regard is had for them by Mankind in general! It is much to be desir'd, for the Honour of our *British* Nation and its Inhabitants, that the *fashionable Arts* of *Carding, Drinking, Gaming, Powdering and Cringing*, were neglected or more thrown aside; and the brave *Scientifical*, and noble *Grecian* and *Roman Arts*, introduced or revived among us. We should be more the Glory and Delight of ourselves, as well as the Esteem and Dread of our Neighbours, if we would endeavour to flourish in *Arts*, and grow wise in *Knowledge*: Whereas, we are now dwindled to a despis'd Race of Mortals, who are vers'd only in *Mimickry, Foreignism* and *Luxury*; and the Lord knows when we are to be deliver'd out of our Troubles.

Philo-Mathematicus.

An Account of the Deluge, continued.

See p. 601.

I come now, *Secondly*, To give a true Account of the Earth, as it was before the Deluge, and shall make it appear, that there is Water enough, *now*, in the Ocean to cover the Tops of the *Highest* Mountains, even supposing them to be (as they really are,) much higher than Mr *Fog* has placed them.

Fog represents Mr *Somebody* as saying, —That the high Mountains, like that of Mount *Gordion*, or Mount *Ararat*, do not surpass 3000 Foot from the Surface of the Sea.—(I suppose he means,—do not surpass 3000 Feet perpendicular Height above the Surface of the Sea.) This wise Body has made one Mistake, and told one Fib in the Compass of these few Words; 1st. He is mistaken in making Mount *Gordion* the same with Mount *Ararat*, where the Ark rested, as the ingenious Dr *Prideaux* will satisfy any Body, that will read his *Connexions to the Old and New Testament*. And 2^{dly}, He Fibs in saying, that the High Mountains do not exceed 3000 Feet above the Level of the Sea: For *Shodon Hill* in *Wales* was measured by Mr *J. Caswell* of *Oxford* * trigonometrically, and found to be 3720 Feet above the Level of the Sea; and tho' this was too much by reason of the Refraction of the Air, yet according to the *Barometrical Method* of Measuring, it exceeded the Truth but 140 Feet according to Dr *J. G. Schuchzer's* Calculation; so that it is evident that this Mountain is 380 Feet higher than he makes the highest in the World, and

yet, What is this in Comparison with those!—The same Dr *Schuchzer* † measured the *Stella Pia Stail*, (which is the highest of the *Alps* by much, and perhaps the highest Mountain in the World may exceed it but little;) and found it to be 9585 *Paris Feet*, which is 10170 *English Feet* above the Level of the Sea: Now as this wants but 390 Feet of two Miles, we will, for the sake of a round Number, suppose the highest Mountain in *3* World to be two Miles perpendicular Height above the Level of the Ocean, and then let us see if we can find Water enough in it to cover this Mountain.

Whoever will but acquaint themselves with those Discoveries which have been lately made of this *Terraqueous Globe*, will find that two Parts in three of the Surface of the *known* World are covered with Water, and in all Probability, in the Parts unknown, the Proportion is the same or greater: This being premised, and also that the mean Depth of the Sea is equal to the Height of the highest Mountains above it, I now proceed to Account for the Flood.

And it appears very plain to me, that when GOD first made the World, there was no such Thing as Islands encompassed by *3* Ocean, or as Oceans dividing one Continent from another, but all the vast Abyss of Water lay together, and all the dry Land was contiguous; the Earth was then one vast Continent, extending itself at least eleven Thousand Miles every Way; in the Midst of this Spot was the Garden of *Eden*, where Adam was created, and from whence his Posterity were to spread themselves over the whole Face of it: This is evident from the History of the Creation, for when GOD had set a Space between the Matter of this Earth, and that of *3* the Stars and Planets are compos'd, *Gen. i. 6, 7, 8*, he said,—Let the Waters under the Heavens be gathered together *יָבִיחוּ יחד* to ONE HEAP, and let the dry Land appear. *Gen. i. 9*.—Thus spake the WORD who made the Earth and the Heavens, and *Moses* assures us, it was so. Who then shall dare to contradict it, or require further Evidence? And yet, if it were needful we are not without it; for *Peter* speaking of the Earth of *Old*, talks of it as standing out of the Water, and in the Water; *2 Pet. iii. 5, 6*, whereby he gives us to understand, that the Flood was not entirely drain'd off the Old

* † See the Philosophical Transactions No. 435, and 406, for November and Dec. 1728.
World,

World, but it still remains, *a great Part of it*, under Water: Nay further, he distinguishes between the *Earth that was then*, and the *Earth that is now*; the *Earth that was then*, *now lying* a great part of it under Water, and the *Earth that is now being then*, a great Part of it, (as *America*, &c.) buried in the vast Abyss; and should it please GOD to lay *America*, &c. under Water, then would the remaining Parts of the Old World be drain'd, and the Earth remain in its *first* Situation; and hence it is evident, supposing the *Andes in America* two Miles perpendicular, that the Abyss about the Shores of *America* was then two Miles deeper than it is now, and about the Shores of the Old World it is now two Miles deeper than it was then, and consequently, the Highest Mountains in the World were then two Miles higher than at present above the level of the Ocean.

Thus therefore was the Old World drowned; the Abyss, which lay *Antipodes* to it, was by *Divine Power* brought over it, till a great Part of it, as where *America* is now, &c. was drained, and that which was before dry Land, was then made the Seat of the Abyss of Waters. But here Mr Fog raises a Difficulty, and says, *That it was impossible that the Rain could have been abundant enough to cause such an Effect: That the most violent Rains rise but after Six feet a Day, and therefore computing the highest Mountain at 2000 Feet Elevation, the Heavens must shower down 125 Feet of Water instead of Six, which Quantity exceeds all the Forces of Nature.*—So hard does this Man labour to make the Belief of the Scripture as utterly inconceivable as the most absurd Popish Tenets! But would it not become him, first to understand his Subject, before he presumes to write upon it? Does the Scripture say, that this Effect was caused intirely by the Rain? Surely no; but it says,—*In the six hundredth Year of Noah's Life, in the second Month, the 17th Day of the Month; the same Day were all the Fountains of the Great Deep broken up, and the Windows of Heaven were opened.*—By the Former of these Expressions, *Moses* very naturally represents to us the Overflowing of the Ocean, and by the Latter the plentiful Rain that was pour'd out upon the Earth. GOD gave the Word, and Clouds and Abyss then conspired to ruin the World; the Waters came upon the dry Land every Way possible, according to the Powers of Nature before establish-

ed; nay, even those subterraneous Conduits, thro' which the Water was before strained and refined for the Use of Men, at this Depression of the Earth must feel an unusual Agitation.

It will perhaps be objected, —That tho' the *highest* Part of the Dry Land, then, did not exceed 3 or 4 Miles perpendicular Height from the level of the Abyss, which could not amount to above a 2000th Part of $\frac{1}{2}$ Earth's Semidiameter, yet this lying all on one Side of the Globe would overturn the Ballance, and naturally depress it into the Abyss, and consequently the Earth could not remain in that Situation. —To which I answer, That the Earth might remain in its proper Situation, according to the established Laws of Nature, it pleased the ALMIGHTY so to order it, that all the grosser Parts of the Atmosphere should remain perpetually over the Abyss, and he caused the Winds so to scour the several Coasts of the Dry Land, as to preserve it in that Situation; this remained as a Ballance to the Dry Land, and established it in the Place which GOD had appointed: And hence we may observe, that the first natural Cause of the Deluge was the Alteration of the Wind. GOD caused this, which he had ordained to keep out, to bring that gross Atmosphere over the Dry Land, and with it that dreadful Shower which quite overturned the Ballance, and sunk the Earth into the Abyss of Waters; and accordingly *Moses* assures us, that when GOD had executed his Vengeance on that faithful Race, *he made a Wind to pass over the Earth*, Gen. viii. 1. this naturally put a Stop to the Rain, and drove that gross Atmosphere towards its proper Place; upon which, says the Text, *the Waters asswaged.*

It will perhaps be said, —That at this rate, there could be no Rain before the Flood: for the Winds, which by scouring the several Coasts of the Earth kept that gross Atmosphere in its proper Place, could let no such heavy Vapours, as Clouds and Rain, approach from thence; or if they did, the Earth would, according to the Laws of Nature, be in the utmost Danger of being drowned. —This is most true, and accordingly *Moses* assures us, —that GOD had not caused it to rain upon the Dry Land, but there went up a Mist from the Earth, which watered the whole Face of it, Gen. ii. 5, 6. —And no doubt but the Old World was well replenished with Springs, which increasing into Rivers, and watering

ing the lower Parts of the Dry Land, as Eden &c. furnished sufficient Matter for these Mists, so that Rain would not have been wanted if Man had not Sinned, tho' I don't question but it was very much after.

Having thus sufficiently accounted for the Flood, it only remains to observe, That when GOD again drained the Water off the Dry Land, he did not do it compleatly; but, leaving Part of the Old World under Water, part of the Old Abyss also remained dry; by this means there were Continents and Islands scatter'd all over the Globe, and the gross Atmosphere became equally diffused over all; so that the whole Earth is now safely replenished with Rain, and Men by Sea, as well as Land, travel from one Country to Another, and answer all the Purposes for which the present World was designed; and a wise Man may see, it is the Voice of God in Nature, as well as in his Word.—*There shall no more be a Flood to destroy the Earth*, Gen. ix. 11.

[To be continued.]

Nov's Journal, Nov. 20. N^o 419.

Has a Letter from Cairo in Egypt, concerning the Pyramids and Coptic Priests.

WHAT relates to the Pyramids, he recites from ancient Historians, and tells us 'tis all very improbable; on Account he gives the Students of History a Caution to be attentive in the Choice of the Authors they read. And says, all Nations give Birth to a Number of Compilers of Fables; the Turks have their Expounders of Laws, the Jews their Rabbins, the Roman Catholics their Monks, and we our Fanatics or Whigs. We make short of this part of his Letter which relates to things at so great a Distance, to come to a Story he introduces nearer Home.

In a late Procession at *Marseilles*, the Monks built an Altar in the Street, to repose a Shrine, which was carry'd thro' the Town; they rais'd a kind of Dome, supported by Pillars of Wood, under which was form'd a Grotto hung with Greens, to receive the Figure of St *Mary Magdalen*; but that it might have as near a Resemblance as possible with the Original, they undress'd a young Virgin of 15, and put her in a Posture to represent the expiring Saint; she was lain on a Bed of Grass Turf, and her Hair so artfully order'd that few Places of her body were expos'd. This animated Statue was charg'd to lie still without Motion, till

the Ceremony was over. The Procession in short filed off before the Altar, but the Bishop resting the Relics of this Saint for some Moments, the Statue forgetting the Part she was to act, and touch'd with a Fit of Devotion, started up and put herself on her Knees in her Grotto, before the Shrine. Her fine long curled Locks which cover'd her, fell down behind her; and the Damsel remaining in the pure State of Nature, offered to the Sight of the Spectators, such lively Beauties, that appear'd nothing like those of a dying Person. The Bishop, a truly pious Prelate, scandaliz'd at the Impertinence and Folly of the Monks interdicted the Community.

The Coptic Priests in this Country, do something much like it every Year, to the Honour of one of their decess'd Patriarchs whom they regard as a Saint. A Man quite naked appears on a Tomb, and there delivers a Discourse in Praise of him. All the Successors of this Coptic Pontiff hold him in great Veneration, whose Manners they say were as pure as those of an Angel. If so, the Patriarchs they choose in these Times, have scarce any Thing in common with this Saint. They abuse the Religion, of which they are the Depositories, make sale of all Permissions or Dispensations granted by them, and refuse nothing for Money; nay there is nothing a Coptic Priest may not authorize by the Credit they have with the People; Divorces are very common here; when a Man is discontented with his Wife, or when a Woman complains that she cannot accommodate Matters with her Husband, the Patriarch separates them, without searching into the Cause of the Disagreement, or endeavouring to restore the Union that ought to subsist between Man and Wife.

The European Priests would certainly be far richer than they are, if this Privilege belong'd to the Functions of their Office. What Treasures would rowl in to our Clergy's Coffers by broken Marriages, if they were possess'd of that Power! I imagine the Pontiff of Rome might renew the ancient Croisades, if he would but grant the Adventurers a License to throw off the Wedding Cloak. On these Terms, more numerous Armies might be assembled, than that which Xerxes conducted against the Greeks. It appears to be the only Method now practicable, for carrying on a successful War against the Enemies of Christianity, altho' in former Times, the Europeans ran in Crowds, and abandon'd their own Land

Land to get their Throats cut, and their Brains beat out in a Country which it was impossible to keep. The Fury of these Wanderers was so warm, that the Women even clasp'd on their Helmets, and buckled on their Armour, to take a Share of the Fatigues of the Holy War. There were particularly at *Genoa*, a Number of the Ladies of Figure and Rank, who got into a Military Harness, and resolv'd to depart for *Egypt*, having a Monk at their Head for their Officer, who himself rais'd this charming Recruit. The Pope was pleas'd to hear of the beloved Regiment, and wrote a long Letter on the Subject, address'd To his noble and dear Daughters in *Christ*.

Weekly Messenger, Nov. 20. No. 304.

Of the Benefits that accrue from the Weekly Sermons delivered in our religious Assemblies.

DEAN *Prideaux* says, "It may justly be reckon'd, that the good Order maintained in the Kingdom is more owing to this Method than to any other now in Practice among us for that End — and that it is not to be doubted, but that if it was once dropp'd, the Generality of the People, whatever else may be done to obviate it, would, in Seven Years Time, relapse into as bad a State of Barbarity, as was ever in Practice among the worit of our *Saxon* or *Danish* Ancestors." If this Conjecture be true, and such bad Effects are to be expected from a total Disuse of Weekly Sermons; then whatsoever tends to obstruct or lessen the Benefits that naturally flow from it, must be, in due Proportion, injurious to the People, and destructive of the Good and Happiness of the Nation.

Now there are not many things that can more contribute to those ill Effects, than a fond Conceit some People are apt to take that the general Reflections the Preacher makes upon any Vice, were levell'd against some particular Persons, and designed by him to blacken their Characters.

If this Humour should become frequent, what Waste and Confusion would it produce in our religious Congregations, when every Sunday rais'd new Enemies to the Minister, and new Animosities among the People? But, perhaps, it will be said, must the People make no Application to themselves when they hear Things that exactly hit their own Case? Doubtless they ought, and apply it, not to excite Resentment against the Preacher, but to

produce Amendment in themselves. But what if there be good Evidence of such a Design in the Minister? Will not that justify a Man's Resentment? I hope no such Evidence can be produced. They are presumptions only, which may be false, and at best cannot be known to be true. One will allege he has had some Difference with the Minister, and therefore he has touch'd upon his Character to be revenged on him. Says another, He exactly hit my Case, and that could not have been done if he had not fram'd his Discourse accordingly. A Third will lay the Charge with a greater Air of Certainty: When the Preacher utter'd those Sentences that touch'd my Case, he look'd directly upon me; and so, by the Determination of his Eyes, shew'd plainly to whom he applied them. These Surmises are, indeed, a good Testimony of their Guilt, but not of the Preacher's Intention, for he might only intend a General Charge. It is necessary he should look one Way or other, and one that uses much Gesture does ordinarily turn to different Parts of his Auditory. Tho', therefore, the Preacher's Eyes were towards you, at that Part of the Sermon which touch'd your Case, yet, for ought you can know, it might as well be without as with any Design.

I hope all Ministers will frame their Sermons with a View only to the Benefit of their Auditors; and I wish that all who resort to religious Assemblies may come thither with an earnest Desire to receive Improvement from them: That will be the most effectual Way to prevent the one from giving any Occasion of Offence, and the others from making any unjust or uncharitable Exceptions.

craftman, Nov. 20. N^o 542.

HISTORICUS, a Correspondent of Mr. *D'awers*, gives us a long account of the Rise and Character of the *Jesuits*, of their sliding from *Spirituals* to *Politics*, their secret Machinations, and indefatigable Attempts to establish their Power in all Parts of the Earth. And then concludes thus.

These Considerations ought to put *Britain* upon their Guard against the Artifices of so dangerous a Set of Men, how secure soever They may think themselves from their Attempts. No Difficulties are capable of discouraging the *Jesuits* in the Pursuit of Dominion. Ministers of State are commonly the Instruments They make use of for the Destruction of Liberty; and They have often had the Address to engage *Protestant*, as well as *Papish* ones, for

for the Accomplishment of their Designs. Wherever They find a *corrupt* or a *weak Minister*, of what Religion soever, They immediately lay Siege to Him, and, as They are immensely Rich, They spare no Expences upon such Occasions, since They are sure to reimburse themselves copiously out of the Spoils of the Nations They enslave. — Indeed, the Piety, Integrity and incorruptible Virtue of our *present Minister* puts this Generation of Britons out of Apprehension of such an Evil; but as the Society have all their Engines and Mercenaries perpetually at work; and as *Slavery* and *Papery* are but Twins, some of our Posterity perhaps may not be altogether as happy as we are, in the Care taken to preserve the religious and civil Rights of our Country.

Yours HISTORICUS.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 23. N^o 44^o.

Craftsman proved guilty of false Quotation, Pag. 605. G.

SO far is *Socrates* from affirming, what this Writer makes him, that *Perigenes* was the first Prelate that ever swap'd his Diocese for another; that in the same Paragraph the Craftsman refers to, he directs us to an Instance out of *Eusebius*, of the Translation of *Alexander* from a See in *Cappadocia* to that of *Jerusalem*; which was at least 200 Years before this Translation of *Perigenes*: For that according to *Eusebius* was in the Reign of *Antoninus Caracalla*, about A. D. 216, this, according to the Craftsman, about A. D. 432.

PERIGENES is the first indeed, that stands in that List of Translations which *Socrates* gives us. But since this was in the very Time of *Socrates*, who with the same Breath declares that such Translations had been a usual Thing among the Antients, and refers us to an Instance of one above 200 Years before that; with what face can the Craftsman affirm, that *Perigenes* was the first that was translated from one Bishoprick to another; that *Socrates* informed him so, and that no such Thing as the Translation of a Bishop was ever heard of till long after the Three first Centuries?

THIS is enough to convince the World of the Conscience and Impartiality of this Writer in his Quotations. Yours, &c.

Old Whig, Nov. 25. N^o 90.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, Proposals for the Revival of Christianity. (See p. 83.)

I Will not presume to name the Author of this scandalous Performance,

tho' common Report generally agrees and I dare say he is himself far from being ashamed to own it; because he has since published a like prophane Abuse of an Author and Design that all good Men owe the highest Thanks to. *A facetious irreverend Divine; that makes no Pretensions to Faith or Morals, may very consistently vent his Wit in filthy, saucy, or prophane Compositions. The Careless and Wicked will laugh; and it will have very little ill Influence: But for such a one to put on the Face of Zeal for Religion and the Church, is impudent Grimace, an Affront upon common Sense, and shocking to Virtue.

This Author, to give him his due, does not presume to plead for *Virtue* or *real Christianity*; but under Pretence of defending a *legal* Religion or *established* Church, would endeavour to ridicule some Principles of *Reason* and *Liberty*, which he fears, do prevail, by representing them as *weak* and *licentious*. As he writes with *Freedom*, tho' not without Art and Disguise; taking the Reverse of what he ridicules for his *real* Sentiments, I shall fairly tell you what, I think, he means. viz.

“Let Profession and Hypocrisy be admitted for Obedience: Let the Gain and Power of the Clergy be the Foundation of Religion: Destroy Civil Rights to secure the Church: Let Religion be rather envied than respected: Fix down Scripture to one Sense; that there may be no room for the Exercise of Reason: Let there be a Civil Head of the Church, a Monarch in Religion and a spiritual King; and no Tolerance to private Judgment: Let Religion be enacted, and Peace and Obedience be admitted for Devotion.”

Is not this an admirable Religion, to be established upon the Ruins of Liberty and common Sense? These are the Men, and these the Principles that often lurk under Robes of Sanctity, and Professions of Zeal: but seldom appear so openly as in this Performance, which has only

* See *A Vindication of the Bp of Winchester, &c.* By the Author of *Some Proposals, &c.* — [NOTE, The Words

By an eminent Hand in Dublin, which we prefixed to the said *Proposals* (See *Mag.* for Feb. last, p. 83.) were taken from the then common Report, and possibly might strengthen it; but we are since credibly inform'd, that the eminent Divine meant is not the Author of either of these Pamphlets. The Reflections cast on him, therefore, from any thing they advance, are not justly founded.]

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the thin Covering of affected Orthodoxy and religious Buffoonery.

As to the other Piece of this merry Author's, which I have mentioned; it is quite below Notice. It does not pretend to Reasoning; and the Wit is not more than, any one that was equally prophane and impudent, might attempt with as much Success. I will only make one Observation upon this, and all the Pieces I have seen in Opposition to the *Plain Account of the Lord's Supper*: The Objections against it are chiefly, that it sets the Account of that Institution much too low; and thereby greatly interrupts the Comforts of good Men, and encourages the wicked to partake of it. The just Answer is, that the Question ought to be, What is the *true* Account? Not what Ends such Account will serve? That it is not in the Power of this Author, or of any other, to diminish the real Joys of good Christians, or to support the Hopes of the wicked. In the mean Time, the Account there given seems to be the Truth: And the worst Use to which it can be perverted, is to reduce Christians from enthusiastick Joys to the solid Comforts of a good Conscience; and to render the Institution of it not worth the Attendance of the Prophane and Immoral: Since it contains no Charm for the Salvation of the Wicked, nor any Encouragement but to the Practice of Virtue. *Tours,* ATTICUS.

The Craftsman, Nov. 27. N^o 543.

A Letter from the learned F. Osborne, Esq;

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1736.

YOU and I having been engaged in a long Dispute about the *antient* and *modern Constitution*, I chuse to appear in your own Paper, and will undertake to convict You out of your own Mouth.

I have sufficiently exposed your Attempt to conceal the Want of *Argument* & little Flirts of *Humour*. It is the Business of a *Philosopher* to convince the Judgment, not to inflame the Passions, or tickle the Imagination of his Readers. This is what I have already blamed in Mr Addison, and Those, who pretend to follow Him. But I know all Correction of this Kind is thrown away upon such an *incorrigible Writer* as yourself. I shall therefore leave you to play the *Wag*; but We will reason.

Amongst other Flings at our *modern Constitution*, You have often taken the

Liberty in glance at the Repeal of a Clause in the *Act of Settlement*, which was design'd to *restrain our Kings* from going abroad, *without Consent of Parliament*. But I *assert* (and will prove it too) that *this Clause* was directly contrary to the *Reason and Fitness of Things*, and therefore ought to be *repeal'd*. My Argument stands thus.

I have already shewn, that the *Laws of Nature*, or *Reason*, ought to be the only fundamental Laws of *Society*; and that all Governments, not founded upon them, are so far unjust and tyrannical. Now, what the Philosophers call *Locomotion*, or the Liberty of going from one Place to another, is the natural Property not only of the *rational*, but even of the *brute Creation*; and no Reason can be assign'd why the *Prince* ought to be debar'd from it, more than the *Subject*. Whence it follows, that *this Clause* was inconsistent with the *Laws of Nature*, or *Reason*; and consequently ought to be *repeal'd*—This is evident.

Besides, the *Clause* in Debate was obtained by a *Tory Influence*; and therefore must be wrong.

But farther; *this Clause* was not only procured by the *Tories*, but repeal'd by the *Whigs*, since his late Majesty's Accession; and I have already demonstrated, that there hath not been one Act of Power, or Act of Law, since the Revolution, (excepting the 4 last Years of Q. Anne) which hath the least Tendency to abridge us of our Liberties.

Nothing therefore remains, but to shew that the *Repeal of this Clause* hath not been attended with any *bad Consequences*; which is so amply manifested by Experience, that Arguments are needless; Can it be deny'd that We were obliged to *this Repeal* for the *Hanover Alliance*, and several other *beneficial Treaties*, to which the general Tranquillity and Balance of Europe, as well as the present flourishing Condition of this Kingdom, are intirely owing?

But if Arguments were really wanting to confirm this Truth, You have supply'd us with them Yourself; for I find the following Article inserted in the *Craftsman*, of this Day.

"From *Hanover* We have an Account of the great Rejoicings, grand Entertainments, magnificent Balls, and curious Illuminations, for his Majesty's Birth-day. —After which, the *Leyden Gazette* continues; That does not hinder the King from being taken up with his English and German

German Ministers, about Affairs of the greatest Importance. Some pretend that all his Majesty's Labours and Care are directed to the Removal of those Difficulties, which hinder the Execution of the preliminary Articles of Peace; and that it is the principal Motive, which detains that Monarch in Germany longer than usual.^A

It is evident from this Paragraph, that Affairs of the greatest Importance obliged his Majesty to visit his German Dominions this Year; and that the Peace of Europe is the principal Motive, which detains him there longer than usual; for, as burden'd a Writer as You are, I believe You will not have the Confidence to assert that the Difficulties, which have hitherto hinder'd the Execution of the preliminary Articles, could have been removed, by all his Majesty's Labours and Care, if He had not gone abroad this Summer. Is it to be supposed that the new Convention with Sweden (which, We are assured, is actually concluded) could have been negotiated in England, as well as in Germany; or that the Emperor, France and Spain would have lent so ready an Ear to our Solicitations and Demands, in the ensuing Treaty, had it not been for this wise and happy Expedient? To This will be owing the Preservation of Portugal; the Revocation of the fourth Article of the Treaty of Ryswick, in Favour of the German Protestants; and the Continuance of our own Trade with Flanders, upon the same Footing. From This We may confidently expect the total Demolition of Dunkirk, according to Treaty; the absolute Security of our Right to Gibraltar; and full Satisfaction to our Merchants for all their grievous Losses and Depredations.

It cannot be deny'd that his Majesty is now the real Arbitrer of Europe, by making the Center of it the Place of his Residence, from whence He dispatches his Orders to all the Courts about Him. As King William's Absence was absolutely necessary to conduct our late Wars; so is That of King George to manage the present Negotiations of Peace, and settled the Repose not only of Christendom, but almost the whole World; for even the Turks solicit his Mediation.

Thus have We proved, from Fact and Argument, that the Clause in the Act of Settlement, which You seem to think a proper Limitation of the Crown, was not only contrary to the original Laws of Nature and Reason; but that the Repeal of it hath been attended with the most advantageous Effects which are

so conspicuous, at this Time, that nobody can avoid seeing them, without being stark blind, or having a determined Resolution to blacken and disgrace the present Government. But there is a motley Sect of Jacobites, Republicans, and Whigs run mad, who endeavour to represent his Majesty's Absence in another Light; but every Body now sees thro' their Design, and will give Them no Credit. The present happy Situation of Affairs, both at home and abroad, is sufficiently visible already, and will soon display itself more gloriously, to the Confusion of all modern Patriots and Malecontents; I mean when the Parliament meets. As for the common People, who run bawling about the Streets, for Want of Trade, it is plain that They are mad; for Trade was never at a greater Height than at present notwithstanding all their Clamour. But I think the Licentiousness of the Rabble ought to be restrain'd, when They presume to judge of Government.

But enough of This at present.

F. Osborne.

D Universal Spectator, Nov. 27. N^o 425.

On Avarice.

WE may define Avarice an insatiable Desire of what we do not really want, or of what others possess: It is in its Effects the most comprehensive of all Passions, and of the most general ill Tendency; nor is there any Thing which so much troubles the Peace and Property of Mankind. To satisfy our Desires and obtain our Wishes we consider not how much we may balk the Desires of another, we consider only what we want to make ourselves easy; but at the same Time we never imagine that they who possess what we covet, may as violently set their Hearts upon it as we; all Passions are ungenerous and selfish, but Avarice is more particularly so. Whatever Passions or Appetites we have, seem to center in this Vice: Ambition is an Avarice of Power, Pride of Respect, Cruelty of Revenge; the jealous Man is covetous of Love, and the Lover covetous of solely possessing what is beautiful, or what he imagines is so.

It is a peculiar Misery which attends on Avarice that it can never be satiated; it still raises a Desire of possessing more, tho' it never can enjoy what it already does possess: The Fruition of what it brings is its own Destruction; for its End being to have much, to make use of any Part is diminishing the whole.

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The common, and lawful Use of Riches is to supply the Necessities of Life both in ourselves and others, and their only Advantage lies in the Application: I own there may be, and often is, an ill Use made of them; and what should encourage Virtue, promotes Vice, what should excite Honour, corrupts the Morals, yet even then their Circulation is of great Benefit, and the Honest and Industrious receive Good from their Follies and Prodigality: But the avaricious Man, by hoarding up Wealth, prevents it being of any Service to others, tho' he makes no use of it himself: Such a Man is more miserable than all others; an angry Man does not always boil with Wrath, but is sometimes pleas'd; Hunger is allay'd by Food, and Revenge will at length cease: A few humble Cringes give Satisfaction to the proud Man, and Ambition will be contented with a white Staff or Scepter; a well turn'd Dedication will inspire with Good Humour a stiff pedantick Grandee, who would be a Man of Judgment; and a Poetical Epistle, inscrib'd to a foolish Lord, will make him look wonderful wise: But Covetousness of Wealth is the only Passion which nothing can satisfy.

Avarice is the natural Vice of old Age, which shews that, contrary to most others, it gets Strength in the Decay of Life: Old Age, enjoying no longer the Reputation which attends the being agreeable and young, would gain Reputation from Money, which is an Idol universally worship'd; not unlike some Ladies, who betake themselves to Devotion to supply the Decays of Beauty, and grow very godly to gain Admirers. But there is one Kind of avaricious Persons, whose Humour is very surprising; they conceal their Wealth from all the World, and so have neither the Comfort nor Credit of it: What strange Satisfaction those poor rich Creatures can have, I cannot imagine, unless it gains them Esteem in their own Eyes, and they heap up Gold to make themselves in Love with themselves: It's commonly among this Set of Misers that Anxiety and Care torture their Hearts, to know in what Manner their Money will be expended when they are in their Graves: Old Moneyerast, the Alderman, is worth 150,000 Pounds; he has almost starv'd himself to amass it, and still suffers himself to want Necessaries to keep it unbroken; he is turn'd of Four-score, and must soon leave the World, and all that's dear in it to

him, his Gold; yet it every Day almost breaks his Heart to think that his Heir may possibly be so extravagant as to set up his Coach and fill his Belly. W.

A N. B. Several of the *Weekly Miscellanies* have been upon the *Vindication of Joseph from the Charge of enslaving the Egyptians*, and making Pharaoh absolute, an ingenious Treatise, to be continued till finish'd; when we shall endeavour to give our Readers some Idea of it.

B Mr W—d's *Arcanum* from Dr Boerhaave.

"TAKE rectify'd Butter of Antimony, digest it with thrice its own Weight of Alcohol." It was the Secret of Mr Boyle, and highly valued in England, and by him communicated to the Admiral Du Quesne. "A single Drop or two where-
C of being taken in Sack, or any other convenient Vehicle, works well by Vomit."

The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres at Paris propose for the Prize to be distributed in her Assembly immediately after Easter, 1738, to examine what were the Laws of the Island of Crete; whether Lycurgus made use of them in those which he gave to Lacedaemonia; and what Affinity there is between those Laws.

[The Author of the *London Evening Post*, Nov. 16. says, This Proposal ought to make some People in England blush, that Arts and Sciences have no more Encouragement amongst us; he ought to blush for making such a Reflection on his Country, since it's well known that private Englishmen has offer'd greater Rewards for such Encouragement than this Royal Academy, neither does England want more exalted Patrons of Learning. (See particularly p. 353.)
F Frenchmen would Scorn to make so groundless an Accusation.]

We find our Correspondent R. N.'s *Catechism for pretty Misses* (See p. 463.) is taken from an humorous Piece, entitled, *An Address to the Rt. Worshipful the Bachelors of Great Britain*, already publish'd, and therefore we shall not be in a hurry to insert his further Remarks.

G Not having room for Mr Cibber's last Birth-Day Ode, the Lines upon it, will not be understood.—The Verses to Mr Duck, on Mites, sign'd Philomel, came from Shropshire, not Somersetshire.—The *Smoaker Smoak'd* to be in our next, and some Pieces sent after the 24th. We have received two on the *English Mastiff*; one too much in our own Favour to be admitted. To give Answers to all our Correspondents a whole Page would not suffice. The Money sent will be returned, if that Affair is not publish'd.

THE FRIEND.

AN EPISTLE TO AARON HILL, Esq;

By RICHARD SAVAGE Esq;

O My lov'd HILL! O thou, by heav'n design'd,

To charm, to mend, and to adorn mankind!
To thee my hopes, fears, joys and sorrows tend.
Thou brother, father, never yet! --- thou friend!

If worldly friendships oft cemen', divide,

As interests vary, or as whims preside;

If leagues of lux'ry borrow friendship's light;

Or leagues, subversive of all social right:

Oh! say, my HILL, in what propitious sphere,

Quiesce the friend, pure, knowing and sincere?

'Tis where the worthy, and the wise retire;

There wealth may learn its use, may love inspire;

There may young worth, the noblest end obtain,

In want may friends, in friends may knowledge

gain;

In knowledge bliss; for wisdom's true finds,

And brightens mortal to immortal minds.

Kind then my wrongs, if love, like yours, succeed!

For you, like virtue, are a friend indeed.

Oft when you saw my youth, wild error, know,

Reproot, soft-bitted, taught the blush to glow.

Young and unform'd, you first my genius rais'd,

Just smil'd when faulty, and when mod'rate

prais'd.

Me thun'd, me ruin'd (such a mother's rage!)
You sung, 'till pity wept o'er ev'ry page.

You call'd my lays and wrongs to early fame;

Yet, yet th'obdurate mother felt no shame.

Pleas'd as I was! your counsel soft'ner'd care,

To ease turn'd anguish, and to hope despair.

The man who never wound afflictive feels;

He never felt the balmy worth, that heals.

Welcome & wound, when blest with such relief!

For deep is felt the friend, when felt in grief.

From you shall never, but with life, remove

Aspiring genius, condescending love.

When some, with cold, superior looks, redress;

Relief seems insult, and confirms distress;

You, when you view the man, with wrongs, be-

sieg'd;

While warm you act th' obliger, seem th' oblig'd.

All winning-mild to each of lowly state;

To equals free, unferve to the great;

Greatness you honour, when, by worth, acquir'd;

Worth is by worth in ev'ry rank admir'd.

Greatness you scorn, when titles insult speak;

Proud to vain pride, to honour'd meekness meek.

That worthless bliss, which others court, you fly;

That worthy woe, they shun, attracts your eye.

But shall the muse resound alone your praise?

No---let the publick friend exalt her lays!

Oh trace that friend with me! ---he's yours!

---he's mine!--

The world's!---beneficent behold him shine!

Is wealth his sphere? If riches, like a tide,

From either India, pour their golden pride;

Rich in good works, him others want employ;

He gives the widow's heart to sing for joy.

To orphans, prisoners, shall his bounty flow;

The weeping family of want and woe.

Is knowledge his? benevolently great,

In leisure active, and in care sedate;

What aid, his little wealth perchance denies,

In each hard instance his advice supplies.

With modest truth he sets the wand'ring right,

And gives religion pure, primæval light;

In love diffusive, as in light refin'd,

The lib'ral emblem of his maker's mind.

Is pow'r his orb? he then like power divine,

On all, tho' with a varied ray, will shine---

Ere pow'r was his, the man, he once caref'd,

Meets the same faithful smile, and mutual breast;

But asks his friend some dignity of state;

His friend, unequal to th' incumbent weight?

Asks it a stranger, one whom parts inspire

With all a people's welfare would require?

His choice admits no pause; his gift will prove

All private well absorb'd in publick love.

He shields his country, when, for aid she calls;

Or, should she fall, with her he greatly falls;

But (as proud Rome, with guilty conquest crown'd,

Spread slav'ry, death and desolation round)

Should enter his country, for dominion's prize,

Against the sons of man a faction rise,

Glory, in hers, is in his eye disgrace;

The friend of truth; the friend of human race.

Thus to no one, no sect, no clime confin'd,

His boundless love embraces all mankind;

And all their virtues in his life are known;

And all their joys and sorrows are his own.

These are the lights, where stands that friend

concent;

This, this the spirit, which informs thy breast.

Thro' fortune's cloud thy genuine worth can

shine;

What wou'dst thou not, were wealth and great-

ness thine?

Character of Dr H—ON, B—p of W—R—

OF disposition mild, but life severe;

In tenets orthodox, in heart sincere;

A friend to virtue, tho' with scorn depress'd;

An enemy to vice, howe'er caref'd;

Averse to pride, revenge, and envious hate,

Reproachful calumny, and fell debate;

Above temptation; or the pow'r of wealth;

Gains fame by virtue, and by temperance health;

Partial to none, benevolent to all;

Secure by faith where others blindly fall;

A bright example to the sons of truth;

An ornament to age, a guide to youth;

Humble yet great, whose virtues are his own;

Rever'd by all, and disesteem'd by none;

Slave to no party, bigot to no sect;

Treats worth with honour, all men with respect;

A genius equal to the weighty care;

In judgment sound, in apprehension clear;

Prono to no ill, to ev'ry good inclin'd;

From all the dregs of earth and sense refin'd;

Whose lively hopes on things above depend;

A pious prelate, and a faithful friend.

Who thro' the maze of life's expanded scene,

With mind compos'd, and ev'ry thought serene,

Pursues the path the great apostle trod.

Has one great end in view, and that is God.

• St Paul.

J. M—D—T—

THE Story of the following Poem being related at *Ld Wm-m-th's* Table about a Month ago, contributed a good deal of Diversion to the polite Company, who judg'd it a humorous Incident for a Poem: And immediately fix'd on a Gentleman present for the Business. We have already oblig'd our Readers with some of *Dr B--d-n's* Compositions, and doubt not of doing so by inserting this, which we had not soon enough for our last.

MYO-OΣTPEION: or, *The Mouse and Oyster.*

A TRAGI-COMIC POEM.

—*Divina opici rodebant carmina mures.*

LET loftier bards the HERO's acts relate,
I sing the memorable mouse's fate:
Nor let a critic ear the theme refuse
Immortal made by the *Mantuan* muse.

'Twas when $\frac{1}{2}$ veil of night o'erspread $\frac{1}{2}$ plain,
When bats and fairies, *mice* and *Morpheus* reign;
When lab'ring hind; forget the toils of day,
And *Phileas* begins her love-sick lay;
While $\frac{1}{2}$ hush winds in peaceful slumbers dwell,
And boding crickets found their midnight knell.
'Twas then a daring mouse that long defy'd
The various stratagems which *Kate* had try'd,
His destin'd doom receiv'd; for, soon or late,
Both *mice* and *monarchs* must submit to fate.

Oft was the moon with silver lustre crown'd,
Since the nocturnal pyrate march'd his round;
Soon as his foe, the *fan*, had took his flight,
Trips forth the little champion of the night,
With cautious tread, secure from fell mishap
Of *puffs*, of poison, or tremendous trap;
Still at the head of his rapacious clan,
He skip from self to self, and pan to pan;
With nose sagacious smok'd the baited gin,
Wary and conscious of the snare within:
Now feasts on rich variety of meats,
And oft in cheese his own apartments eats;
Regales on floods of cream, ragouts and cakes,
Of all the dainties of the day partakes:
Now storms rich preserves with voluptuous taste,
And saps the tender tenements of paste.
Puddings in vain, that come but once a week,
In cupboard high a sanctuary seek;
Where locks and bolts a passage have forbid,
He gnaws admission in a time of need.
When pantry fails, thro' spite of watchful cooks,
The smuggler feeds on new repast of books,
Bunyan and *Burton*, both enrich'd with *grease*,
Will often serve his hunger to appease.
Now conjuring books, love-jefts, and *Robin Hood*,
With songs of Chevy-Chace are turn'd to food.
Calpeper, *Partridge*, *Hollinshead* and *Stowe*,
The art of pastry, *Robinson Crusoe*,
All mangled lie, $\frac{1}{2}$ tales of monks and witches,
Receipts for agues, and last dying speeches.
Thus carter-like, the vagrant feeds on prey,
Plunders all night, and slumbers all the day.

When ruddy morn wakes $\frac{1}{2}$ more ruddy maid,
What scenes of ruin were around display'd!
In fragments here disjointed basins lie,
And here the martyr'd relics of a pye;
Now with uplifted hands in loaves the feet,
Arch'd caverns yawn, and sepulchres of cheese;
Not more tremendous look'd the *Cyclop's* cave,
Or *Cuma's* Grot, hard-by *Averno's* wave;
Here mourns in furrows deep, domestick bacon,
Late fruits preserv'd for winter farts are taken.
But ah! the fav'rite saucer gives most pain,
Whose brims blue letters in a circle stain:

That saucer, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kate's* swain last country walk,
Gave her, adorn'd with motto and with cake.
'Twas then, $\frac{1}{2}$ weeping eyes, revenge she swore,
And threw the last sad remnants on the floor:
'Twas then she fought some spell in deep despair,
And musing mutter'd backwards half a prayer.
Not with less grief, the *Trojan* heroes found
Their prostrate banquets scatter'd on $\frac{1}{2}$ ground;
When from on high devouring harpies flew
With horrid claws, and all the feast o'erthrew.

Yet long unharm'd, the epicure patroll'd,
And fearless, o'er his silent suburbs stroll'd:
Luxurious nights in pleasing plunder pass'd,
Nor dreamt that *this* was doom'd to be his last.

For now $\frac{1}{2}$ time,—the destin'd time was sent;
So fate ordain'd,—and who can fate prevent?
Thick shades once more had veil'd the haunted
house;

Once more from covert bolts th' advent'rous mouse,
Lighting in evil hour, in quest of prey,
Where in a groupe th' avenging oysters lay.
The fish, commission'd from the watry throng,
With tegument of scaly armour strong,
Lay with expanded jaws, and gaping shell,
(But who the sad catastrophe can tell?)
Thus lies the dreadful monster of *Nile's* flood,
With open mouth extended on the mud.
The dainty mouse, still craving some new dish,
Enters the gloomy mansion of the fish;
With beard exploring, and with luscious lip,
He longs the pickle of the seas to sip.
Rous'd by his tusks, th' elastic oyster fell,
And caught the catfish's head in watry cell;
In vain the victim labours to get free
From durance hard, and dread captivity;
Lock'd in $\frac{1}{2}$ close embrace, ensnar'd he lies.
In pill'ry safe, pants, struggles, squeaks and dies.
Thus the just fate of his own crimes he meets,
Like rakes expiring in destructive sweets.
Hence let ambitious minds, $\frac{1}{2}$ tale who hear,
This moral learn, *To move within their sphere*.
Thus ends the dire disastrous night's campaign,
And thus the memorable mouse was slain.

But in *Kate's* bosom, say, what raptures glow,
When in the scaly trap she finds her foe?
Her mortal foe!—detain'd in bondage strong,
Her wishes granted, and reveng'd her wrong,
While loud rejoicings fill the rescu'd house,
And neighbours crowd to view $\frac{1}{2}$ captive mouse.

Now hangs the grateful spoil on beam sublime,
Safe, where no boys can reach, no cats can climb,
Where ostrich eggs, and birds presaging weather,
Dry'd herrings, hams, & halcyons swing together.
How oft the master views the wond'rous prize,
And hails the conquest with exulting eyes!

And when beneath sedate he sits and smokes,
And cracks his nuts, his bottles, or his jokes,
This tale he tells to grace the *Christmas* pye,
And to the trophy'd relics points on high.

On seeing Mr DRYDEN's Monument.

DRYDEN was born and dy'd.— $\frac{1}{2}$ muse $\frac{1}{2}$ rest
By grief, by indignation swell'd, suppress;
Or in oblivion kindly stor'd to bush, [blush.
A theme where *Britain*, when she boasts, must
But sculpture blam'd her sister's niggard song
And rais'd this bust whose looks proclaim his
wrong. G. W.

To a young Lady going into a close Retirement where formerly was a Nunnery.

WHence is it, Gatty, that so fair a Maid
Should thus affect a solitary shade?
To grace a desert (ah! too mean intent)
Those blooming charms of yours were never
meant;

Nature, like other artists, loves to shew
Her finish'd pieces in the fullest view;
She not one half of what she has, had done,
Had she design'd you for a lonely Nun.

How to your sex could you have been
more kind?

Some gen'rous pity sure inspires your mind;
Is it that you your beauties now confine
As Sol withdraws, to let the Planets shine:
Or does the am'rous tribe offend your ear,
And urge their wishes which you blush to
hear?

This seems the case — And will the close
Secure your person from love's soft address?
Think you that here remote from view you
Avoid the pray'rs of importuning man? [can
Mistaken Nymph, retire, fly where you will,
Love will be love, and beauty beauty still;
Led by your fame, as by a friendly twine,
Lovers will flock like pilgrims to a shrine.

Would you the world an unfought virgin
leave,

Resign the charms which nature richly gave;
That winning smile, first let your eyes unlearn
Then let them lovely still, for ever mourn:
Command that florid bloom to quit your face,
While squalid looks deform each youthful
grace;

That snowy breast with all its charms remove
That breast which spite of you beats time to
love.

Till this be done, before your scheme will
Unless, ah beautiful Nun! you always
wear a veil.

GATTEUS.

The LOVER'S SUIT to Miss S —

FAIREST creature, dearest Nancy,
Sweetest charmer of my fancy!
If a life not dull, nor frantick
Neither stupid, nor romantick,
Betwixt th' extremes of aged spleen
And wanton mirth of mad sixteen;
If a fortune small, but easy,
Free from pomp and want can please thee;
If thou a coxcomb's air, or face,
Or, that more dang'rous thing, his lace
Can't view without a wishful eye,
And give up romps without one sigh,
If when conversing in thy house
With little flock and faithful spouse,
(Whilst each with grateful prattle strives
To please the pair who gave their lives)
If then the fiddle's once lov'd sound,
And dance's wild, fantastick round,

Will not disturb thy household joy,
Nor please like voice of little boy;
If a sincere and constant heart
In truth delighting, hating art,
For ever thine on terms like these,
Thro' life's perplexing maze can please,
Let one endearing smile approve
The happy man, who courts thy love;
Who knows no bliss that can compare
With woman when she's good as fair.

BETSY and CHARLY,

A Pastoral Ballad, made at *Timbridge-wells*.
Tune—Margaret's Ghost.

WHENCE has bright BETSY ev'ry grace
Of body and of mind?
What smiling Angel lent that face
To charm and awe mankind?

II.

To *Timbridge-wells* why, simple swain,
Went I 'midst Nymphs so fair?
My bleating Lambs foretold my pain,
And yet I ventur'd there!

III.

At Chapel first my eyes she caught;
Where folks should only pray!
I look'd; I sigh'd; I gaz'd each thought
Of t'other Heav'n away!

IV.

The Gods, not her, at such a time,
T'adore in vain I strove!
Tell me, O Parson, is't a crime
To worship her I love?

V.

What maiden can in *London-town*,
Or *Kent*, such charms display?
What Yeoman's daughter with new gown,
Drest on a Sabbath-day?

VI.

Ye wounded barks of *Sion's* grove,
Witness poor *Charly's* flame!
And, while o'er *Ephraim's* wilds I rove,
Fond echo, learn her name!

VII.

Ye happy waters, as ye pass,
O tell her what I feel!
Tell Betsy's cruel heart, alas!
'Tis harder than your steel!

VIII.

I burn with rage! — she toys, she talks
To things with plaster'd hair!
Now, now, they buzz upon the walks,
And flutter round the fair!

IX.

Hence let me fly 'midst herds and flocks,
Far from her sight to dwell!
Thou genius of yon lonely rocks,
Prepare my humble cell!

X.

For, Oh! to wretched splendor born,
Can the Quadrille forego?
Can she for Love and *Charly* scorn
(A Chariot and a Beau?)

The TRIPLE-ALLIANCE.

AN EPISTLE TO A LADY.

ATTend, O Delia! nor thy ear refuse,
When love and friendship fire an infant
muse!
With trembling fingers when she strikes the
strings.

And the soft theme in salt'ring accents sings.
If Delia, smiling, should approve the lay,
And with a kiss this av'less verse repay,
Fir'd with success, and wanton with delight,
Succeeding song shall tempt a bolder flight:
Fearless my muse her pinions shall extend,
When ev'ry grace in Delia is her friend; 10
When all the loves that wanton in her eye,
Notes of their own, to grace my song, supply.

Pleasure I seek, whom thousands seek in vain,
Pursue with folly, and forgo for pain;
Some friendly genius whisper if she dwells
In pompous palaces, or humble cells—
Flows she in wit? blooms she in beauty's face?
Or dwells in virtue, with a genuine grace?
Your judgment, sages! Delia, give me thine?
Can beauty, wit, or virtue make her mine? 20
Enquire we then what either can bestow,
And trace the spring whence purest pleasures flow;
Be Pomp discarded as a glittering toy, [slow;
And useless riches, as a foe to joy:
The fool, the mad, can only hope to find
A single good to body or to mind.

Plenty may smooth, but pomp incumbers life,
And more than competence is food for strife:
But beauty, wit, and virtue I'll pursue,
And give to each the share of pleasure due: 30
Mark where she puts the bounds of either's day,
And watch in each for her returning ray.
First then I'll canvass potent beauty's claim!
The first in conquest, and the first in fame:
Beauty's a charming shadow, short-liv'd flow'r,
A tender form, yet arm'd with boundless pow'r;
A fatal blessing, and a shining snare;
For ev'ry nymph is dangerous as she's fair;
Most to herself, or man; is hard to tell,
Since Ninus bled, and Rôlamonda fell. 40

From pole to pole, the cottage to the throne,
What wondrous deeds has magic beauty done!
'Tis vain to tell how Jove obey'd her nod,
How often chang'd by her enchanting rod;
What fabled shades the am'rous Godhead wore,
And shone the thunderer of heav'n no more.
O'er human minds how she exerts her sway,
My theme shall witness, and the muse display.

Vainly we think, by all our art or force,
To evade the dart, or stop its fiery course; 50
Quick e'en as thought the rays of beauty wound,
And pointed as the shafts of Jove are found:
As those resistless pierce thro' walls of brass,
Thro' stone and adamant untrac'd can pass,
In its close cover melt the temper'd blade,
Entire, unhurt the scabbard they pervade.
So these our reason's firm resolves controul,
(Reason, that posited unknown of the soul!)

No wound impress on the exterior part,
But pass the bosom, and dissolve the heart. 60
Yet when to beauty's pow'r we fall a prize,
Joy springs within, and scenes of pleasure rise;
We bless the victor, and we hug the chain,
Nor ask, nor wish for liberty again;
The fav'rite fair with ardour we pursue,
And bid each thought, but those of love, adieu;
Pant for the joys the fair alone bestow,
Joys match'd by none but those which angels
know.

No raptures mount so near to those above,
No transports reach to those we feel in love: 70
When in consenting beauty's arms we lie,
So great the bliss, we can but taste and die.
By swift degrees to full perfection brought,
Too great for language, too refin'd for thought:
This minute all that love can give we taste,
That which succeeds mourns ev'ry rapture past;
Sees those desires, we thought immortal, cease,
And the swift beatings of the heart decrease,
The pulsing blood its rapid course give o'er,
And the eye sparkle with delight no more: 80
Within the breast the mystic fires decay,
And the high floods of transport ebb away:
Then beauty's ray no more can wound the heart,
Nor pleasing pain diffuse thro' ev'ry part.

Oh! had the bounty of indulgent heav'n
To this one blessing but duration given;
Earth then had ro'd with yonder bright abodes,
And men, thus bless'd, been rank'd among the
gods: [State,

But vain the wish! thus heav'n has fix'd our
And who can change irrevocable fate? 90
But is there nought this failing to supply,
To light us joy, when that of love shall die?
There is—'tis Friendship's pure and deathless
flame.

Whose joys unchang'd remain thro' life tho
To make then beauty's victories compleat,
Join strictest virtue, and a sprightly wit:
These shine, like Phœbus' mild continued rays,
Not fierce as lightning's momentary blaze;
Tho' that melt steel, and beauty melt the heart,
Again they harden, when those flames depart:
But these pursue the conquest once begun, 101
Nor quit the field till each recess is won;
Keep what they gain, and by a constant stay,
On firm foundations build a deathless sway:
Combin'd, this truth they never fail to prove;
These kindle friendship, as that kindles love:
That more intense, this lasting pleasure gives;
That burns and dies, tho' warms and ever lives:
Friendship each day will flourish and improve,
And fill up each vacancy in love: 110
Whose sacred bands per'al substance bind,
Bodies by love, but souls by these are join'd;
From this bless'd union can we hope too much?
What tender strings can love and friendship's
touch!

—Where these propitious with alternate sway
Fill the long night, and bless returning day.

What pleasures spring! what tides of comfort
—All joy is doubled, and divided woe. [flow!
Who thus is blest'd, with peaceful smiles may see,
Time stretch his wings, and costly periods flow,
Nor feel a sigh at each short moment's haste,
Enjoy'd when present, nor repented past; 122
Shall find when age comes on with stealing pace,
And time's rude hand deforms fair beauty's face,
As love's decline, still friendship's fires increase,
And but with life the heav'n-burn'd flame shall
'Tis then agreed, true joy we only find, [cease.
Where beauty, wit, and virtue are combin'd.

If there's a nymph, where all these graces join,
My lovely Delia! sure that praise is thine. 130
Thrice blest'd the man for whom the gods intend
So chaste a lover, and so fair a friend!

Oh! say, shall my fond heart insid'g'd by thee,
Presume to hope the precious boon's for me?
That I shall share thy joys, and mine impart,
And soul for soul exchange, and heart for heart?
In those fair arms enjoy a blest'd repose,
That blissful round where joy for ever flows?
From those dear lips that mend the coral's hue,
Taste balmy sweets, and sip ambrosial dew? 140
See on thy cheeks the vanquish'd lilly dye,
And blushing roses warmer charms supply?
Catch from thy swimming eye delightful fire,
Fan'd by thy breath, on thy soft breast expire?
Shall I, my fair! be thus supremely blest'd,
In thee grasp more than Cæsus e'er possess'd?
—'Tis yours to fix my undetermin'd state,
And on your will depends my future fate.
I plead not merit to obtain your heart,
No—freely as the gods the gift impart: 150
For if an equal only you approve,
Where can you fix—till you arrive above?

On the late Act against retailing Spirituous
Liquors, &c.

TELL me,—can it be understood
This Act intends the public good?

No truly; I deny't:
For if, as all allow, 'tis best,
Of evils two, to chuse the least,
Then my opinion's right.

Suppose on search—it should appear
Ten Bunters dy'd in every year

By drinking to excess;
Should thousands innocent be led
Into despair, and lose their bread
Such folly to redress?

I'd not be thought to encourage sin,
Or be an advocate for Gin,

But humbly do conceive,
This scheme, tho' drawn with nicest care,
Don't with Almighty Justice square,

If Scripture we believe.

When Sodom's sin for vengeance call'd,
Ten righteous had its doom forestall'd,

And mov'd e'en God to pity;

But now ten barefist'd Debauchees

Some private Epicures displease,
And ruin half a city. CIVICS.

EPIGRAM.

THO' GIN is hardly kept alive,
And many think will not revive,
Yet why, says NAN, mayn't she recover?
The doctors have not given her over.

ANSWER.

O' GIN there's hopes but very small,
In such bad hands she's chanc'd to fall;
For as a proverb it is sure,
The doctors kill more than they cure. P. E.

To the Hon. Watkin Williams Wynn Esq.

B Ehold the man without ambition great,
In all that's worthy man, the man complete.
Tho' rich not covetous, tho' great sincere;
Not proud nor servile, but in honour clear.
No fawning flatterer, nor fashion's fool,
Nor cheating gamester, nor the statesman's tool
A will unseign'd; a brave yet humble mind,
The lover and the love of human kind.
Who is not glad if such a man there be?
Who is not glad that WILLIAMS WYNN is he?
Amidst corruption, luxury and rage,
Yet one true Briton shames a vicious age.
Health, plenty, pleasure, round his table wait,
And charity expands his friendly gate.
Thou true exception to the gen'ral rule,
Of wealth heap'd on the vile, the vain, the fool,
Without hypocrisy, here reigns confess'd
The honest zeal in the bold patriot's breast.
Let worthless wretches brand a patriot's name,
His glory lies in what these wretches blame.
Mark well, ye great! that rise by servile ways,
Who has more friends? yet these his virtues raises
Brave Cæsar's may'r, how am I pleas'd to see,
That so corrupt an age can relish thee?
All! hail thee magistrate; their voices raise
To thy desert; even Cook himself does praise.
The worthy may'r, lo, every breast has charm'd,
Envy's appear'd and prejudice disarm'd,
Proceed, brave Williams! let us yearly see
Some action good and great and worthy thee.

To FIDO, on his Counter-Discovery.

FIDO! I grant, you've dignify'd my name;
But to your titles, I all right disclaim.
You scorn th' imputed wit;—nor will I boast,
That of some country-priest, or country-coast;
Nor courtly-airs assume;—tho' still I'm ready
With deference to regard the priest and lady.
You, in their names, would complement E. L.
But why?—an OEdipus—or you, must tell!
If on surmises once, I rais'd a song;
Will you aver, your judgment ne'er was wrong?
My wife discoveries, you should not despise,
Since in your guess-work you're not just as wife.

O could I venture on heroic lay!
Where Virgil, Pope, and You, have led my way!
To emulate thy strains, should be my pride;
To soar! and soar! sublimely by thy side.
See, Fido! see! two steeds celestial thine;
Mount thou on one, and e'er other shall be mine!
—T' attempt thy Pegasus, I ne'er will dare.
For Phaeton's fate, once out—rash youth!

BEWARE!

E. L.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,
THO' I have not the Honour of a personal Acquaintance, with the great and excellent Man, to whom the following Lines are inscrib'd, yet if you please to insert them in your Magazine, I depend on his Pardon. No Composition has for a long Time so much pleas'd me as that directed to Mr SAVAGE, by the ingenious Mr DYER, in your Magazine for August last, not only as it discovers the fine Taste of the Author, and has in it all the Charms of Verse, but as it proceeds from a Heart season'd with the Principles of Benevolence towards a Man, whose superior Character and Merit in the polite and learned World deserve the utmost Regard.

Your very Humble Servant,
D. THOMAS.
Neath Glamorgan-shire, October 12, 1736.

To RICHARD SAVAGE Esq; Son to the late Earl Rivers.

Forbid it heaven! can a soul like thine
Not bear misfortunes, but at ill's repine?
Can grief or passion swell thy lab'ring breast,
Nor inward worth afford the proper rest?
Exert thy genius, and then trace mankind,
With all their errors open to thy mind.
Tho' born to think--the thinking tribe how few!
See honour lost in titles' gaudy shew!
See truth and virtue laugh'd by fools to scorn!
And shallow minds how ribbons do adorn!
My lord has genius, sense and judgment clear,
My lord has full five thousand pounds a year.
The vulgar thus:--Savage! wou'd you presume
Thus to be prais'd, and be a mere *Sr Plume*?
Grah! on your life the worst of fate attends,
When they your foes, whom nature meant your friends;
Such friends to me, to others have been given,
Yet equal, wife and good the ways of heaven.
To you superior gifts in rich return
For heaps of wealth, and glaring titles born,
The righteous pow'rs with bounteous hand afford
(For all your pressing ill's a full reward)
A mind that's open to the voice of truth,
To sense accusom'd from your earliest youth,
Free and unshackl'd, studious to desert
Reason's bright glare, midst learn'd obscurity.
'Twas truth and reason tun'd thy earliest song,
When *Hoodly's* merit dwelt upon thy tongue.
Add that the truly wise thy fate deplore,
Thy sprightly wit admire, thy judgment more.
By *Pope* belov'd and prais'd, if fond of fame,
With his shall future ages join thy name.
A tasteless age, you'll say; we grant it true:
Merit depress'd--yes--Savage! 'tis in you.

On this depend, the age will ne'er deny
To worth, to wants like thine, a fit supply;
For sure there are remains of modesty.
With generous scorn then view the vulgar great
Direct ambition to a happier state
Than that which wealth or pompous title brings,
Or from the cockcombs' adulation springs.
Dare be your self; attend to reason's lore;
Sweet is her voice, and charming is her pow'r.
She'll mildly teach, how passions to controul,
And how to fill with peace the lab'ring soul.
She forms just characters from flattery free;
Points at the truly great! and, *Savage*, points at thee!

The Play-Thing chang'd.

SYLVIA's voice and charming face
Siren like at first betray'd me,
Wit and beauty now take place,
And with far greater force invade me.
Sylvia calls this cold disdain,
And talks to me of sighs and dying,
Calls me false ungrateful swain,
And tries in vain to shoot me flying.
Love you know's a wanton boy,
Then, prithee Sylvia, why this tattle
H' as only found another toy,
And chang'd his whistle for a rattle.

The Necessity we are under of omitting many Papers of Verse has occasion'd some Persons to charge us with discouraging young Poets. We have an Instance in the above Song and in the abusive Letters sent to us for not inserting it. In one we are told, it is a Performance equal to Waller, and the Author seems to self Sufficient, as not to submit to any Alteration even by Mr Pope himself. As this Hypercritic has taken upon him rudely to censure us, and all the Gentlemen he thinks we consult, his Song has been revised in order for Amendment as follows. We submit to the Publick whether if it has not had any, it did not stand in need of some.

The PLAY-THING alter'd.

KITTY's charming voice and face,
Siren-like, first took my fancy;
Wit and humour next take place,
And now I doat on sprightly NANCY.
KITTY tunes her pipe in vain,
With airs most languishing and dying,
Calls me false, ungrateful swain,
And tries, in vain, to shoot me flying.
NANCY, with resistless art,
Always hum'rous, gay and witty,
Has talk'd herself into my heart,
And quite excluded tuneful KITTY.
Ah! KITTY!--Love's a wanton boy,
Now pleas'd with song, and now with prattle;
Still longing for the newest toy,
He chang'd his whistle for a rattle.

A SONG.

What's *Celia's* shape! Or *Hebe's* face!
Belinda's eye! Or *Cloe's* air!
They've neither spirit, life, nor grace,
When, BARBARELLA, thou art near!
A mien like thine! A voice so sweet!
With such a face, and such an eye!
Ye Gods! how seldom do they meet!
Ah never! But when thou art by.
Thy easy wit crowns all the rest!
Free, unaffected, ever gay!
Thy humour is itself a feast,
Were ev'ry other charm away!
Oh heedless! wilt thou never mind
The wounds thy fatal beauties give?
But, to thy murders deaf and blind,
Kill on, and sing, and laugh, and live!
Spare, charmer spare! in prudence do!
Cold as you are, you yet may burn;
And some proud swain, as cold as you,
Perhaps may triumph in his turn.

WESTMINSTER-SCHOOL concluded.

Fourth Class.

From *Ovid's* tales transferr'd, the 4th pursues
Books more sublimely penn'd, more noble views.
Here *Virgil* shines, here youth is taught to speak
In different accent of the hoarser *Greek*. 122

When fetch'd from hence, as vacant times per-
And carried to his father's country seat, [mit,
The pert young student shews his early parts,
Delights the senses, charms his hearers hearts:
Tugs with the curate at a long dispute,
And strikes him with his stronger reasons mute:
Makes his good nurse with admiration sit,
Extolling his great learning and his wit. 130

'Tis in this class we model out your sparks
Design'd for counters, or for—lawyers clerks.
Who oft ascend, as did their dads before 'em,
To smoke amongst their worship of the quorum.
This form, with learning at his fingers ends,
Th' apprentice to th' apothecary sends;
Who with such studious care hath play'd his card,
He'll read a line of *Greek*—tho' never so hard!
Can find the names of drugs as folks bespeak 'em,
Tell which is *mitridate*, which *album gratum*. 140

Fifth Class.

These better skill'd and deeper read in *Greek*,
From various books can various beauties seek.
Taught here the *Grecian* sages, precepts show,
What virtues youth or age should wish to know.
Here *Horace* distant from his native plains,
Distinguish'd shines, and seems to live again.
The doctor's back being turn'd, and lessons done;
No fear of his uplifted arm to run,
Each takes the Politician's place by turns, 149
Each for his country's cause impatient burns;
Rails at the *German*, baffles haughty *Spain*,
And shrugs, lest *France* should trick us in & main.
By divers proofs and sundry reasons shows,
What publick good, what real advantage flows
From *Calpe* whilst by *British* arms she's sway'd,
* *Calpe*, the safeguard of our *Turkey* trade!
They treat and manage all affairs of state,
And long to hear the house's last debate.
Some blame the *Spaniard*, some correct the *Gaul*,
And in one moment empires rise and fall. 160
The wary *Dutch* is by their schemes outwitted,
Sir *Robert's* call'd to tryal ---and acquitted.

Sixth Class.

The sixth in every learned classick skill'd,
With nobler thoughts and brighter notions fill'd,
From day to day with learned youth supplies,
And honours both the *Universities*.
What glorious names have took their rise from
hence,
True to their country, loyal to their prince,
Have with desert each worthy post supply'd,
Liv'd loved by all, by all lamented dy'd! 170
To thee the world a *Dryden*, and a *Rowe*,
To thee a *Prior*, and a *Conway* owe.
But boast, bright class, an offspring still more great;
From thee *Newcastle* rose to deck the state:
Oft may thy sons, with worth like his endur'd,
Pursue those steps with praise as he pursu'd!
May from their hearts an equal ardour spring,
To serve their friend, their country, and their king!

Seventh Class.

And now my muse reduce thy wand'ring song,
Thy thread already hath been spun too long. 180
And let thy best, thy furthest aid be shown,
To sing the class where all are join'd in one.
Where every tongue, and every language meet,
To make this class most learnedly compleat.
Here antient *Greece* exerts her learned store,
And Eastern tongues are counted rough no more.
Here lofty *Homer* sings, and shows, tho' blind,
The inward light and brightness of his mind.
Here crowds on crowds of learning's sons resort,
Here wisdom rules, and *Pallas* keeps her court.
From hence what mix'd heads have took their
rise, 190

Bless'd with the glorious names of good and wise;
Only aspiring to be justly great,
Have deck'd the church, and propt & falling state!
Still one dread part's unious, pleas'd should I be,
Could I reduce it to non-entity.
Beyond the utmost limits of the school,
O dreadful place! of dire correction full!
The birch-room stands, there plac'd, to shew de-
its inclination for the parts behind. 200
To various ends its twigs exert their pow'r,
They'll scourge a truant ---or they'll sweep the
floor. 203

Ye awful twigs! that fill that vengeful place,
Long may ye rest, long may ye sleep in peace;
Or far from my posteriors keep your sway---
And your petitioner shall ever pray &c. &c.

Near these & *Sell's* high concave walls appear,
Where † *Freind* in state sits pleasingly severe.
Him as our ruler, and our king we own, 219
His rod his scepter, and his chair his throne.
Pharbus who from his once lov'd life hath fled,
Assumes this shape, and round his sacred head
His grateful influence and his fire displays,
Smiles on his sons, and warms their rising lays.

* This was wrote at the time of the Siege of
Gibraltar. † A class so called. ‡ The late Master.

A SONG.

While boundless ambition and turbulent care
Distracted poor mortals annoy,
The pure satisfactions of life let me share,
And the sweets of contentment enjoy.
Of the banquets of luxury let me not taste,
Nor on want's meagre hardships subside;
But with decent apparel and wholesome repast,
Be the cravings of nature supply'd.
The transient amusements of life I'll despise,
With the burdensome grandeur of state;
Contentment and health let me gratefully prize,
For with these I am happy and great.
The fleeting sensations of empty delight
Have the satiating power to cloy;
But the permanent pleasures of virtue excite,
And inspire us with laudable joy.
In these let me happily challenge a part,
(While by reason my life let me square;) 230
No other enjoyments can gladden my heart,
Or exempt me from sadness and care.

PHILOMUSUS.

THE CHOICE.

O Grant me, heav'n! an innocent retreat,
And bless my days, in some small rural seat.
Fast by thy downs, fair *Hampshire*! wou'd I be,
Where ruddy health in ev'ry face we see:
Where fleecy herds in pleasing pasture stray,
And on the grassy banks for ever play.
My mansion near a rivulet shou'd stand,
Yet high enough a prospect to command
O'er meads, & woods, & those delightful plains,
Where plenty triumphs—peace eternal reigns.
A decent garden shou'd my house surround,
By *Flora* favour'd, and *Pomona* crown'd.
My modest dome and fortune shou'd agree,
Bearing no trace of want, or luxury;
Enough to joy my friends sometimes, and al-
ways me.

I'd have some worthy neighbours near me plac'd,
In guileless chat an idle hour to waste:
A little church, with a well meaning priest,
Devoid of pride, the schoolman's common pest;
Knowing the world, but from its vices free,
Loving the muses—next divinity.
My way to heav'n this friendly guide shou'd shew,
At once the teacher and example too.
But O great power! who over all things reigns,
My soul's chief treasure yet unfought remains.
Connubial joys shou'd heighten all the rest,
And *Myra*, lovely maid! must make me blest.
Grant me with her, from noisy strife retir'd,
To practise virtues which the first inspir'd.
Joyless all other gifts without her prove,
Balm of my soul! sweet object of my love!
(*Galway, August 24. 1736.*)

Advice to a young LADY.

ASSes milk, half a pint, take at seven, or before,
Then sleep for an hour or two, and no more;
At nine stretch your arms, and oh think, when
alone, [gown:
There's no pleasure in bed—*Mary*, bring me my
Slip on that ere you rise, let your caution be such,
Keep all cold from your breast, there's already
too much:
Your pinners set right, your twitcher ty'd on,
Your prayers at an end, and your breakfast quite
done,
Retire to some author improving and gay,
And with sense, like your own, set your mind
for the day. [year:
At twelve you may walk, for at this time o'th'
The sun, like your wit, is as mild as it's clear:
But mark in the meadows the ruin of time,
Take & hint, & let life be improv'd in its prime:
Return not in haste, nor of dressing take heed,
For such beauty as your's no assistance can need:
With an appetite thus down to dinner you sit,
Where & chief of & feast is the flow of your wit,
Let this be indulg'd, and let laughter go round;
As it pleases your mind, to your health 'twill re-
bound.
After dinner two glasses at least I approve,
Name & first to the king, the next to your love:
Thus cheerful with wisdom, with innocence gay,
And calm to your joys, gently glide thro' & day.
The dews of the ev'ning most carefully shun,
They are tears of the sky for the loss of the sun.

Then chat, or at play, with a dance or a song,
Let the night, like the day, pass to pleasure along;
All cares, but of love, banish far from your mind,
And those you may end when you please to be-
kind.

To the Memory of the late Alderman FRENCH
of Dublin. (See V.)

O Thou! *Eblana's* tutelary chief,
So late her triumph, and so soon her grief,
Accept her tears: her sons, by duty led,
That hail'd thee living, now lament thee dead.
Such was the joy, that thro' his native *Rome*
Acclaim'd *Marcellus* in his martial bloom:
Such was the sorrow, in its pious turn,
That wail'd him snatch'd to his untimely urn.
Alas! 'tis all the great, the good can have,
A short-liv'd honour, and a lasting grave!

If chaste *Africa*, since the golden age,
Descended ever to this mortal stage,
To guide be-wilder'd man with rays divine,
And animate a form, that form was thine,
Which knew no partial love, no servile fear,
A *Cato*, not the praetor of one year.

Thus we commit thy reliques to the dust,
Thy fair example to the future just.
While from this grov'ling earth thy spirit flies,
To grace the bright republic of the skies,
And *Ireland* trembles at the wrath in store,
When *Swift* shall die, and freedom be no more.

To a young LADY of Sixteen: on her Copy of
Verses to a sprightly beautiful BOY, in his
Third Year. (See Mag. for Sept. p. 545.)

THAT ease, simplicity and grace,
Which in your beauteous lines we trace;
Distinguish'd fair! with rapture move
My heart, and tune my soul to love.
How rarely, very rarely 's seen
Such wit and genius at sixteen!
When you your tender thoughts employ
Upon the sprightly, fav'rite boy;
When you prefer his harmless prattle
To am'rous fops more empty tattle;
His artless, unaffected smiles,
His careless air, and easy toils,
To all the flutter, action, show,
And primness of a formal beau;
Who does not apprehend from thence
Your true regard for innocence?
Who does not scorn with indignation,
The guilty fop's licentious passion?
But should a sprightly, gen'rous youth,
Inspir'd with virtue, sense, and truth;
Unstain'd with baseness, warm'd with love,
And faithful as the turtle-dove;
Neglecting ev'ry other fair,
Make you his whole delight and care;
And by a passionate address,
His constant loyalty express;
Must not the pretty, charming boy,
To such a youth as this give way?
And ere you'd slight so rare a swain,
Would you not think—and think again?

Shropshire

Ja. M. d. 1735

Historical Chronicle, 1736.

NOVEMBER.

Monday, 1.



R. Robert Kaine at Lurgan, in the County of Armagh having sold twenty four Yards of superfine Irish Linnen manufactur'd in that Town, for 40s. per Yard, to the Countess of Antrim; it occasioned the following Lines;

*Would all the great such patterns buy,
How swiftly would the shuttles fly!
Cambray should cease and Hamburgh too,
To boast their art! since Lurgan you
May, like Arachne, dare to vie,
With any spinning Duty;
Nay, tho' Asbestos she should weave,
Thou, Lurgan, should'st the prize receive.*

Tuesday, 2.

Malden, Rime, and Morgan were hang'd at Tyburn, Gampton repriev'd. (See p. 617 B.)

The Chancellor of a certain Diocese in the West lately excommunicated the Archdeacon; the Archdeacon appealed, and the Chancellor not appearing, was excommunicated also.

Thursday 4.

Sir Hans Sloane communicated to the Royal Society a Letter from Job the African, whom Mr. Oglethorpe released from Slavery, and the African Company sent home to his own Country about twelve Months ago. In this Letter he very gratefully acknowledges the Favourshereceiv'd in England; and in answer to some Things desir'd of him when here, says, he has been in the Country where the Gum Arabick grows, (which at present we get chiefly from the French Settlements) and can assist the English in that Trade: That he has been up the Country as far as the Mountains from whence the Gold Dust is wash'd down, and that if the English would build flat-bottom'd Boats to go up the Rivers, and send Persons well skill'd in separating the Gold from the Oar (with which they may soon, and with ease, load their Boats) they might gain vastly more than at present they do by the Dust

Trade; adding, that he should always be ready to use the utmost of his Power, which is very considerable in that Country, to support them therein.

Saturday, 6.

Ended, after a Hearing of several Days before the Lord Chancellor, the great Cause between the Bank of England and Mrs. Morice, Widow of the late Humphrey Morice, Esq; Director of that Company; when his Lordship was pleas'd to confirm the Decree formerly given in the Rolls-Court, in favour of her Daughters Fortunes, amounting to 16,500*l.* and that they should have 5 per Cent. Interest for the same allow'd them for a considerable time past.

The Verdict against Mr. Cartier's Game-Keeper, for shooting the Dogs of Sir John Eyles, Bart. (See p. 485. E.) was set aside at the Court of Common-Pleas; as contrary to Law and Evidence.

Sunday 7.

The Hon. Edw. Butler, Brother to the Lord Visc. Montgomerie renounced Popery, and embraced the Protestant Religion in St. Mary's Church Dublin.

Tuesday 9.

A Jew Dealer in Tea in the Minories was convicted for selling 173 lb. of died Tea at 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb. for which he is to forfeit 10*l.* for every lb. amounting to 1730*l.* for the whole.

Her Majesty offer'd a Pardon for any Person who should discover one or more of his Accomplices in the Murder of Captain James, except him who gave the Blow. Several Persons were in Prison on Suspicion.

Resolved by the Commissioners of Excise; that if the two Gallons of Spirituous Liquors be not of one Sort; the Disposer of it shall be deemed a Retailer.

Sunday, 14.

A new Road thro' High-Park to Kensington was open'd, and the old one barr'd up.

ssff

Monday, 15.

The Commissioners of Excise received Advice from one of their Officers in the Isle of Thanet, that Mr. Kelly embark'd at Broad-Stairs in that Island; two Fishermen set him on Shore at Calais, he gave them five Guineas, and told them if any body enquired for *George Kelly*, they might say he was safe landed in *France*; on hearing the Advertisement read, offering 200*l.* for taking *Kelly*, they cry'd out, *Lord, this is the Man we landed in France*, and related the above Particulars.

Same Day about Twelve at Noon was laid at the South-West End of Shoreditch new Church, by Dr. Denne, the Churchwardens, and a few of the principal Inhabitants, the Foundation Stone, with this Inscription:

HAS AEDS in DEI Cultum et Honorem
PAROCHIANI autoritate publica,
Sed suis sumptibus, a fundamentis refecerunt,
Et hunc lapidem AKPOΓONIAION posuit
IOHANNES DENNE, S.T.P. Ecclesiae Vicarius,
VV^o. Die Novembris, A. D. MDCCXXXVI.

GEORGIO DANCK, Architecto.

GULIELMO GOSWELL, } Artificibus.
CAROLO DUNN, }

Mrs Mead having appeal'd to a Court of Delegates (See p. 619. A.) a Commission pass'd the Seals accordingly.

Thursday, 18.

The Prince and Princess of Wales having on the Lord-Mayor's-Day, when they were in *Chesham* been pleased to visit *Sadler's-Hall*, and accept of a Glass of Wine, and permit the Company to kiss their Hands, and his Royal Highness to salute the Ladies there — The Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company waited on their Royal Highnesses this Day at *St. James's* to return their humble Thanks, and desiring his Royal Highness to accept the Freedom of the Company in a Gold Box, and permit them to have his Picture and her Royal Highnesses; their request was granted, and they had the Honour to kiss their Hands.

Friday, 19.

Her Royal Highness was born early in the Morning of Nov. 30, 1719, N.S. which answering to our 19th, it was observed with ringing of Bells, &c. and their Royal Highnesses received the Compliments of the Nobility at *St. James's*.

Monday, 22.

Ten Men of the Jury in the great Cause of Bribery between *Fowler* and *Philips*, (See p. 163. E.) attended the Court of Common-Pleas, pursuant to Order, for tolling up a Shilling to direct them in

their Verdict; and after receiving a severe Reprimand, they were discharged on Payment of Costs of Suit, amounting to about 50*l.* each.

Thursday 25.

The Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was farther prorogued to *Thursday, Jan. 24.*

Saturday, 27.

Sir *Charles Wager* embarked in order to sail with the Men of War under his Command to convoy his Majesty from *Holland* in his Return from *Hanover*, (See p. 291.)

Four Months Provision was order'd to our Fleet at *Lisbon*.

Tuesday 30.

Forty thousand Hogheads of *Pilchards* were taken since *Michaelmas* last at *Penzance* in *Cornwall*; they sold for half a Moidore per Hoghead, besides the King's Bounty, which is 7*s.* per Hoghead.

A great Number of Distillers, Chymists, Apothecaries and Alehouse-keepers were convicted, since our last, of selling Spirituous Liquors by retail, and fined 100*l.* each; and many Persons committed to Prison for selling such Liquors in the Streets, not being able to pay 10*l.*

Dr. *Rudd*, a dissenting Teacher, who was try'd for selling half a Pint of a red-dish Liquor call *Cholick* Wager, produced his Diploma as a Physician, but it not being from *Geneva* (said a Punster) he was forced to pay 100*l.*

In *Scotland*, where *Aqua Vita* is allow'd, they have strictly prosecuted such as have been detected in selling foreign Spirits, hoping thereby to keep the Money from going out of the Nation.

An odd kind of *WILL* found in a Bishop's Cabinet in *France*.

I Beg, Madam de Rouvrai, that in regard of the tender Friendship which has subsisted so many Years between us, even in the Hour of my Death, that you will grant me my last Desires: You will find one Hundred Actions in this Cabinet, and be they more or less, when I die, the Use I design them for, is, my Debts first paid, that you, Madam de Rouvrai, will accept of all the Remainder, as a Proof of the most tender Affection of my Heart, at the same time requesting you not to grieve over-much at the Loss of the most faithful Friend that ever had Being, and yet not worthy of a Friend like you. No one knows of this Bequest, and I desire it may remain secret'd. Paris, June 22, 1736. Bishop of *Lucon*.

An odd Kind of Advertisement has also appear'd at *Paris*, offering 1000 Guineas

Reward for taking a *proud B—ch* of the *Bernardine* Breed, suppoed to have follow'd an *English Duke*, taking with her a great Quantity of Jewels. The Occasion was this: Two Sisters, natural Daughters of *M. Bernard*, have left their Husbands; *Madam Darti* turn'd off for Incontinence; and *Madam la Touche* went away from a Husband of 3000 *l.* a Year, because he was jealous, and would have apply'd to her a shocking Instrument he brought from *Italy*. But these Affairs are not to be wonder'd at in *Paris*; where *l'Intendant*, or chief Magistrate, was lately beaten by an Actress he us'd to visit, and her new Gallant, who together kick'd the old Gentleman out of Doors.

From the Dublin Daily Advertiser.

A certain Pedlar, as he travelled thro' the County of *West-Meath*, called at a House, and opening his Box, the good Wife demanded the Price of a Silk Handkerchief; he told her she should have it, provided she would grant a certain Favour: It seems she was not Proof against the Bribe. They had scarce settled themselves, but in came the Husband; the Pedlar had a mind to get his Present again, so demands Payment from the Woman, on pain of a Discovery. When she found it could not be otherwise, she cunningly convey'd a Coal of Fire into the Handkerchief, wrapped it up in a Bundle, throws it into his Box, and hasten'd him out of the House; he had not gone above a Mile before the Box began to crackle and smok; in short, he found all his Goods capable of taking fire, destroyed, together with the fatal Handkerchief. Inrag'd, he brought the Woman before a Justice of the Peace, who ordered him no other Satisfaction than Payment for his Handkerchief.—*This Irish Tale is copy'd as a late comical Event by most of our English Weekly Writers, who were not aware of its being an old Story, represented in several Books with a Cut of the Pedlar's Pack blazing on his Shoulders.*

From *Dublin* 13. That a certain Lady in that neighbourhood, not fam'd for Housewifery, having one Day, to the surprise of her Servants call'd for Needle and Thread, an impertinent Wench stole up Stairs, and saw her stitching a Button on the Chaplain's Breeches, she ran down and told the Servants, which coming to the Chaplain's Ear, he bear her, upon which she swore an Assault against him before a Justice of the Peace. *This Story is out of the same Mint with that of the Pedlar.*

A Water was found out last Spring in the County of *Cavan*, in *Ireland*, call'd *Lough Leighs*, or the *Lake of Cures*, from the use of which above 2000 Persons having received Benefit, in Scorbutick and Rheumatick Cafes, Palsies and sore Eyes; at a meeting of the neighbouring Gentry, several Buildings and Apartments for Persons of Quality were order'd to be fitted up against next Spring.

There having been a great scarcity of Copper and Silver Coin in *Ireland*, especially in the County of *Armagh*, Traders were sadly straitned, till they hit on a Method of stamping Pieces of Silver bearing a promissory Note of three Pence each; the Silver weighing about two Pence Farthing. In other Towns two-Penny Paper Bills were circulated, signed by the most substantial Merchants. Notwithstanding 5 *d.* is given to change a Guinea, and 8 *d.* a Moidore.

Several Ships forc'd ashore this Month were barbarously plundered by the *Welsh* and *Irish*.

Inquiry was made in some Dioceses, what Number of Livings the Clergy hold, their Value, and what they pay their Curates.

A LIST of BIRTHS for November, 1736.

Nov. 1. THE Princess of *Brasil*, delivered of a Daughter.

11. The Lady of *George Elliot*, Esq;—of a Son.

12. *Ld Teynham's Lady*,—a Son.
14. The Dutches of *Holstein Floep*,—of a Prince.

The Lady of *Chas. Lancelot Lake*,—of a Son.

A Woman in *Vere-street*,—of her 35th Child by one Husband.

25. The Lady of the Hon. *Rich. Arundel* Esq;—of a Daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for Nov. 1736.

1. COL: *Coker* of the Guards, MARRIED, to Miss *Watson*, worth 4000 *l.* and 200 *l.* per Annum.

2. *Philip Hollingworth* Banker in *Lombard Street*,—to Miss *Hope*, at *Norton-Folgate*.
George Newbury of *Weybridge*, *Surrey*, Esq;—to Mrs. *Todd*, Relict of ——— *Todd*, Esq;

3. *Tho. Fox*, aged 86,—to *Frances Fuller*, aged 76.

4. *Mr. Burrington*, Son of *William Burrington* Esq; of *Lestwithiel*, *Cornwal*,—to Miss *Perry* of *Saltsb.*

5. *Sir William Lowther* Bart. of *Yorkshire*,—to Miss *Ramsden*, Sister to *Sir John Ramsden* Bart. worth 20,000 *l.*

Thomas Everisfield Esq;—to the Relict of *Kenrick Dawkins*, worth 15,000 *l.*

6. Lord Viscount *Andover*, eldest Son of the Earl of *Berkshire*, — to the Lady *Mary Finch*, 2d Daughter to the E. of *Ayleford*.

7. *Henry Toucher* of *Kimbolton*, *Huntingdonshire*, Esq; — to Mrs. *Smalwood* Relict of — *Smalwood* Esq; of *St. Albans*.

8. *William Cleveland* Esq; — to Miss *Pellession*.

9. Lord *Sidney Beauclerk*, Brother to the Duke of *St. Albans*, — to Miss *Norris*, worth 60,000*l*.

10. *Sam. Edwin* of *Hammer-smith* Esq; — to Miss *Fane* Hart of *Chiswick*.

11. *George Harwood* of *Worcester* Esq; — to Miss *Jones* only Daughter of *John Jones* Esq; of *Richman's-worth*, *Hertfordsh.*

12. *Lewis Way* Esq; of *Stretham*, *Surrey*, — to Miss *Philadelphia Newnham*, Sister to the Solicitor-General's Lady, worth 12,000*l*.

13. *Jacob Wright* of *East-been* Esq; — to Miss *Norton*, worth 12,000*l*.

14. *George Medlicott* of *Essex* Esq; — to Miss *Reuberry*, worth 500*l*. per Annum.

16. Rev. Mr. *Bennet*, — to Miss *Burbage*. *Sam. Eane* Esq; to Miss *Wilson*, an Heiress worth 14,000*l*.

17. *Cornelius Laughton* Merchant, — to Miss *Ingram*, with 6000*l*. and 4000*l*. per annum.

18. *John Taunton* of *Castletown*, *Dorsetsh.* Esq; — to Miss *Stavely* of *Hammer-smith*, an Heiress worth 12,000*l*.

Robert Shaw of *East-Grinstead*, *Suffex*, Esq; — to Mrs. *Long* Relict of — *Long* of *Chichester* Esq;

19. *Thomas Ridgell* of *Rutland* Esq; — to Miss *Ellen Haywood* of *Hampton*.

23. Mr. *Staples* of *Threadneedle-Street*, — to Mrs. *Tew* of *Redcross-Street*, with a Jointure of 300*l*. per annum.

25. *George Richards* of *Queensborough*, *Kent*, Esq; — to Miss *Ballard*, sole Heiress to *William Ballard* of *Chatham*, Esq;

A LIST of DEATHS.

OS. 23. O. S. **D**ON *Joseph Patinho*, DIED F at *Madrid*: He was Prime Minister, and Secretary of all the Dispatches of the K. of *Spain*: He was originally a *Milanese*, and first began to be taken Notice of towards the close of the Administration of *Card. Alberoni*, and after the Duke of *Ripperda's* Disgrace he had a Share in the Management of all Affairs under the Queen's Direction with the Marquis *De La Paz*, upon whose Ruins (during the Stay of the Court at *Seville* for political Reasons) he raised himself to that Dignity; and he would have died with Pleasure, says our Author, if he could have brought about his grand Point in View, viz. The Reduction of his Native Country under the Dominion of *Spain*.

26. *James Cunningham*, Merchant, at *Dublin*, by whose Death 20,000*l*. fell to his Nephew, *Ja. Cunningham*, Merch. at *London*.

27. *Isaac Frankl*, Esq; a Jew Merchant, worth 300,000*l*. who for several Years past has given 5000*l*. per Ann. to the Poor.

30. *Jn Clifton*, Esq; at *Shepherd's Well*, *Darby*, Esq; in *Chancery-Lane*, Recorder of *Kilkenny* in *Ireland*. He left 10*l*. a Year to poor Widows, and 20,000*l*. to his Nephew Mr *Egan*.

31. Sir *Fisher Tench*, Bt. at *Low-Layton*, *Essex*. He was formerly Member in several Parliaments for the Borough of *Southwark*, created a Bt in the 2d Year of *Geo. I*. married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Robt Bird*, Esq; of *Scaples Inn*, by whom he had 5 Sons and 4 Daughters: He is succeeded by his only surviving Son Sir *Nathanael Tench*.

NOV. 1. *Gabriel Emmerson*, Esq; at *Brentford*.

2. *Wm Pearson*, Esq; at *Chelmsford*, *Essex*. *Stephen Perry*, Esq; at *Dorsetford*, *Kent* worth 100,000*l*. which he has left to his Nephew *Stephen Perry*, a Baker in *Hampton*, *Gloucestershire*.

4. Mr *Jn Keene*, Collector of the Customs at *Wells*, *Norfolk*, and Uncle to Mr *Keene*, Plenipotentiary at *Madrid*.

5. *Jn Conyers*, Esq; at *Roehampton*, *Surrey*. *Wm Metcalfe*, Esq; of *Banbury*, *Oxfordsh.* in *Red-lyon Square*. He was Fellow of *Queens Coll. Cambridge*.

Sir *Wm Honeywood*, Bt. in *Kent*.

6. *Wm Hutchinson*, Esq; at *Roehampton*, *Salway* *Winnington*, Esq; in *Worcestershire*, Father of *Tho. Winnington*, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury.

7. *Philip Garbert*, Esq; in *Brookstreet*.

8. *Abraham Finch*, Merchant, immensely rich at *Stoke Newington*.

Mr *Lovett*, Serjeant-Porter to His Majesty.

Miss *Jenkinson*, a Maiden Lady in *New Bond-street*, being in her Parlour, and as supposed in a Fire, fell into the Fire, and was burnt to death.

9. *Robert Fenwick*, Esq; Barrister at Law, in *Grays-Inn*.

10. *Richard Greenwood*, Esq; at *Stanstead*, *Essex*.

Brigadier *Stewart* at *Bath*.

21. *Tho. Bransfield*, Esq; at *Maidstone*, *Kent*. *Geo. Turner* Esq; of *Swannie*, *Denbighsh.* at *Paris*: He was possessed of 800*l*. a Year.

12. — *Towers*, Esq; at *Rechefer*, possessed of a large Estate in *Kent*.

Edw. Gilbert, Esq; in *Yorksh.*

13. Mr *Sale*, in *Surrey-street* in the Strand. He translated the *Koran* of *Mahomed*, was one of the Authors of the *Universal History*, also of the *General Dictionary*, which includes *Bayle*, in translating of whom he exerted himself, as being a Work agreeable to his own Genius; he was reckon'd to understand the Oriental Languages the best in *England*.

Hon. Mrs *Fernegan*, Wife of Dr *Fernegan*, Sister to *Ed Teynham*.

15. Mrs *Mary Fenens*, a Maiden Lady of prodigious Bulk, tho' under 30 Years of Age, at the *Oxford Arms-Inn* in *Warewick-lane*. She left her Fortune of 80,000*l*. to a Nephew and two Nieces; and — *Fenens* Esq; of *Northaw*, Executor. She was buried in a Suite

Deaths, Promotions, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1736. 685

of Velvet at Christ-Church, *Newgate-street*; her Coffin was 6 Foot 6 Inches long, 2 Foot 9 over, and cover'd with Velvet. This Lady never had any fix'd Dwelling, but removed from one Inn to another; (sometimes in London, at other Times in the Country) where she often continued 3 or 4 Months at a Time, with a Steward, 2 Women Servants, a Coachman and Footman, and seldom went out of her Chamber all the Time; She constantly discharged her Reckoning every Night, paying in the most generous Manner for what she had, but never let them know who she was, nor would ever see any Body but her Servants.

Ralph Seaton, Esq; at *Little Panton*, *Lincolnshire*.

Wm Russell, Esq; of *Warwicksh.* at *Marlborough*, on his Way to *Bath*.

Jn Drake, Esq; at *Wymondham*, *Norfolk*.

17. *Jn Jones*, Esq; at *Caermarthen*.

18. *Edw. Harrison*, Esq; of a large Estate, one of the Goverhours of *St George's Hospital*.

Wm Kirby, Esq; at *Rickmansworth*.

19. *Geo. Willy*, Esq; at *Wimbledon*, possels'd of 2000 l. a Year.

Rev. *Mr Wenham*, Rector of *Rotherfeld*, *Suffex*.

20. General *Groves*, in *New Bond-street*.

George Freelove, Esq; at *Hampton*, *Middsx.*

Mr Alabaz, Maltster, at *Leigh*, *Essex*, worth 20,000 l.

21. *The Stiles*, Esq; at *Kensington Gravel-Pits*, worth 800 l. a Year.

Mr Knapton, sen. in *Ludgate-street*.

Christopher Lethbridge, Esq; at *Bath*: He was a Director of the Bank.

22. *Tho. Lewis*, Esq; at *Soberton*, *Hants*.

Father in Law to the E. of *Plymouth*.

The Lady of *St Robt Clarke*, Bt. in *Oxfordsh.* Sister to *St Francis Shipworth*.

23. *Mr Sam. Hughes*, Deputy-Comptroller of the Excheq; a Place worth 180 l. a Year.

Wm Darr, Esq; of *Plympton*, *Devon*.

24. *Anthony Kych*, Esq; in *Southampton-street*, worth 7000 l. a Year.

Reverend Sir Swinford, Esq; at *Cheynes*, *Bucks*.

25. Rev. *Mr Jackson*, Lecturer of *St Faith*, and *St Austin*, *London*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for Nov. 1736.

EARL of *Broadalbin*, unanimously chosen one of the 16 Peers of *Scotland*, in room of the Earl of *Balcarras* decas'd.

Mr. Erneß, MADE Page of the Bedchamber to the Princess of *Wales*. A new Place.

Lord *Augustus Fitz-Roy*, a Son of the Duke of *Grafton*;—Capt. of *§ Eltham* Man of War.

Mr. le Grand,—Lieutenant of the Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard, in room of *Andrew Charleston* Esq; decas'd.

Lord *Charles Hix*, Son of the Marquis of *Tweeddale*;—Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in *Ireland*, in room of *Sir Adolphus Oughton* decas'd.

William Janssen Esq;—Provost-Marshal of his Majesty's *Leeward* and *Caribbee Islands* in *America*, in room of *Patrick Crawford* Esq; who surrendered.

John Dalby of *Hurst* Esq; chose one of the *Verdurers* of *Windsor Forest*, in room of *William Angel* Esq; decas'd.

— *Laws* Esq; Governour of *Bombay*.

A LIST of Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

A *MR Smith*, PRESENTED to the Living of *Kirby*, *Torksh.*

Mr Fawke, to *Northwolsbam* and *Antingham*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Dealtry, to that of *Spingbark*, *Torksh.*

Mr John Wells, to the Vicarage of *Deepham*, *Norfolk*, in the room of *Mr Cory*, decd.

B *Mr Soley*, collated to the Rectory of *Threton*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Giddings, to the Vicarage of *Surlingham*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Lucas, to the Rectory of *Bendington*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Hicks, to the Vicarage of *Gaveston*, *Somersetshire*.

C *Mr Burroughs*, to *§ Rect.* of *Ipsamstead*.

Mr Ballard, to that of *Old-Windsor*, worth 1200 l. per Annum.

Wm Cockburne, to that of *Shipwith*, *Hants*.

Mr Packer, to that of *Shillingford*, *Berks*.

Langborne Warren, to that of *Charlton*, *Kent*, worth 300 l. per Annum.

Mr Masters, made Prebendary of *Tork*.

D *Mr Wynne*, Prebendary of *Heathfield*, *Suffex*.

Dr Hubbard, Prebendary of *Norwich*, in room of *Dr Croft*, decd.

Mr Drew,—Chaplain to *Sir John Thompson*, *Ld. Mayor*.

Mr Joseph Hill,—Prebendary of *Brecon*.

Mr Molloy,—Treasurer of *Christ Church*, *Dublin*.

E *Dr Wilcox*, chose Master of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, in room of *Dr Adams* Master of *Sidney College*.

BANKRUPTS.

D *David Beveridge*, of *St Giles* in the Fields, *Middlesex* Chapman.

Nat. Walker, of *Windmill-street*, *Westm.* Joyner.

Edw. Ockford, of *Stroudwater*, *Gloucestersh.* Clothier.

John Watson, of *London*, Chapman.

John Welch, of *Chichester*, *Suffex*, Linnen-Draper.

Thomas Gamage, of *Hallingbury*, *Essex*, Tobaccoist.

Tho. Collins, of *Hamover Square*, *Middlesex*, Carpenter.

Mordcai Caroline, of *Houndsditch*, Chitman.

Robert Hilliard, of *Dennington*, *Berks*, Chapman.

Jn Harris, of *St Martins* in the Fields, *Middlesex*, Carver.

Ben. Cowley, of *Woolverhampt.* *Staffordsh.* Locksmith.

Samuel Shepherd, of *Stepney*, *Middlesex* Weaver.

Robert Andrews, of *Havant*, *Hants*, Merchant.

Edmund Neeler, of *Hamersmith*, *Middlesex*, Undertaker.

John Crook, of *Wooten*, *Gloucestersh.* Inholder.

Thomas Capel, of *Westminster*, *Middlet.* Fishmonger.

James Horne, of *Fleetstreet*, *London*, Victualler.

Edward Davis, of *Devizes*, *Wills.* Clothier.

John Harris, of *Wells*, *Somersetsh.* Dyer.

Jacob de Leon, of *London*, Merchant.

William Patrick, of *Southwark*, Chapman.

Nath. Laughton, of *Leeds*, *Yorksh.* Maltster.

Eliz. Brittain, of *Chensford*, *Essex*, Linnen Draper.

Paridem Jaffam, of *Rotherhithe*, *Surry*, Sugar-Baker.

Thomas Smith, of *St James's Westminster*, Coachmaker.

Samuel Johnson, of *Grundsiburg*, *Suffolk*, Grocer.

Rebecca Patton, of *Cambridge*, *Millener*.

H We have been upon the Subject of *D. H.'s* ingenious Letter, and may revive it, at a more proper time; which is as much as we can publicly say.

686 Prices of Stocks, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1736.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly B-I-L-L of Mortality,
Amsterdam 35 3	S. S. Stock 100 a $\frac{1}{2}$	from Octo. 26, to Nov. 23.
Ditto at Sight 35 0	— Annu. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christned { Males 1285 } 1931
Rotterdam 35 5	New Annu. 110 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ Femal. 646 }
Antwerp 35 10	— dit. 3 per C. 105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried { Males 975 } 1947
Hamburgh 34 5	S. S. Bonds 31. 5s. a31.	{ Femal. 972 }
Paris 32	Bank 149 $\frac{3}{4}$	Died under 2 Years old --- 779
Cadiz 41	— Circul. 20 s.	Between 2 and 5 --- 203
Madrid 41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Mil. Bank 116	Between 5 and 10 --- 68
Bilboa 41	India 178 a $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 10 and 20 --- 47
Leghorn 50	— Bonds 6/ 2s.	Between 20 and 30 --- 134
Genoa 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto at 3 p. C. 6/.	Between 30 and 40 --- 178
Venice 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	African 16	Between 40 and 50 --- 171
Lisbon 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	York Buil. no Price	Between 50 and 60 --- 149
Porto 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 111 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 60 and 70 --- 107
Dublin 10	Lon. ditto 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 70 and 80 --- 67
	Eng. Cop. 21. 8s.	Between 80 and 90 --- 55
		Between 90 and 100 --- 9
Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.		1947
Wheat 24s. to 33s.	P. Malt 13s. to 21s.	Buried.
Rye 15s. to 19s.	B. Malt 15s. to 19s.	Weekly Burials.
Barley 16s. to 19s. od.	Tares 14s. to 18s.	Nov. 2. — 476
Oats 10s. to 15s. od.	H. Pease 13s. to 15s.	9. — 450
Pease 20s. to 26s.	H. Beans 16s. to 21s.	16. — 403
		23. — 558
		1947
Hay 21. 5s. a Load.		

EXTRACTS of LETTERS from our Plantations this Month.

ANTEGO, August 5, 1736.

THE French from *Marrinico* having frequently taken Vessels belonging to this Island, under pretence of being within three Leagues of their Shore, and on Application made for Redress, their Governor did not grant any, but referred us Home: Our Governor fitted out a Sloop, made Reprisals of two of their Ships, and condemn'd them for the same Reason. On this they sent a Flag of Truce with a Marque, &c. to solicit their Delivery; and it's now our turn to refer them Home. Here has been little Rain since January: And we are almost burnt up, so that Provision is dear, and Spring-Water is sold to the Poor for 1 s. 6 d. and 2 s. per Pail, and Ships pay 6 s. per Hogthead for Pond-Water.

From Charles Town in Carolina.

John Hammerton, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council, Charles Pinkney and Ormigel Beal, Esqrs; the Committee sent by the General Assembly of this Province to *Savanna* to confer with James Ogleshorpe, Esq; about the Georgians compelling us, by Force, to submit to their Laws, and seizing the Effects of their Traders, being return'd; reported that they were received very kindly by Mr. Ogleshorpe, who told them, he would send

Orders to his Agents and Officers in the Indian Nations, not to molest or seize the Traders from that Province, and that the Navigation up the River *Savannah* should be settled: During their Stay at *Savannah* they were handomely received and entertained by Mr. Ogleshorpe, who the Night before they left the Place, gave them a Ball for the Ladies, &c.

Frederica in Georgia, August 30. The Governor of *St Augustine* having acquainted Mr Ogleshorpe, that Don Antonio de Arrodondo was sent Commissioner from the Governor of *Havanna*, to make certain Demands and Propositions to him, he sent out a Sloop to bring Don Antonio by Sea into this Place. There are three Companies of Foot arrived at *St Augustine* from *Havanna*, under the Command of Don Philip. Don Antonio appeared off this Bar last Wednesday, in a Spanish Vessel with six Guns, in Company with the Sloop, and was permitted to come into *Jekyl* Sound, but not up to the Town. We hear that he solemnly demands, that the English should evacuate all the South of *St Helena's* Sound; and in case he does not agree with Mr Ogleshorpe, he is to go to *Charles-Town* with that Message. Mr Ogleshorpe and he have had several Conferences onboard the *Hawk* Sloop.

PETERSBURG.

THE *Persian* Ambassador here has, at last, changed his Note, and in a late Audience of *ſ* *Czarina*, instead of renewing the Assurance he had so many times solemnly made in the Name of the *Sophi* his Master, That he would never come to an Accommodation with the Grand Signior without procuring Russia to be comprehended in the Treaty, he declared, That the *Sophi* of *Persia* had not been able to obtain that her *Czarian* Majesty should be called as a contracting Party to the Treaty of Peace concluded between the *Turks* and *Persians*, but that he had managed it, that the quiet Possession of the *Daghestan*, &c. should be preserved to her. The *Russians* are, however, no way obliged to him for this Article, since the giving them back to the *Turkish* Empire would have been contrary to his own Interest. The Articles of the Peace are said to be, That the Grand Signior shall acknowledge *Thomas* for King and *Sophi* of *Persia*, and engage to maintain him on the Throne against all Enemies within or without his Empire: That the Limits and Bounds of the two Empires shall be replaced on the same Foot they were before the War with *Persia*; and that the contracting Parties shall be determined by what was regulated on this Head in the Reign of Sultan *Amurath* I. which Method of Expression is used to avoid the disagreeable Term of *Cession*, and to save the Honour of the Porte: A separate private Article also explains, that by replacing the Limits is meant the Restitution to *Persia* of all the Conquests during the late Troubles. Provision is likewise made by this Peace for the Followers of the Prophet *Omar* to have Leave to visit *Mahomet's* Tomb, free of the Impositions formerly exacted on the *Persian* Pilgrims: And the last Article stipulates an Exchange of Prisoners, which was begun.

Leghorn. A French Vessel put in here the 12th Instant, having on Board the *Ld* *Theodore*, and his prime Minister *Costa*: They went ashore, and immediately took Post-Horses, it is believed for *Bologna*, and that the Retreat of this Lord was not owing to any Straits he was reduced to, but to some important Affairs he has to transact in *Italy*, to facilitate the intire Conquest of *Corfica*.

Extract of a Political Letter.

IT was *France*, it seems, that opposed all this while the Conclusion of a Peace between the several Powers at Variance, by strenuously insisting that a Stop be put

to the War with the *Turks*, and that the Emperor have no Hand in it: 'Tis even assur'd, that his most Christian Majesty will not part with *Fort-Kehl* or *Philipsburg* till Russia makes up Matters with the Porte; for he would not have such useful Allies as the *Turks* destroy'd, nor the Emperor render'd too powerful by their Spoils; so that there is an End of seeing the *German* Army triumphant in *Hungary*, or the *Czarina* pushing her Conquests in *Tartary*: Peace then is to become general, not only in *Europe*, but in *Asia*; but perhaps not to the Satisfaction of the Maritime Powers, whose Interests may not have been consulted by *France*, their natural Enemy; nor by the Emperor, who is still said to resent their Backwardness in assisting him during the late War. The *Dutchies* of *Bergues* and *Juliers* are to be secured for ever to the House of *Sulzbach* by a French Power, to the utter Exclusion of the King of *Prussia*: The greatest Part of the *Austrian* Netherlands to be erected into a Tenth Electorate, and given to the King of *Sweden*, in the room of the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Cassel*: *Don Carlos* to have Possessions on the Side of *Istria*; and the French a larger Barrier in *Flanders*, which will undoubtedly give no small Uneasiness to the *Dutch*. A great many more Changes have been talk'd of, detrimental to the Protestant Interest, and the Ballance of Power, which 'tis hoped his *Britannic* Majesty's Vigilance will guard against.

This Month Mr. *Trevor* his Majesty's Minister at the *Hague*, complain'd to the States General of a Book published there, endeavouring to prove, having Stadtholders is contrary to the Interest of that Republic, in which also is a Letter said to be written by King *Charles II.* to King *William III.* soon after his being chosen Stadtholder, in which he offer'd to make him Earl of *Holland*, and Sovereign of the Republic; but this Letter not being genuine, the Court of *England* insists that it be suppress'd.

Foreign Reports.

That Cardinal *Alberoni* was to succeed *Patinho* as Prime Minister of *Spain*.

That a Reformation in Religion was making in *Spain*, by which that Nation would save Ten Millions of Pieces of Eight annually sent to *Rome*.

That in the Treaty of Peace concluded between *France*, *Spain*, and the Emperor, were two Articles, which will surprize all *Europe*: That one was putting the Pretender in Possession of *Corfica*; and the other related to an Attack on *Port Mahon* or *Gibraltar*.

A Register of BOOKS, for November 1736.

A Plain and rational Account of the Law of the Sabbath, being a Defence of a Pamphlet, Intitled, The Fourth Commandment abrogated by the Gospel. By Caleb Flemming; printed for D. Farmer. Price 1 s.

2. Some Remarks on a new Way of Preaching; proposed in an Ordination-Sermon; preach'd at Taunton, October 7. 1730. By J. Ball; printed for J. Buckland. Price 3 d.

3. Une Edition revue & corrigee du Sermon sur la Revocation de l'Edit de Nantes, prononce le Jour de Jeune 11 (22) de Octobre 1736, par Cesar de Missy. Sold by Noyer.

4. The Character of Gospel-Ministers: A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Johnson at Rygate, Surrey. By J. Guyle, D. D. To which are added Mr. Johnson's Confession of Faith, and an Exhortation to him by A. Taylor, D. D. Printed for J. Oswald, and A. Cruden. Price 1 s.

5. The Crown of Righteousness: A Sermon preach'd at Witton in Suffex, at the Funeral of the Rev. Mr. John Hart. By Tho. Newlin, B. D. Printed for W. Parker. Pr. 6d.

6. Oratio anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium, habita Octob. 18. 1736. A Matthæus Lee, ejusdem Col. Socio. Apud G. Innys & R. Manby.

7. Eutropii Historiæ Romanæ Breviarium; or, An Abridgment of the Roman History by Eutropius; for the Use of Schools. By J. Stirling; printed for T. Astley. Price 2 s. 6 d.

8. The Roman History, by Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools. Printed for T. Astley. Price 2 s. 6 d.

9. Greek Particles English'd, together with a small Lexicon, explaining the Words used in the Examples. Printed for Messrs. Batley and Wood.

10. Mauritio and Emilia, or Love and Artifice; being the complete History of the Amour between a beautiful young Widow-Gentlewoman of the Kingdom of Ireland, and a noble Lord. Curll. Price 1 s.

11. Memoirs of the Life, Travels and Transactions of the Rev. Mr. George Kelly, from his Birth to his Escape from his Imprisonment out of the Tower of London. Printed for E. Curll. Price 1 s.

12. The History of Autonus, containing a Relation how a young Nobleman was accidentally left alone, in his Infancy, upon a desolate Island, where he lived 19 Years. Printed for J. Roberts. Price 1 s. 6 d.

13. Four Satires. I. On National Vices. II. On Writers. III. On Quacks. IV. On Religious Disputes. Printed for T. Cooper. Price 1 s.

14. Modern Matrimony: A Satire to a young Nobleman. Price 6 d.

15. A Description of the new-invented Table Air-Pump, with the Manner of performing the most curious Experiments upon it. By Steph. Dayenport. Sold by Mr. Wright.

16. A Collection of English Precedents, relating to the Office of a Justice of Peace, &c.

By James Harvey Esq; printed for J. Shuckburgh. Price 3 s.

17. Nouveau Theatre de la Grand Bretagne; or Views in Perspective of all the Noblemen, and Gentlemen Seats in England; in 4 Vol. Printed for T. Millward. Price 6 Guineas.

18. A new and correct Plan of the City of Bath, from the Survey of Mr. J. Wood of Bath, Architect. Engrav'd by Mr. Pine; printed for J. Hazard and J. Leake. Price 2 s. 6 d.

20. Quare Impedit. In Two Parts. Dedicated to the Lord High Chancellor; containing an Abridgment of the Law concerning Patronages, Presentments, Writs of Right, this Action of *Quare Impedit*, &c. also Resolutions in the Law-Books concerning Pleadings, &c. with Precedents of Declarations, Pleas, Rejoinders, &c. &c. By John Malory of the Inner-Temple, Barrister at Law. Printed for J. Shuckburgh.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Now Engraving and will speedily be publish'd.

A New Method of representing the GENERAL GRAPHY of SOLAR ECLIPSES, exemplified in a Specimen of that which is to happen on the 18th of February next in the Afternoon; whereby the Figure and Extent of the great Penumbra over all parts of the Earth, which can possibly suffer any ECLIPSE that Day, are most accurately exhibited, and the particular Quantities for every place made evident at one View, even a Quarter of a Digit: The Hour-Lines at the Middle of the Eclipse are also inserted; their use being to estimate the Time that the Darkness is greatest at any Place over which they run. A Method vastly superior to any Thing of the like Nature yet attempted, and probably the last Improvement that can ever be made to SOLAR ECLIPSES. There is likewise added, to oblige the Curious, a Projection of the illuminated Disk together with the Passage and Section of the central Annulus over the British Isles, with several distinct Phases at the most remarkable Cities.

N. B. This is the Map, &c. promised in the Magazine for October last p. 610.

Nov. 23, 1736.

This Day is published,

Price bound 1 s. in Sheep, and 1 s. 6 d. in Calf;
(The Frontispiece and Title Page beautifully Engraved)

THE NEW Week's Preparation for a Wor-
thy receiving of the Lord's Supper, as Appointed and practis'd by the Church of England; Consisting of Meditations and Prayers for the Morning and Evening of every Day in the Week. With forms of Examination, and Confession of Sins: And Meditations to enable us to live well after receiving the Holy Sacrament. The Whole being purified from those extatic and Carnal Expressions, which (in a former Treatise upon this Subject) have long been complain'd of, is now render'd a Plain, Orthodox, and reasonable service to Almighty God.

To which are added

A Morning and Evening Prayer to be used either with a Family, or in Private.
Printed and sold by E. Wickstead, at the Black Swan in Newgate-street.

Just publish'd.

In one large Volume in Folio.

A Correct and Familiar Exposition on the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England; extracted from all the Authors who have ever wrote on it.

Compiled by some Clergymen of the Church of England. Subscriptions taken in by T. Gardner, in Bartholomew Close; and E. Cave, at St John's Gate, of whom may be had the Work complete, or in Weekly Numbers.

22 IV 69

A Letter from a Member To his Friend

Excise on home made
Spirits

Gross 1725 n^o 88,622
118,169 1729 D^o 106,373

which was an
Increase of £15,751

Excise on Beer
and Ale

1725 1,094,960
which declined every
year to mid^d. 1729 w^h
was 1/2 y^r before Gin Act
took place & then amt.
to (1729) Gross - 963,760

which is a
Decrease of £131,190

1732 n^o 100,026
w^h was 4348 £
less y^r in year 1729

From y^r time it
gradually rose & produced
Anno 1732 1,071,240

W^h is 107,477 more
y^r w^h y^r Gin Act passed
Anno 1729

The Inference is, that more corn was consumed
to produce 107,477 £ on Beer & Ale than there could be
in any degree of proportion, to produce only 4348
on home made Sp^r.

NB that the Duties producing 4348, he supposed
w^d have been from Malt whereas in reality about
... Part, w^d have been from Malt &c

Excise on Beer & Ale
declined on Repealing
the Gin Act



1735 Gr. 1,021,370

which is 49,870 £

The Gain on Home made
Sp. for the year 1729
was but 5527 £

less than the year of
Gin Act was repealed
in (1732) —

The Loss from the Gin
Act for 1732 was
but — 2267 £

The Loss is near
1/2 of 131,190 from 1725
to 1729

The Gain from
Gin Act near 1/2. 107,477

For Pro^d & Sp. produced

Anno 1721 (2nd) 24,597

1723 when

Dunkirk was opened 70,291

Inferences

1st Decrease on Sp. caused
an increase on Beer, consequently the consumption of
Corn

Before the Act took
place for lowering of French
Raising all other Duties,
so great was the Importa-
tion that the n^t. Duties
amounted to (1733) 312,160

2^d. The Civil list lost about
65,000 £ & am^t on Beer & Ale
for getting 4348 £ on Home
made Sp. — besides 9739 £
on Foreign Spirits

Part of the Public Debt
had a share in the produce
of these duties

The 3 Funds together
amounted . . . £96,711

The Share of the
Civil List am^t to 67,000

V. pg 11

Seizures of Tea alone
produced for

1727 but 12,957 lb weight
1735 . . . 71,869 $\frac{1}{4}$

V pg 13

His Majestys Share
of For Sp^{is} is ab^t . . . $\frac{2}{9}$
Of Home Sp^{is} something more
than $\frac{1}{3}$

Of Beer & Ale near $\frac{1}{2}$

V pg 26

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan. Some words are difficult to decipher but appear to be arranged in several lines.

Gent^ls Magazine
Debates in Parliament concerning
Spir^t & Lig^t.

The Dutys on For: Brandy anno
1723 (w^{ch} was the year after Dunkirk
was opened) amounted to more than

£ 70,000 L

Whereas Anno 1721 they did not
amount to . . . £ 25,000

Anno 1733, when equal Duties
were settled on all Foreign Brandy
the Produce was . . . £ 318,000

which is almost £ 200,000
more than usual

V. pg 584

That Duties on Beer & Ale increase
in Proportion as those on Sp^t & Lig^r decrease

Mid ^r 1725	Int ^r Year ending Mid ^r 1725
Spirits prod ^d n ^t 88,622	Beer & Ale prod ^d 1,094,953

But increased to mid^r 1729
whereas Beer & Ale decreased

Mid ^r 1729	Mid ^r 1729
tax ^t before Gin Act took place	Beer & Ale gr. 963,763
Sp ^t prod ^d n ^t 104,373	
<hr/> Increase from 1725 15,751	Decrease from 1725 131,190

Mid ^r 1732	Mid ^r 1732
Sp ^t prod ^d n ^t 100,025	Beer & Ale 1,071,240

Decreased from 1729 4,348 Increased from 1729 107,477

On the Repeal of the Gin Act Distilling
increased & the Brewery decreased

Mid^r 1735

Mid^r 1735

Sp.^r Prod^r gross -154,094

Beer & Ale gr^d 1,021,370

Here is an error of
80,000 £ the Produce being
but 154,014 £ gross; besides
the case is fallaciously
misrepresented. For in
his former calculations the
net Produce of Sp.^r is taken
but in this place to make
his assertion appear
stronger, he mentions
the gross produce

Decrease from 1732 49,870

He supposes that a Decrease of $\frac{1}{3}$ on spirits
will be attended with an Increase on Beer & Ale of
 $\frac{1}{6}$ w^{ch} is 170,222 & near $\frac{1}{2}$ of that Duty is appro-
priated to the Civil List, whereby it would be a
gainer of 15114, if no Provision were made
for 70,000 £ the Civil List is supposed to
lose by the Excise on Spirits

V. pg 590

That the Excise on Beer & Ale does
not always increase, or decrease in pro-
portion as the Duties on Sp^u. decrease or
increase

1729 Sp^u. produced (w^d) 104,373
1735 Do . . . (Gr) 154,094

(So R^t takes advantage of
Mr. J. D^s misrepresenting & back
pretor^{tho} Fallacy upon him)

Therefore Beer & Ale ought
to have been higher in 1729 than
in 1735; yet the produce of Beer
& Ale for

1729 was but . Gr - 963,763
& 1735 produced . Gr 1,021,370

which is an Increase
of 57,607 more than it prod:
anno. 1729 .

V^o pg 591

20,000 + 20,000 = 40,000 Houses
10 customers to a House of drink $\frac{1}{2}$ p^t of Diem
10 Do $\frac{1}{8}$ p^t of Diem
would Consume 31,250 g^l of Diem, which
is 11,406,250 g^l of Annuum, from whence
take 5,224,976 g^l the medium Annual pro-
duce of spirits, & there remains 6,181,274 g^l
more than is made in the Kingdom.

Vp 594

Feb 7th Middlesex Justice Petition
was read & V. pg 575

Monday 23 The Committee agreed to
four Resolutions

Mar 8. To two Resolutions

Mr. Boulton's Speech pg 576
Answer to it

17 Two Resolutions moved for

19 The Resolutions reported 579

Monday 22 The Hereditary and
Temporary Exise moved for

Monday 9th The Bill was pres?
by the Mas^r of the Rolls

Wed 31 Read a 2^d Time — 580

April 6 The Sugar Colonies pres?
their Petition, rejected —

Several Journals referd to 580

The Bristol Petition 582

9th The Clause offered if
Dislikers might set up any
other Business

Wednesday April 14. The Amendment read
a first Time & some a 2^d time
pg 588

April 16 Debate in Favour of
Bills pg 627

Answer 630

Reply 631

April 20 the Bill read the
third Time & Passed 635

22 JY 69

